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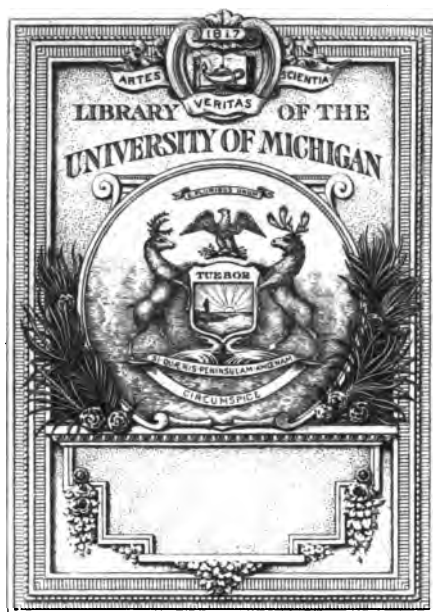
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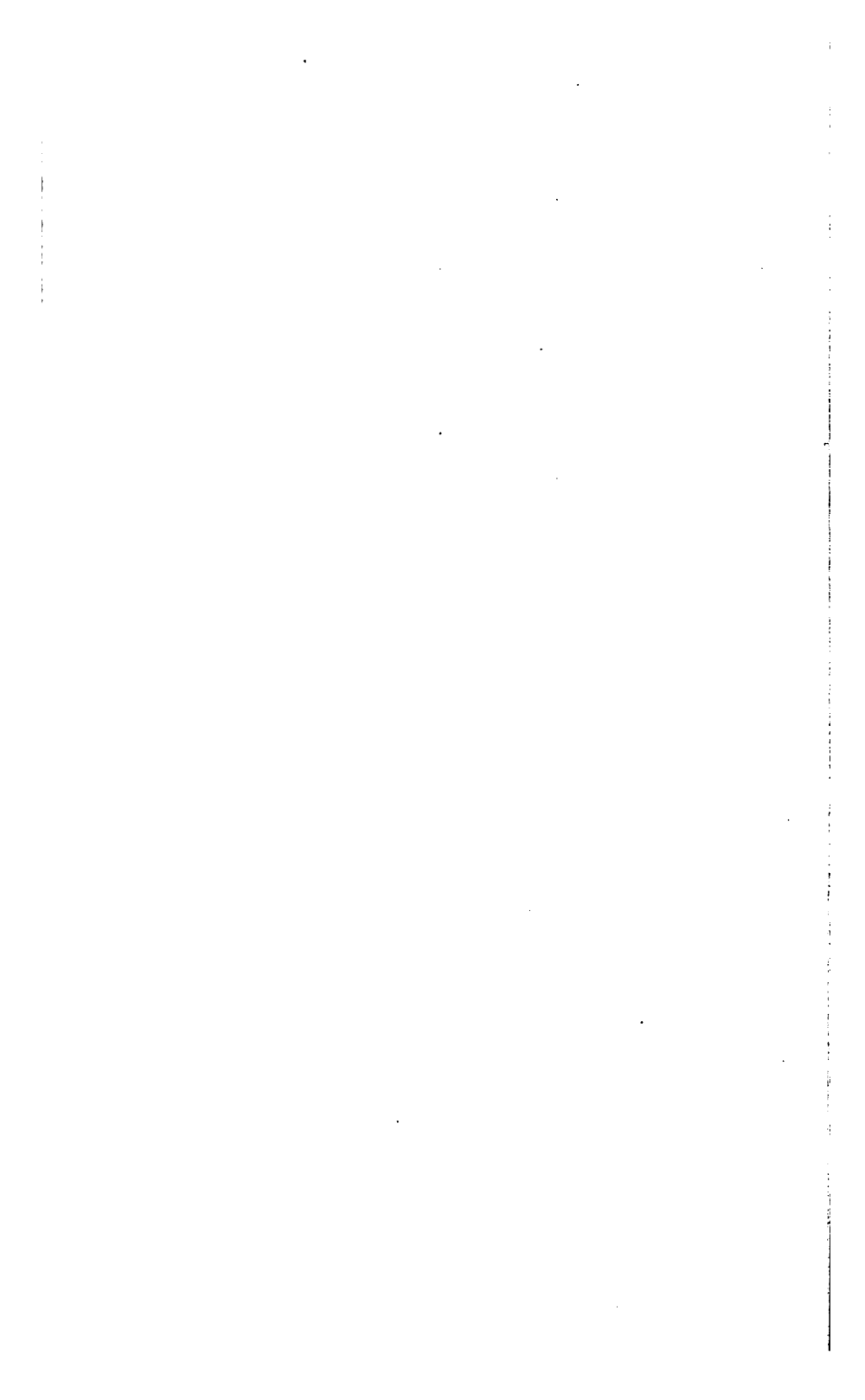
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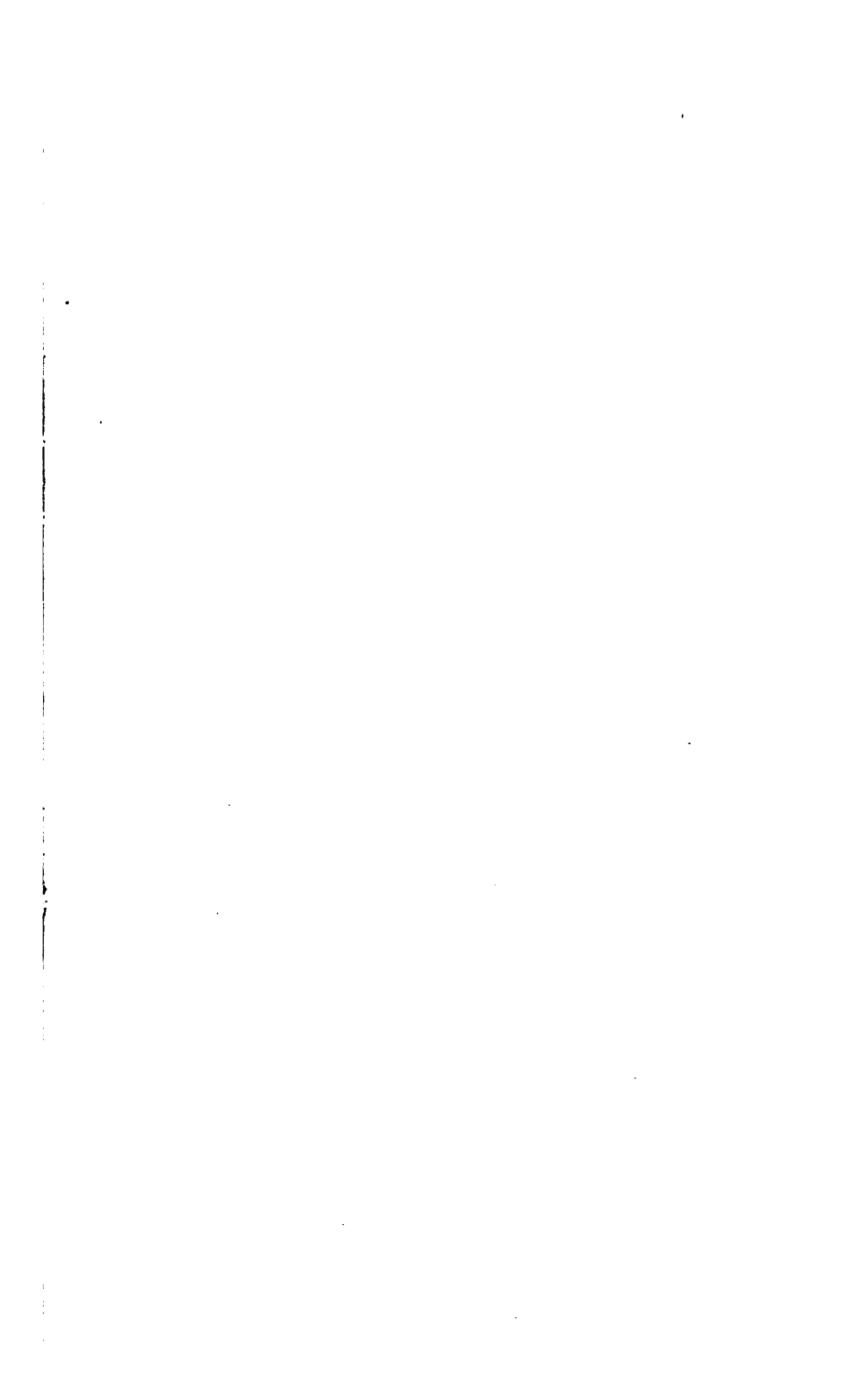
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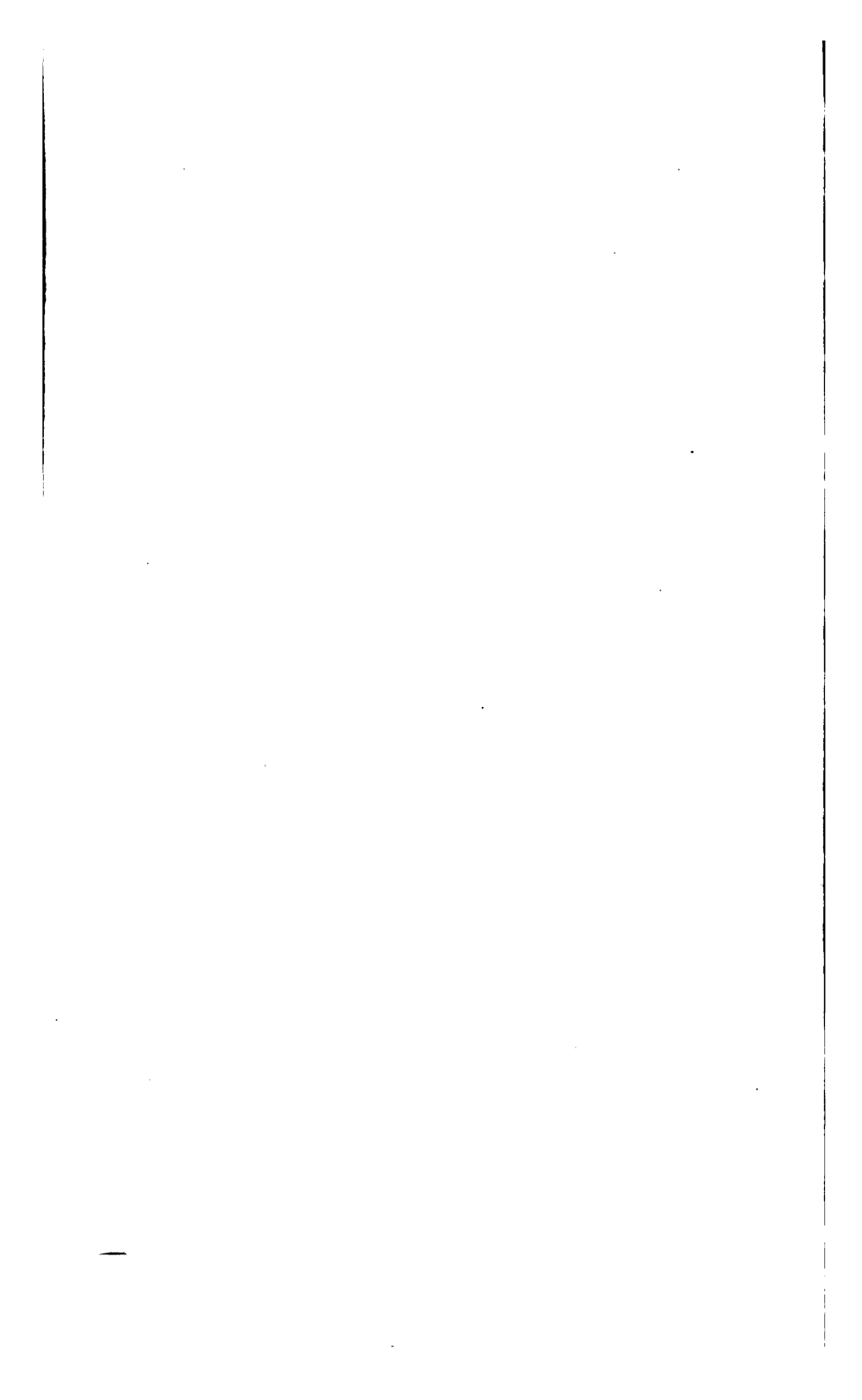
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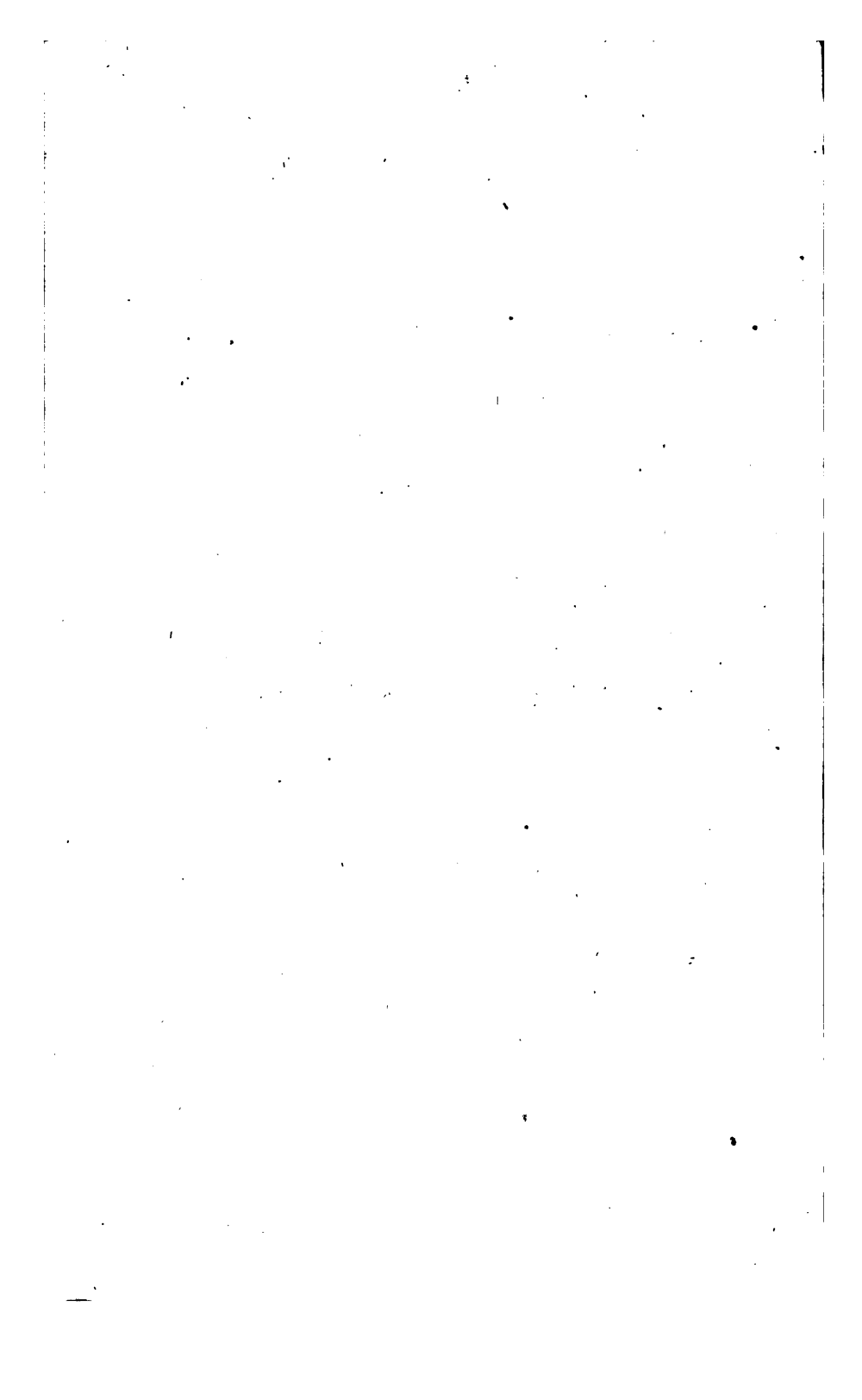


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JOINT DOCUMENTS.



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JOINT DOCUMENTS
for the year 1848

OF THE



LEGISLATURE,

OF THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN,

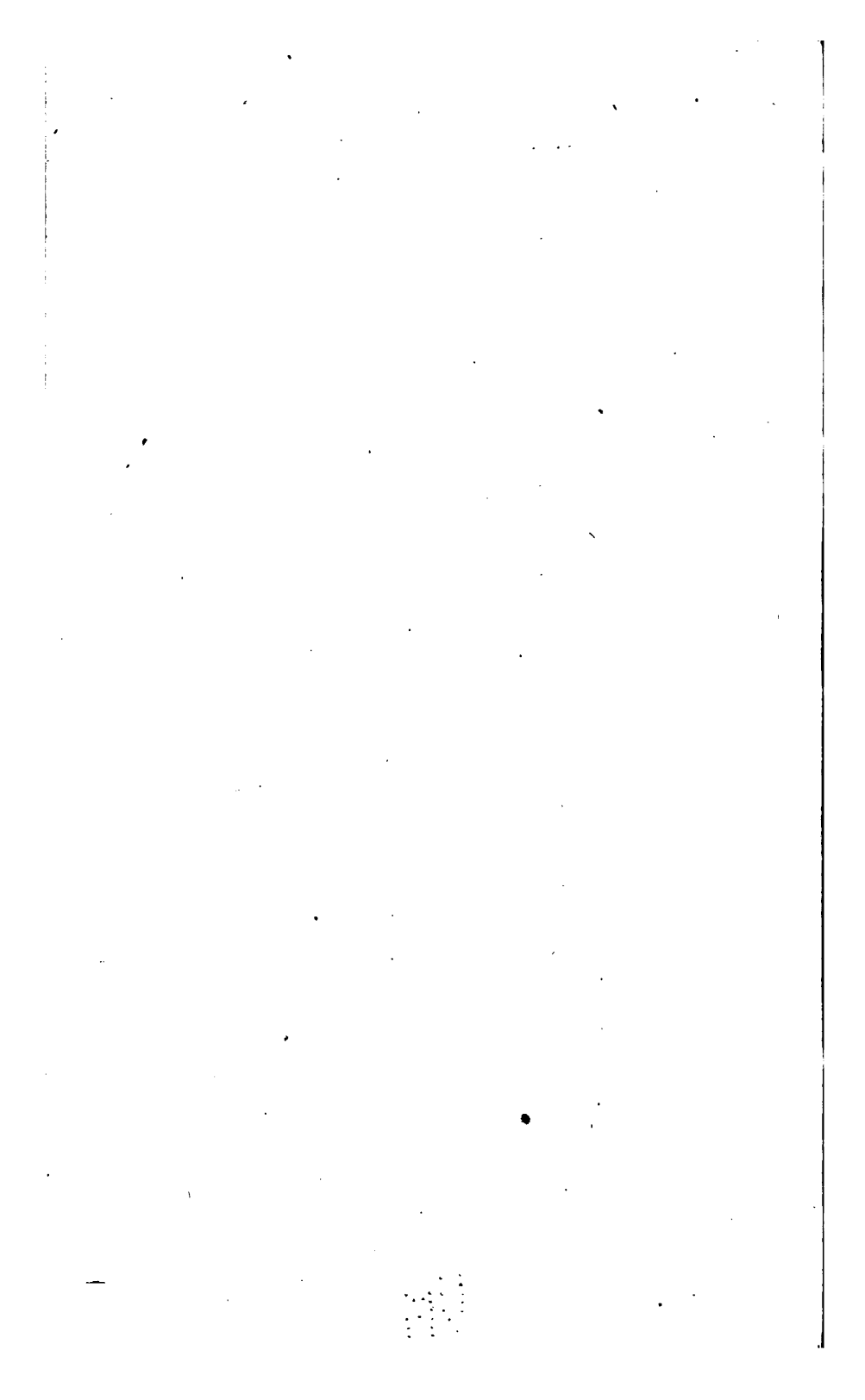


AT THE ANNUAL SESSION OF 1849.

LANSING:

MUNGER & PATTISON, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1849.



STATE OF MICHIGAN.

LEGISLATURE, 1849.

Governor's Message.

*Fellow Citizens of the Senate and
House of Representatives :*

Another year has passed away and the period has again arrived when, by our Constitution, the representatives of the people are required to assemble and consult together for the common good. It is made *my* duty to communicate to you the condition of the State, and to recommend, for your consideration, such matters, as to me shall seem expedient. In entering upon the performance of this duty, I avail myself of the occasion to congratulate you upon the proofs every where exhibited of the great and growing prosperity of our State and country. The blessing of health has characterized the year which is past, and is now almost universally enjoyed throughout the broad extent of our favored land. Our country is at peace with all the world and free from civil discord and strife at home. Abundant harvests have crowned the labors of the husbandman and the industry of the artisan has received its merited reward. A knowledge of science and the useful arts has been, everywhere, rapidly increasing. Social order has been observed and the laws have been respected and obeyed. For these rich and multiplied blessings, we should not forget to render tribute of gratitude to that Being from whose bountiful hand, we receive every good and perfect gift; and in commencing the arduous and responsible duties of another session of the legislature, let us invoke the guidance of our Father which is in Heaven, without whose counsels, all our wisdom is foolishness.

Reports of the officers charged with the supervision of the several departments of the state government, will be laid before you with-

out delay. For their recommendations and suggestions, I beg leave to ask your early and careful consideration; and too much credit cannot be awarded to those officers for the zeal and fidelity, with which, one and all, they have applied themselves to the discharge of their public duties.

Detailed statements of our financial affairs will be found in the reports of the Auditor General and State Treasurer.

The balance in the treasury on the 30th November 1847, was \$62,304 45

The aggregate receipts of the past fiscal year amounted to 360,868 57

Making the whole available means for the year 423,173 02

The disbursements for the same period have been 371,491 47

Leaving a balance charged to the Treasurer of 51,681 55

To which add for warrants on the general fund, outstanding and *unpaid*, 1,055 43

and the actual cash balance in the treasury, Nov- 30, 1848, will be shown 52,736 98

The expenditures from the general fund have been the following:

For the Executive department and State offices, 11,646 37

For the Judiciary department including the Attorney General and Reporter of the Supreme Court, 9,010 00

For the State Prison, 7,196 74

do do Contingent fund, 569 70

do paid to counties, delinquent taxes collected, 16,720 24

do expenses of tax sales, 16,036 54

do redemption moneys refunded to purchasers, 15,386 82

do interest and exchange on general fund and peni- tentiary bonds, 5,936 88

do taxes, interest and charges refunded on sales cancelled, 2,391 36

do State tax lands purchased, redeemed, sales cancelled, &c., 2,106 34

do surplus refunded to owners of lands sold for tax- es of 1838, 109 01

do State library, 898 89

do apprehension of fugitives from justice, 258 84

do inquest upon and burial of strangers, 161 94

do bounties on wolves, 556 50

do district canvass, 287 78

do paid messengers for bringing electoral vote, 404 20

do removal of state offices from Detroit, 1,393 89

do expenses of Board of State Auditors, 128 30

do raising Volunteer Regiment for the U. S. ser- vice in the Mexican war, 10,467 30

do wood for the legislature and public offices, 372 23

do miscellaneous small items, 146 65

Making the whole amount drawn from the general and contingent funds during the fiscal year, 156,521 39

The following payments have been made on account of the Internal Improvement fund :

Land warrants issued on appropriations of the last legislature, received at the treasury,	\$21,053 93
Similar warrants issued on former appropriations,	4,541 30
Outstanding Internal Improvement warrants paid in and cancelled	59,380 53
Interest on Internal Improvement warrants paid in,	20,234 42
Five million loan and interest bonds paid in by Southern Rail Road Company,	19,608 00
Interest on outstanding five million loan and interest bonds including exchange,	22,623 51
Interest on Detroit and Pontiac Rail Road stock,	90 00
do on Palmyra and Jackson do do do	1,050 00
Treasury notes (State scrip,) cancelled,	539 00
Interest on last item,	86 09

Amounting to \$149,206 78

Payments from the State Building fund for the same period have been	8,038 22
From the Primary School Interest fund	32,605 20
And from the University Interest fund	25,119 88

It will be observed that a very large proportion of the receipts and expenditures of the State Treasury, as here stated, is made up of moneys received on account of non-resident taxes and tax land sales, and reimbursed to counties and to individuals ; forming no part of the regular revenue or proper current expenditures of the State government. Of like character are the land warrants issued under appropriations of the last and previous sessions of the legislature ; and no inconsiderable expenditure of the two past years has consisted in the expenses paid for raising the Regiment of Volunteers to serve in the war with Mexico.

Estimates have been made by the Auditor General, exhibiting the sources and probable amount of our proper annual revenue, and the present annual demand upon the treasury for current expenses and for accruing interest on state indebtedness. Our income is derived from:

The annual state tax of two and a half mills upon the dollar, assuming the aggregate valuation of taxable property in the state to be \$30,000,000 00	\$75,000 00
Annual tax under the Act of 1843, providing for the liquidation of the public debt, &c.,	17,998 75
Annual tax under an Act passed in 1848 for similar purposes	24,100 00

Office charges upon non-resident taxes &c. paid at the state treasury, and other receipts on account of the sales of tax lands, in all	11,500 00
Specific taxes on Rail Roads until 1852	
Michigan Central Rail Road	11,000 00
Southern Railroad	2,500 00
Erie & Kalamazoo Rail Road	756 75
Detroit and Pontiac Rail Road	750 00
	15,006 75
Specific taxes on Banks, Brokers, Pedlars &c.	3,500 00
The five per cent. on proceeds of sales of the public lands in Michigan, by the United States,	2,000 00
Interest upon unpaid instalments on sales of the salt spring lands,	963 39
do do State building lands,	1,121 47
Making an aggregate of	\$150,923 36
Our necessary annual expenditures for state purposes, including interest on the state debt are estimated:—	
For legislative expenses, including printing and other incidental charges at \$4,000, each week, twenty to thirty thousand dollars	30,000 00
For Executive and state offices, including salaries, postages and incidental expenses,	11,000 00
For Judiciary, including Attorney General and Reporter of the Supreme Court,	10,000 00
For State Prison (if the present system be adhered to,)	5,500 00
For miscellaneous objects, as wolf bounties, District canvasses, reclaiming fugitives from justice &c.,	2,500 00
For Interest on adjusted State debt deducting amount due from the Southern Rail Road Company,	28,560 00
For exchange and commission on interest payable in New York,	1,440 00
For interest accruing annually on the part paid internal improvement bonds until funded,	65,643 97
For interest due the university fund and annually increasing	5,500 00
For interest due the Primary school fund which will also increase from year to year,	11,100 00

All amounting to the sum of \$171,243 97

The \$65,643 97 interest on our part paid bonds is the yearly interest upon the principal, alone. The interest has been accruing at that rate however, since 1841, which, when the old bonds are surrendered and new ones issued under the act of 1848, will also bear interest, largely increasing the yearly amount of interest on that

portion of the public debt. If funded, between the first days of January, 1849 and 1850, the amount of bonds to be issued would be \$1,722,198 20, on which the annual interest would be \$103,331 89. The amount to be funded will of course, go on increasing, at the rate of \$65,643 97 (the interest upon the principal) annually until the old bonds are returned to the treasury.

The most important source of revenue, on which we have to rely, is the state tax of 2½ mills upon the dollar of all the valued taxable property. And this is essentially affected from year to year, by the undervaluations inequalities and fluctuations, that result from the present mode of valuing property for the purposes of taxation.

The aggregate valuation of all the taxable property in the state, as finally determined by the boards of Supervisors in the several counties, has ranged below thirty millions of dollars, since 1841 and has remained nearly stationary during that period. From 1838 to 1841, the amount declined from about forty-three millions to \$34,600,000 00. Instead of \$29,908,769 25, the amount at which all the property in the state, subject to taxation, was valued in 1849, it ought to have been, at least, \$100,000,000, and even that amount would have been far below its ordinary market or cash value.

If a just apportionment of the State tax amongst the several counties, were attainable, under the existing system, the amount on which it was apportioned, would be wholly unimportant, so far as the revenue to the treasury is concerned, but to raise a given amount of money, upon a low valuation, instead of a higher one, the *nominal* rate of taxation must be proportionately increased, which *appears* to make taxation itself, actually higher in the one case than in the other.

A *new* state, especially, should avoid if possible a reputation for excessive or high taxation; its effect is injurious both at home and abroad.

Great inconveniences result also from the fluctuations, from year to year, in the amount of our valuation, but a still greater evil is found in the inequality which prevails in the valuations of the different counties, relatively to each other.

Taking the population of 1845 as a basis and upon that computing the average yearly amount of state tax raised for each individual, upon an average of the valuations of the several counties, for the three past years, and it is found that the amount ranges in the different counties from seventy-eight to fourteen and a half cents.—Scarcely any two of the counties paying the same quota of the state tax in proportion to their population. Were some mode provided for apportioning the state taxes amongst the several counties equally and justly in proportion to their property and population respectively, these evils would no longer exist.

I submit whether the Auditor General, State Treasurer and Commissioner of the State Land Office, may not be constituted a Board for such purpose; or a legislative committee might be raised, or a

board to consist of three or more might be created for the performance of this duty. Or if deemed expedient, such board might consist of one supervisor from each county, to be chosen by their respective boards.

Such apportionment should be made at least once in five years and immediately following the enumerations of the inhabitants taken under the authority of Congress and of this State.

The debt of the state now outstanding and unpaid is made up :

1. Of arrears of current expenses arrears of interest, special deposits and miscellaneous items, amounting in the whole to	\$85,115 57
which is now due and should be paid when demanded,	
2. Indebtedness funded and fundable,	
Palmyra and Jackson Rail Road stock due November 1842,	10,000 00
Interest bonds for interest from July 1841 to July 1845, on full paid five million loan bonds, due January 1850,	50,979 20
General fund bonds due May 1856,	100,000 00
Detroit and Pontiac Rail Road stock due July 1858,	100,000 00
Penitentiary bonds due January 1859,	20,000 00
Penitentiary bonds due January 1860,	40,000 00
Full paid five million loan bonds due January 1863,	249,000 00
Part paid do. fundable, including interest to January 1849, due Jan. 1863,	1,656,554 23
Internal improvement warrant bonds issued up to Dec, 1848, due Jan. 1870	118,200 00
do issuable estimated at	171,800 00
Making	\$2,516,533 43
3. Loans from trust funds :	
Due Primary School fund	157,331 34
do university fund	90,958 71
Amounting to	\$248,290 05
Making the total aggregate of our State indebtedness,	2,849,939 05
To meet which the state has available resources (exclusive of the annual revenue derivable from the state tax, specific taxes, and other sources) amounting to	889,228 87
Leaving an actual state debt of	\$1,960,710 18

A due regard for the interest and character of the state, as well as justice to her creditors, requires that provision be made, at least for the payment of the *interest* accruing annually, upon the whole

amount of our public debt, but in my judgment we ought to go further, and create a sinking fund to some amount even though it be small, for the ultimate absorption and extinguishment of the principal itself. The payment of interest alone will never relieve us from indebtedness; common prudence, therefore, dictates that we should provide for paying the principal debt as soon and as rapidly as our pecuniary resources will permit.

A portion of the debt is already due and the remaining part of it will all have matured by January 1870. Its aggregate amount we have seen, is about two millions of dollars, and were we to pay it in equal annual instalments, during the period intervening this and the year last mentioned, each yearly payment would be something less than one hundred thousand dollars. But it is not deemed necessary, nor would it be judicious to raise at once a surplus of that amount, as direct taxation is the only source to which we can resort for that purpose. A much less sum annually applied to the reduction of the principal, would sink a debt of \$2,000,000, in twenty-one years, the time which the last of ours has to run.

The Auditor General has made a calculation which will be submitted to you, showing that a sinking fund of \$50,000, would extinguish a debt of the amount of ours, within that period, and that such a fund of \$30,000, with such annual accretion as would naturally accrue from the increase of our population, estimated at only four per cent. would absorb nearly the same amount in that time. But instead of a prospective increase of population of only four per cent each year, we may confidently expect an increase of not less than six per cent. From 1840 to 1845 our population increased through the whole period, at the rate of eight per cent per annum, and were we now to impose a tax of an aggregate amount sufficient to meet all our current liabilities, including interest on our whole debt, and provide a moderate surplus, applicable to the principal, still it would be found that our rate of taxation for state purposes would fall far below that of many of the other states.

In New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and it is believed in Illinois, the taxes for state purposes are much higher in proportion to their population and property than would be required in our own state, to meet the objects proposed, and in several of them nearly or quite as high again.

Taxes in Michigan for state and county purposes together, have never exceeded in one year, seventy cents for each person in this state, while in some of those enumerated they have been about double that amount.

Whatever rate of taxation may be adopted, its aggregate revenue will steadily increase from the additions to our population and property, and as our current expenses need not, and it is hoped will not increase in any considerable degree, any accretion of revenue, from whatever source, will help to swell the amount of the sinking

fund. Besides our income for specific taxes will for some years, be gradually augmenting, and after 1851, will be very largely increased. After February of that year, the annual tax upon the Central and Southern Rail Road Companies, will by their charters be increased from one half to three fourths of one per cent to be computed upon the amount of capital stock paid in, purchase money for their respective roads, and on all loans contracted for construction or other purposes pertaining to the roads. It is supposed the Central Rail Road Co., by January 1852, will have invested in their road a capital of six millions of dollars, and if the Southern Rail Road Co. expend upon theirs, a proportionate amount, the annual revenue derivable therefrom, with what may be received from the Erie and Kalamazoo and Detroit and Pontiac Rail Road Companies, may be safely estimated at fifty thousand dollars, a sum sufficient to meet all *necessary* ordinary expenses of the state government, leaving the whole amount of the state tax to be applied to the payment of the public debt.

Our existing system of taxation and finance is fully considered in all its bearings, in the report of the Auditor General, and to the practical and enlightened views of that officer, in which I fully concur, your earnest attention is invited.

The report of the Commissioner of the State Land Office, exhibits fully and satisfactorily the present condition of his department and its transactions during the past year. The amount received on account of sales of the public lands during the year, appear to be for:

Primary School Lands,	\$54,799.03
University Lands,	22,416.16
State Building Lands,	2,890.07
Internal Improvement and asset lands,	26,115.98
Salt Spring Lands,	3,818.05
	<hr/>
	\$110,039.29

Of the Primary School Lands there have been sold prior to the first Dec. 1848, 111,126 1-100 acres, more than one fourth of which, have been sold during the last two years.

Sales of Building lots at the capital, on account of the school fund, have amounted the past year to \$9,660.00.

The sales of the school lands have steadily increased from year to year, and at their present minimum price, we may safely anticipate an early disposal of all that remain unsold.

The lots belonging to the state in the village of Lansing were by an act of the last legislature, added to the state building lands. These lots have been appraised at \$14,312.00, and sales have already been made of them to the amount of \$8,118.00; and the whole amount of sales of lots at Lansing since the seat of government was there established, on account of both State Building and Primary School lands is \$36,011.00.

Of the 492,504 47-100 acres of land selected under the grant of half a million of acres made by Congress to the state of Michigan, for purposes of internal improvement, 277,616 96-100 acres have been sold and the balance was, at and prior to the last session of the legislature, appropriated for the construction of canals, improvement of rivers, building bridges and making roads in various sections of the state.

Of the remaining 7,495 59-100 acres of the grant, 5,920 43-100 acres were by direction of the Executive in 1847 selected in the Upper Peninsula, and 1,575 16-100 acres remain unselected. To the selections made in the mineral region of Lake Superior, the Secretary of the Treasury refused his approval. At my request one of our delegation in Congress, last winter, conferred with that functionary upon the subject, and sought his assent to these selections, but the effort was unsuccessful.

The question now arises whether the interests of the state will be best promoted by relinquishing those lands and selecting others in their stead, or by persisting in our right under the grant, to those already located. I directed the attention of the legislature to this subject in my last annual message, but no action was had upon it. It is now submitted for your consideration.

Various improvements have been made and undertaken by the Commissioner, under the direction of the Auditor General, in opening and improving streets, clearing and fencing public grounds, &c., in the village of Lansing. These improvements were obviously judicious, and calculated essentially to enhance the value and accelerate the sale of the public property.

Under an act of the last legislature, suitable sites for churches have been selected and set apart for the use of the various denominations of professing Christians: one for Methodists, one for Congregationalists, one for Baptists, one for Freewill Baptists, and one for Universalists. Pursuant to the same act, a lot has been selected as a site for a district school house and dedicated to that use.

An act was passed at the last session to establish an Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, and also an Asylum for the Insane of the State of Michigan, and eight sections of the salt spring lands were appropriated for the erection of buildings for the use of those several institutions, the lands to be selected by the trustees to be appointed by the Executive for the government of the asylums. The lands could not be made available for the erection of the buildings, as contemplated by the act, and there being no other funds applicable to that object, and none appropriated other than the lands to pay for the services or expenses of the trustees, I deemed it expedient to defer their appointment. And I recommend that the law be so amended as to authorize the Commissioner of the State Land Office, or an agent to be appointed for that purpose, to select the land thus appropriated, and that nothing further be done under the act until the land can be sold, or funds drawn from some other

source, to enable the trustees when appointed, to carry out the humane and important objects of the trust.

I cannot dismiss this subject without reiterating the recommendation, communicated in a special message to the last legislature, that provision should be made for the establishment of these benevolent institutions at the earliest period practicable, and that suitable grounds be selected and set apart for their use.

The laws by which our Common Schools are regulated, it is believed, require no change. None perhaps could be devised which would more effectually secure the great object in view, than those now in force. The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, in which most of the important and interesting topics connected with our educational system are fully discussed, will be laid before you in due time.

No subject should more earnestly engage your attention than that of common school education.

The number of children reported between the ages of four and eighteen years, is 117,952, being 9,822 more than have been returned in any previous year. The whole number that have attended common schools during the year is 98,044, nine thousand nine hundred and sixty-four more than attended last year.

The amount of the Primary School Interest fund apportioned among the several counties and townships of the State for the past year, was \$32,605 20; thirty cents to each child reported between the ages of four and eighteen years.

The amount of the mill tax for township libraries, and the support of schools was \$15,020.44, which is more than double the amount heretofore raised for that purpose in any one year.

The amount of money raised by vote of the people for the support of schools at the last annual township meetings was \$11,346 11, nearly three times the amount hitherto raised for such purposes.

The amount of money actually distributed among the several counties and townships of the State for the support of schools during the past year, from the three sources mentioned, was \$11,970.14 more than for any preceeding year.

Transmitted herewith is the report of the Adjutant and Quartermaster General, from which you may learn the present numerical strength of the enrolled militia.

The State comprises nine military divisions in which there are sixty thousand men enrolled and liable to do military duty. During the past year we have received from the general government seventeen pieces of field artillery, all six pound brass guns, accompanied with carriages and other equipments complete, and valued at \$12,000, making an aggregate amount of ordnance stores, arms and accoutrements now belonging to the State and in charge of the proper officer, of \$43,101.10. The ordnance, not issued to artillery companies is now in store in a warehouse, upon one of the wharves in the city of Detroit, and of course imminently exposed to de-

truction or injury by fire. The importance of providing for the safe custody of this valuable property is strongly urged by the Adj't and Quartermaster General, and will be apparent to you. The recommendations of that experienced and energetic officer upon this and other subjects are commended to your favorable consideration.

The number of convicts in the State Prison on the 30th of November, 1847, was one hundred and nineteen; during the last fiscal year, terminating November, 30, 1848, forty-nine were received, twenty-one discharged by expiration of sentence, fifteen were pardoned, and four escaped, leaving on the day last mentioned, one hundred and twenty-eight in the prison.

The whole amount expended on account of the

State Prison the past year is	\$17,350 23
Of which there was drawn from the treasury,	\$7,196 74
Balance unexpended Nov. 30, 1847,	368 61
Received from Contractors for labor of convicts	8,934 58
Received for support of convicts of the United States,	392 60
Received of convicts on deposit,	56 29
“ “ Visitors,	239 91
Total Receipts,	<u>\$17,455 18</u>

Leaving a balance on hand at the close of the year of

104 95

The pecuniary results of our penitentiary system have not been as favorable as could have been desired. The erection of the prison buildings was commenced in 1838. The whole amount of money appropriated and drawn from the treasury since that period on account of the prison is \$215,765 74. A large proportion of this sum has been expended upon the buildings. It will be found however, that an amount ranging from five to ten thousand dollars annually has been drawn from the treasury to meet the ordinary current expenses of the prison, in addition to all its receipts for convict labor.

Under an act of the legislature of 1842, re-enacted with some modifications by the Revised Statutes of 1846, the labor of the convicts has been principally contracted to individuals for a term of years, at a specified price per day. Ninety-five convicts have been employed by contractors, during the past year at prices from fifteen to forty cents a day, the average being a fraction over thirty-one cents for each day's labor, and it is believed the prices have been even below those now paid much of the time since the adoption of the present system.

The agent in his report estimates the labor of such convicts as are in the service of the State, employed upon the prison buildings, in the tailor's shop, kitchen, in cutting stone, &c., at twenty-five to

seventy-five cents per day, averaging something more than forty-eight cents; and that estimate, I think is not a high one, indeed it would seem that the contractors who employ these men at the price stated, *must* realize a clear profit of at least fifty to one hundred per cent upon their labor.

This institution has thus far been a drain upon the treasury; and if it be true that under the existing system others are receiving profits that ought to accrue to the treasury, that system should be abandoned, and some other better suited to the interests of the state substituted, so soon as that can be done without violating the rights of present contractors.

It is believed by those most conversant with the subject that after the centre or main building shall be completed, the proceeds of the prison labor will fully equal all the necessary expenses of the institution provided its affairs be administered with a due regard to economy and prudence. Such is the expressed opinion of the efficient agent now in charge.

This opinion is strongly fortified by results in similar institutions in other states. The average expense of the subsistence of convicts exclusive of officers' salaries, in twenty-one states, the prison reports from which I have examined, is twelve cents and three mills per day each, while their gross earnings have in most cases, at least quadrupled that amount.

The prisons at Auburn and Sing Sing when left to carry on such branches of business as were found the most productive, supported themselves without expense to the state. Since certain profitable kinds of industry have been prohibited they have drawn heavily upon the public treasury for support, until within a few years. Their financial condition has more recently improved. The convict labor has very nearly equalled all expenses, and at Auburn a surplus had accumulated at the close of the year 1846. In both *these* institutions, the contract system has been adopted and is still adhered to.

In Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maryland, Ohio, Tennessee, Mississippi, Georgia and Louisiana, their penitentiaries are self-supporting institutions, and some of them yield a pretty large revenue to their states. In 1846 the earnings of the Connecticut state prison, exceeded all its expenses by the sum of \$7,029.90. The New Jersey prison for the same year, produced a nett income of \$5,525 66.

In Ohio the receipts of the state prison during the same year amounted to \$17,459 39, beyond all its expenditures.

In 1845 the nett earnings of the state prison in Georgia were \$8,987 83.

Tennessee during the years 1844 and 1845 derived a clear profit from her state prison of \$18,239 70 and during the latter year the earnings of the convicts in Louisiana besides the cost of materials were \$47,194 64. The average amount earned by each convict was at the rate of \$243 27 per annum. The reports from these in-

situations for the years subsequent to those mentioned I have not seen.

In these states the prison labor is employed in such branches of mechanical business as proves most profitable, and in all except Louisiana, for the state alone. In Louisiana the entire prison buildings and convicts, is under a lease of five years to a Company, and the whole force is employed in the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods, bagging, rope &c. In Georgia, tanning leather seems to be the principal business of their state prison.

Upon you devolves the duty of endeavoring to devise means which will speedily add the penitentiary of Michigan to the list of self supporting prisons, and thus relieve the treasury from the drafts hitherto made upon it for its support.

The existing laws provide for the appointment of six special messengers to receive and carry from the several counties to the Secretary of State, copies of the statement of votes given for Electors of President and Vice President. Provision is also made for sending like copies by mail, severally to the Governor and Secretary of State. These messengers are allowed a compensation not exceeding twenty cents a mile for traveling to the office of the Secretary of State. The aggregate amount of compensation allowed to messengers for bringing the statements of votes given at the recent election, exceeded four hundred dollars. The copies dispatched by mail, reached their destination with as much certainty as those borne by the messengers, and in much less time. I think the appointment of such messengers a useless expense to the Treasury, and recommend such a modification of the law as shall render it unnecessary hereafter.

No compensation is provided by law, for the Electors of President and Vice President. This omission should be supplied. The Electors last chosen, and who recently convened at the Capitol for the performance of the duty assigned them, were, by my direction, paid from the contingent fund, at the same rate of compensation, provided for members of legislature.

Having during the last recess of the legislature, been officially notified by the President of the Senate of the United States, that Lewis Cass, one of the Senators elected to represent this State in Congress had, on the 29th day of May 1848, resigned his seat in the Senate. I immediately proceeded in accordance with the Constitution and laws, to fill the vacancy occasioned by such resignation, by appointing Thomas Fitzgerald to perform the duties of such Senator until another should be elected in his place. That duty now devolves on you which by the existing law, should be performed within ten days.

By a joint resolution approved March 27, 1848, an amendment to the Constitution was proposed, so as to provide for the election by the people, of Judges of the Supreme Court, the State officers and Prosecuting attorneys. By the provisions of the first section of the

13th article of the constitution; this resolution is referred to the present legislature, and if agreed to, by two thirds of all the members elected to each house, it will be your duty to submit the proposed amendment to the people, for their approval and ratification, in such manner and at such time as you shall think proper to prescribe.

I adhere to the opinions expressed in my last annual message that all officers should be elected, and that the public interest would be promoted, by limiting the sessions of the legislature to biennial periods. But it may be questionable, whether it is expedient, at this time to propose further *amendments* to the organic law. It is believed by many, whose opinions are entitled to great respect, that provision should be made, even now, for calling a Convention to revise the fundamental law of our state. There can be little doubt but the time is near at hand when a Convention for that purpose will be demanded by a large majority of the people, and I confidently believe, that with the aid afforded by the Constitutions, formed and reformed, in other states, during the last ten years, a Convention might so remodel our own, as to save to the state the whole expense of such Convention in a single year, by a curtailment of legislation and the expenses incident thereto. Should you participate in this belief, you would probably deem it inexpedient to take further steps with a view to *partial* amendments of the existing Constitution.

No other of the provisions of our constitution, perhaps, are so far behind the improvements of the day, as those which create and regulate the legislative department. Of the acts passed by the last legislature, more than eighty were for the incorporation of plank road, mining and other companies. Many others related to the organization and alteration of towns, and to the laying out and constructing roads and bridges, all of which, with much other legislation of the last session, under a proper constitution, would have been provided for by general laws, and the great expense of legislating for each particular object entirely saved to the State.

Excessive and hasty legislation are the most serious evils we have felt under our present system, and those which call most loudly for correction.

Our legislature from the organization of the State government to the present year has been in session, an average term of something more than ninety days, in each year, at an annual expense of about \$51,500, making an aggregate sum of about \$670,000, which has been paid by the people for legislation in thirteen years, much of which has been entirely unnecessary and useless, no small proportion of it positively detrimental to the public, and a very large share of it of a purely local and private character, in which the people at large had no interest whatever.

The evil of excessive legislation has not, however, been peculiar to Michigan; most of our sister states, the younger ones especially, have felt its pressure, and many of them have sought to provide against it by amendment or revision of their constitutions. It will be

found, I think, that in every state constitution formed or revised since 1844, except in that of Wisconsin, sessions of the legislature have either been limited to biennial periods, the length of sessions restricted to a fixed number of days, or the pay of members reduced or wholly taken away after a limited time.

The State of Louisiana with a population greatly exceeding our own, with her great commercial emporium and widely extended marine interests to care and legislate for, has determined that not more than thirty days in each year, is requisite for that purpose. The new constitution of that State, formed in 1845, provides for biennial sessions of the legislature, and that no session shall continue more than sixty days.

Sessions of the legislature of thirteen of the states are holden only once in two years and in several of *those*, the length of the session is limited also, to comparatively short periods, and I am not aware, that any complaint has been heard from the people of any of them, that they have not had legislation enough.

The state of New York with a population more than eight times as large as that of Michigan, with her almost unlimited commercial interest, and with her stupendous systems of education, of internal improvement, of banking and of finance to legislate for, has in effect limited the sessions of her legislature to one hundred days.

A practice which is for many reasons, highly objectionable, has obtained our legislature, of deferring much of the important business to the last few days of the session. Little business has been done usually the early part of the session, and when bills have been matured for their final passage, those of most general interest and importance, have, not unfrequently, been arrested in their progress, lain and kept upon "the table," until near the close of the session, then put upon their passage, and presented to the executive *en masse*, scarcely affording him sufficient time to read, much less to carefully examine and consider them. I cannot doubt but this has been too often effected by interested individuals with the design to help through local and private measures, which standing alone, dependent on their own merits, could not obtain the sanction of a majority of members.

At the last session of our legislature, three hundred and forty-seven acts and joint resolutions were passed and approved; nearly double the number passed at any previous session. Of these, one hundred and thirty-four were presented to me for approval on the last day of the session.

With a view, obviously to prevent the evils of such a practice, a provision was adopted in the new constitution of Louisiana, before alluded to, that all acts passed after fifty days of any session should be absolutely void.

I am aware of no subject of general interest, which should long occupy your attention at the present session. No important alterations in the general laws are called for, so far as I know, and none

should be made unless essential to the public welfare. We have no longer a ponderous system of internal improvements to superintend and provide for, and little further legislation is necessary in relation to our public debt, and I see nothing to prevent an early termination of the present session. I am clearly of opinion that a session of one third the usual length would afford ample time for the performance of every duty for which we came together.

Should the business of this legislature be accomplished and its session *finally* adjourned within the period mentioned instead of being protracted to the more usual length, you will have faithfully discharged the trust confided to you, and will have saved more than thirty thousand dollars to the public treasury.

I have received, from several of the states, resolutions adopted by their respective legislatures, relative to the acquisition and control of foreign territory by the United States, and the power of Congress to exclude slavery from such territory. To these resolutions your attention is respectfully invited. They are herewith transmitted.

The subject of slavery as it exists in this country is one full of interest and importance. If we may apprehend danger to the permanency of our glorious and beloved Union, from any source, we may look for its approach through the difficulties that surround this momentous and exciting question. That human slavery is politically, socially and morally wrong, no right minded man will question. That its existence is detrimental to the prosperity and happiness of any people, is, in my judgment, equally certain. A comparative view of the progress in the acquisition of wealth, in the diffusion of knowledge, and in the arts of civilization, in the slave and non-slaveholding states of this Union, clearly demonstrate that such is the fact.

The introduction of slavery into the American colonies under the authority of the English government, was long and strenuously resisted by the colonists. The institution of negro slavery and the toleration of the African slave-trade, they charged upon the home government as among the most flagrant abuses inflicted upon their infant settlements. At a much later day, Thomas Jefferson, whose hand first traced the great and eternal truth that "all men are created equal;" denominated slavery a "heavy reproach," and other great and good men, who like Mr. Jefferson, were themselves slaveholders, have, at every period of our country's history, pronounced it an unmixed evil. If then, such be the acknowledged character and tendencies of slavery, should it be suffered to extend a single line into territory now free? The deep and abiding sentiment of my heart—the deliberate and settled conviction of my judgment alike respond, no, never.

The territory acquired by the United States in the late treaty with Mexico, is the common property of the nation, and by the Constitution it is the declared duty of Congress to "make all needful rules and regulations respecting" it. A rule or regulation respecting the territory belonging to the United States, can be adjudged "needful"

only by a majority of Congress through the usual forms of legislation. It is from the clause of the Constitution here referred to, that Congress has ever claimed authority to legislate for the territories, acquired since the adoption of that instrument. Under that provision Congress created territorial governments for Louisiana and Florida, providing for each its legislative, executive and judicial departments, with governor, judges, &c. If the Congress may rightfully create and establish a government in and over a territory, clothed with the powers of legislation, appoint over it a retinue of officers, executive and judicial, may not the same body, declare, as a "needful rule and regulation respecting" it, that there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory?

But if it be admitted, that the power to prohibit slavery in the free territory of the Union, is not *expressly* given to Congress, still it may be maintained, and I think successfully, that in relation at least to territory acquired by purchase or conquest, such power must and does reside in Congress. That Congress, in behalf of the nation, has the right and authority thus to acquire and to hold territory is not now controverted. The right to acquire and hold it, must necessarily be accompanied with the power of governing it also. The power to govern is the inevitable result of the sovereignty and dominion acquired by such purchase or conquest. If Congress have the power to *govern* such territory, it follows as a necessary consequence that they may annex to its occupancy, such conditions and regulations as a majority shall deem expedient.

But we are not left to speculation alone for a solution of this question. One of the earliest acts of the first Congress held under the Constitution, in which were many of its framers, was one for the government of the territory north-west of the river Ohio, expressly re-enacting the Ordinance of 1787, and approved by General Washington, then President of the United States, and who, as you know, had been the president of the Convention, which less than two years previously, had formed the Constitution.

From that time to the passage of the act by the present Congress, for the establishment of a territorial government in Oregon, the power in question has been repeatedly exercised. Congress has, during that period, either expressly or by implication, recognized their power to prohibit the formation of slave states, out of the free territory of the nation in nearly twenty several enactments, to which at different times, the sanction of all the Presidents has been given, excepting the younger President Adams and President Tyler. Our own delegation in both branches of the present Congress have unitedly and uniformly acted in accordance with the view here presented of this subject and in accordance too, I confidently believe, with the feelings and opinions of the great body of the people they represent.

At the last session of the legislature a bill having for its object the extension of the charter of the Farmer's and Mechanic's Bank of Michigan was passed by the constitutional majority of both hou-

ses and presented for my signature. It was presented to me at a late hour of the night of the last day of the session, and but a few moments prior to the final adjournment. To the passage of that bill I could not yield my assent. As no opportunity was then afforded of assigning the reasons which induced me to withhold my approval from the bill, I trust to state them now, will not be deemed inappropriate to the occasion.

The present capital stock of this Bank is *nominally* four hundred thousand dollars. By the bill passed at the last session the stockholders were required to pay in two hundred thousand dollars additional stock in "*specie funds*," which I understand to mean the notes of specie paying banks, drafts, certificates of deposit, and all other forms of banking and mercantile paper, which is convertible into money at the place where it is payable. The bill also provided that proof of the payment of the additional capital stock, should be made on oath to the satisfaction of the State Treasurer. In accordance with this bill, the \$200,000 additional capital may have been paid in, in such "*specie funds*," as I have specified, and yet in one month, a week, or a day, every dollar of it have "vanished into thin air." Even specie paying banks may, and often do, suspend payment and their paper become utterly worthless. Brokers and merchants and others who make and endorse notes, draw bills, checks and other like "*specie funds*" sometimes fail to redeem such "funds" with actual money, and the loss of their amount falls upon the unfortunate holder.

But suppose the \$200,000, were all paid in gold and silver, the stock holders, making such payment could in one hour after the coin were deposited with the officers of the bank, and they had made and dispatched to the state treasurer their affidavits on oath, in proof of the payment, could withdraw in the shape of loans, every dollar so paid in, leaving in the Bank as security for their issues, thereafter to be made, their own notes. There is nothing in the bill prohibiting the stockholders from so doing.

If it be said that the stockholders are upright and honorable men, of high character and great wealth, and consequently would not be guilty of acts so dishonorable, it may be answered that all our experience proves that just such transactions, dishonorable though they certainly are, are of no unfrequent occurrence in the history of banking. But it may be replied that the directors and stockholders are, by the bill made individually liable, for the redemption of the notes of the bank and that such liability continues one year after they shall have ceased to be stockholders. True, but I submit that the individual liability affords no certain security to the holders of bank notes; it at best but enables them to recover and collect their amount, by the tardy process of the law, if payment be resisted. And then how easy is it for the stockholder to avoid his liability altogether by a transfer of his stock, to some irresponsible man, taking care that the bank is kept in credit for twelve months after such trans-

fer. But in any event, what security is furnished to the poor laborer and mechanic, holding a small note of the bank, of which payment is refused, in his right to go into a foreign state and sue for and recover the amount, of a stockholder? None whatever. The stockholders are rarely resorted to for the collection of small amounts; the poor note holder sells their broken promises-to-pay, to the first broker, for what they will bring.

On the payment of the new capital stock the bank was authorized to incur indebtedness equal to one and a half times its amount, making nine hundred thousand dollars. It is true the bill did not allow them to issue in ordinary bank-notes an amount which should exceed their capital stock, six hundred thousand dollars. But this limitation could have little or no restraint upon their operations, as they would rarely and perhaps never, be able to get into circulation, even that amount of their own notes. Still their amount of indebtedness in drafts and other "*facilities*" might be carried to any figure not exceeding the nine hundred thousand dollars.

The bill also provided that the notes issued by the Bank should have preference over all debts whatsoever, upon all its assets and property, and this it is assumed, afforded security to the bill-holders. But did it so? How easy is it for those in control of a banking institution to allow favored creditors, to take possession of its available assets and place them entirely beyond the reach of its bill holders? That this may be done with facility and *impunity* too, the astute financiering of modern bankers furnishes proofs innumerable; indeed we are not without, at least one illustrious example of this felicitous process in our own state.

By another provision of the bill, it was made the duty of the State Treasurer to countersign and register all the bills to be issued by the bank, and it was prohibited from issuing any not thus countersigned and registered. The object of this provision is not perceived, unless it were to prevent the putting in circulation an amount of bills, exceeding the six hundred thousand dollars, capital stock of the bank, of which we have seen, no danger could be apprehended. Had the bill provided for the deposit of money or other available security with the treasurer, or other officer of the state, for the redemption of their issues, the object of such countersigning would have been apparent. But in the absence of such provision, would not its effect have been to mislead the public, by inducing the belief that the Treasurer held securities for their issues, as is done by the comptroller of the state of New York, under the general banking law of that state? However this might have been, certain it is, that the mere countersigning the bills by the Treasurer could afford no security whatever that they would be redeemed.

The original capital stock of the bank was assumed by the bill to have been four hundred thousand dollars. *Nominally* it was so, but what was its *actual* amount for the effective purposes of legitimate banking? By an act of the legislature approved April 9, 1846,

the Auditor General was required to investigate and fully examine into the affairs and condition of the Farmer's and Mechanic's Bank, with a view to ascertain the value of its capital stock. And for that purpose access was given him to the books and papers of the bank, and he was authorized to examine on oath, its officers or directors, or any other persons. The value of the stock so ascertained was made the basis of assessing and collecting a specific state tax of half of one per cent. thereon, deducting therefrom the value of all real estate actually owned by the bank. A subsequent section of the same act provided that if the capital stock of the bank, should, at any time thereafter be increased, such increased capital should be subject to the same taxation. And it was made the duty of the cashier of the bank to furnish to the state treasurer a statement, verified by affidavit of any such increased amount, within thirty days after the same should be paid in. The then Auditor General, D. V. Bell, made the necessary investigation and as required by the act, gave the following notice to the state treasurer as the result of his examination. "Agreeably to the provisions of the Act to provide for the assessment and collection of a specific state tax, from the Farmers' and Mechanic's Bank of Michigan, approved April 9, 1846, I state that I have estimated the present value of the capital stock of the said Bank, as per statement and estimates of record therein, submitted to me under oath of the cashier thereof at the sum of \$292,496. From which is to be deducted the value of the real estate, actually owned by said bank included in said valuation of capital stock and liable to taxation for state, county, township and other purposes, \$215,942 12. Leaving as the true amount of capital stock liable to be assessed as such, under the act, \$76,553 88. It appears from documents accompanying this statement of the Auditor General that his estimate of the value of the real estate of the bank, was based upon the affidavit of the cashier, and a valuation made by a committee in behalf of the stockholders, in which they say: "In this examination and valuation they have endeavored to put a value upon every of the assets of the bank at a cash basis, and although a considerable portion will require time to realize, they feel entire confidence, it will meet their expectations." It was not claimed that the capital stock had been increased subsequent to the time when the estimate of the Auditor General was made. The cashier of the bank, in a letter dated so late as Oct. 24, 1848, in answer to an enquiry of the state treasurer, upon that subject, said: "The capital remains the same as when I paid you last and will not be increased, without an extension of charter of course."

The last section of the bill reserves to the legislature the right at any time, to alter, amend or repeal the act should it have become a law. This provision was a wise and proper one, but afforded no protection whatever to the public against losses, by the failure of the bank to meet its liabilities. All the mischief which could have en-

sued under the bill, may have happened before the legislature could interpose its action.

It appears I think, conclusively from this review of the provisions of this bill, in connection with the facts stated, showing the actual condition and value of the capital stock of the bank to have been rechartered by it, that this bank would have been authorized to put into circulation its bills to the amount of six hundred thousand dollars and to incur general liabilities to an aggregate amount of nearly one million of dollars, and the whole of this ponderous indebtedness, resting upon an available capital of only \$276,553 88. The \$215,942 12 in real estate, I regard as of little importance, so far as it was to be relied upon as a capital.

Experience having long since demonstrated that real estate can, under no circumstances, be made available for the purposes of banking. It cannot be insisted that this bill provided adequate security for the redemption of the notes, which under its provisions, the bank was authorized to issue. I could not yield it my sanction. To have done so, I should have regarded as a palpable violation of my duty—as a betrayal of the trust confided to me by the people, which I could neither have justified nor excused.

The general subject of banking is one to which it is not improbable your attention may be called during the present session, and I will therefore in this connection state briefly my views in relation to it. I have long entertained the opinion, and still do, that no system of banking whatever, is essential to the prosperity and wealth of any country, whether its people be engaged principally in agricultural or commercial pursuits, or in the business of manufacturing.

Large mercantile and commercial transactions will of course be carried on in paper, and if no banks or other corporations were authorized to issue it, bills or drafts or other forms of private paper would be used for the purposes of remittance and exchange. But if there were no banks, the ordinary channels of circulation would be filled with gold and silver coin, and with such currency, the labor and produce of the country would be paid for, which would entirely prevent those fluctuations in prices, so destructive of the interests of the industrious classes, resulting from the contractions and expansions incident to a bank paper circulation. If there were no banks in existence in our country, and the question were now to be settled, whether any should be created, I am clearly of opinion that the happiness and general prosperity of the people of all classes, would be best promoted by rejecting them altogether. But another and widely different question is presented for our determination.—Banking in some form now exists in most commercial countries; and in our own, it has “grown with our growth and strengthened with our strength;” has become so interwoven with every department of our business, that it has come to be regarded by most business men at least as an indispensable auxiliary to them all. The enquiry, then, to be answered is not, now, whether the system shall

be introduced, but whether, already existing, it shall be continued. If there were no banks in the State, still our circulating medium, as now, would be bank paper, so long as the surrounding states, with which all our commercial and other business intercourse is carried on, should have banks of issue and a circulation almost exclusively of paper; and by the universal laws of currency and trade the paper of banks of the most questionable character as to solvency, would in that case flow in upon us. If it be said that no man is obliged to receive bank notes as money—that all may reject them, that would be saying what we know to be true, in speaking of men's legal rights, and still there seems a practical necessity for receiving bank paper as money, in the present condition of the business and currency of the country that we cannot avoid; and such necessity would neither be superseded nor essentially modified by the extinction of banks in this State. If on the whole it be deemed most conducive to the interests of our own state that banks upon some principle should be permitted, various questions then present themselves as to the mode of their organization, the guaranties which should be provided to insure a faithful discharge of their obligations to the public, the security to be required for the protection of the bill holders, &c.

Every bank chartered or re-chartered, should be compelled to furnish ample and unquestionable security for the redemption of the whole amount of bills they may be authorized to issue and put in circulation as money. All the corporate property, and the directors and stockholders individually, to the amount of their stock at least, should be holden for the general liabilities of the bank.

Depositors, purchasers of drafts, and others who deal with banks become their creditors or not, as they choose, and may insist upon such further security as they think proper, but when bank paper constitutes the currency of the country, the holders of bills which are in general circulation as money, can hardly be regarded as voluntary creditors of the bank which issued them. All classes of community, the laborer, small mechanic and farmer, as well as the merchant and miller and other business men, are virtually compelled to receive them, and their redemption at all times, in coin, at the will of the holder, ought to be secured beyond contingency. How is this to be effected? The most feasible and safe system of bank security now in use, is unquestionably, the depositing of stocks with some officer of the State. If for instance, a bank be authorized to issue one hundred thousand dollars in bills, let there first be deposited with the State Treasurer that amount of stocks of unquestionable soundness and convertibility, with something beyond, say ten to fifteen per cent to cover any possible deficiency that may result from depreciation of the stocks, and to pay the expenses incident to a sale of the stocks should the bank at any time stop payment of its bills. Let the state officers determine whether the stocks offered are such as are likely at all times to command their amount in money, in the

market. All bills for circulation should be countersigned and registered by the State Treasurer, and the amount so to be countersigned restricted to the amount the bank should be authorized to issue.— And if at any time the bank refuse to redeem its bills on presentment, the treasurer should at once sell the stocks on deposit for that purpose and redeem their bills for them.

With banks upon such a system their bill holders could never, or very rarely be subjected to loss or delay, by their frauds or defaults provided the duties of the state officers were faithfully performed. If it be objected to this system that the stocks deposited, might in times of great pecuniary pressure depreciate, it may be answered that stocks perfectly secure and on which the interest is promptly paid, will never probably fall more than one to three per cent below their par value, and ordinarily they will rise considerably above such value. There is always sufficient retired capital, not reached or effected by the fluctuations or revulsions of business, to take off at once, all secure and interest paying stocks that may be thrown upon the market. If it be objected again that capitalists will not embark in banking upon a system so stringent, it may be replied that those who have actual surplus capital for which they seek investment in the business of banking, will encounter no difficulties in the system proposed. They can at all times purchase the required stocks, and they would suffer no loss from the deposit, as they would receive the interest upon them precisely as though they were locked up in their own vaults.

None but such as do possess surplus capital, should be encouraged to embark in banking on any system, because no others can carry on the business *successfully and honestly*. If we cannot have banks based upon actual solid capital, we surely should have none at all.

Should you pass a bill for the charter or re-charter of any bank, I recommend that before it be permitted to take effect as law, it be referred to the people for their approval or disapproval. The public mind is yet unsettled as to the necessity and utility of any system of banking. The interests of all, especially of the business classes, require that that question should be definitely settled and its agitation put at rest. That object would be best attained by the course I recommend.

A Bill was passed at the last session, providing that the time for the payment of the several instalments of money due from the Southern Railroad Company should be extended for the period of six years from the time when the instalments should severally become due. The passage of this bill I could not approve. It was sent to the executive office late in the night of Saturday immediately preceding the final adjournment of the legislature, affording me only the day of such adjournment to examine its provisions, and no opportunity to state and communicate my objections thereto. Those objections I beg leave to state now.

At the commencement of our State government a system of internal improvement was projected and adopted upon a scale of magnificence and extent that would have been deemed gigantic for the largest and most wealthy state; the execution of which system required an expenditure entirely beyond any amount that our own could command, of money or credit.

With a view, however, to commence the construction of our public works, a large loan of money was negotiated, and a state debt contracted, under the ponderous burden of which the people struggled on for nearly ten years, when it became apparent to all, that it could not much longer be borne; that unless we could in some way relieve ourselves from its crushing and increasing weight, we must sink under it, and submit to the unjust and humiliating expedient of repudiation against which the strong sense of honor and justice of our high-minded citizens revolted. They rejected its very proposal with scorn and indignation.

The only alternative seemed to be a sale of the public works.— This measure was proposed as early as 1844 and on its agitation before the public mind, its expediency was almost universally admitted, and finally the people, with singular unanimity declared in favor of such sale, and in favor of an entire and lasting separation of the state, from all schemes of internal improvement. In accordance with public sentiment, thus clearly expressed, the subject was submitted to the legislature of 1846, in the annual message of the Executive, and a sale of the Central and Southern Rail Roads followed.

The state, however, has by no means, been enabled by the proceeds of that sale to recover entirely from her financial embarrassments. That measure has only placed her in a position, in which, by a rigid system of economy and prudence she may hope for ultimate extrication.

The Southern Rail Road was sold at a great sacrifice to the state and an extraordinary credit given to the purchasers, with a charter of great liberality. The cost of the Road to the treasury exceeded \$1,200,000 and it was sold to the company upon a credit of ten years, for \$500,000; of which \$100,000 had been paid, leaving \$400,000 unpaid. The aggregate receipts of the road between the 12th January, 1847, and Jan. 1, 1848, as appears by a report, on oath of the Directors, amounted to more than they had paid of principal, to the state, at the time the extension contemplated by this bill was applied for. And the amount received during the same period over and above all expenditures was nearly sixty-five thousand dollars.

This extension was precisely equivalent to a loan of \$400,000, by the state to the Rail Road Company, for six years; and would have postponed, for that period, the payment of an equal amount of the state debt.

The state was in no situation to loan money or its credit. Wer*

the instalments to have been promptly paid when due, under the provisions of this bill, still increased taxation would have been unavoidable, for the payment of *interest* on our debt, and portions of the principal, then already past due, and soon to mature. How would the conduct of a private debtor be regarded by his creditors, and by his fellow citizens, who should loan his money or give long extension to his debtors, if thereby he postponed the payment of his own debts? Certainly very unwise, if not dishonorable and fraudulent. Would it be less so for a state? On the contrary, it would, in my view, be far *more* unwise and no *less* dishonorable. In addition to the impolicy of postponing for six years longer than we otherwise should, so large an amount of our public debt, had this bill become a law, a strong objection to the measure in my mind, was the hazard we must have encountered of an ultimate loss of the whole debt. So disastrous had this species of legislation proved to be in the state of New York that the late convention called to reform her constitution, adopted a provision that "the claims of the state against any incorporated company to pay the interest and redeem the principal of the stock of the state loaned or advanced to such company, should be fairly enforced and not released or compromised." Although the debt of the Southern Rail Road Company was not incurred for *stock* loaned or advanced by the state, yet it was for the *purchase* of the entirety of a Rail Road, and every reason which could exist for the provision referred to, would apply with full force to this case.

All legislation which changes contracts is very unsafe. When the contract is made all the parts are carefully examined and made relative to each other. When an alteration is made, it is usually confined to the particular clause or clauses altered, and it is only long after, that consequences appear arising out of other parts which were not foreseen.

The state had recently adopted the policy of separating her interests from all works of internal improvement and of liquidating and paying off the public debt, as fast as her resources would permit. This line of policy had its origin in the spontaneous movements of the people themselves, and there was no reason to suppose that they desired to change or abandon it. Their wish to do so could not be presumed.

The policy of loaning the money or credit of the state to corporations, has almost universally proved disastrous to the interests of the state. Our own past experience is full of instruction on this subject. This policy formed a prominent feature in our original system of internal improvement. The credit of the state was loaned to various Rail Road Companies to a very large amount, which resulted in a certain loss of more than three hundred thousand dollars, every dollar of which is yet to be wrung from the pockets of the people by the hand of the tax gatherer. Should I have been justified in subjecting the people to the hazard of adding to that amount

the large sum of \$400,000! I cannot doubt but every tax-payer in the state not locally affected by the Road in question, will answer emphatically in the negative.

Such losses have not been confined to our own state. Others which have made similar loans to Rail Road and other companies, in aid of internal improvements have suffered similar losses. So heavy had been the losses of the state of New York, resulting from these loans, that their convention just referred to, adopted a provision that the credit of the state should not in any manner, be given or loaned to, or in aid of, any individual, association or corporation; and our younger, but no less sagacious and prudent sister, Wisconsin, more recently engrafted a similar provision into her Constitution.

If a loan of the *credit* of a state, be injudicious, equally so for *our state*, incumbered as she is with debt, would have been a loan of *money*, and I repeat what I have before said that the extension of the time of payment of the \$400,000, due the state from this company, is in all respects, except mere form, a loan of that amount. I can see no ground on which granting this extension could be justified, which would not as strongly justify a loan of money or guaranty of credit to the Southern Rail Road or any other company, for the construction of a Rail Road which would be beneficial to the public. Suppose the Central Rail Road Company, whose ability and willingness to meet their obligations promptly, so far as I have heard, are unquestioned, had applied to our legislature for a loan of the money or credit of the state. How would their application have been received? It would have been regarded by all as absolutely absurd. The state of Michigan groaning under a debt, on the whole of which she has never yet paid even the interest, asked to loan money!

Suppose again that company had applied for an extension of time for the fulfillment of its contract with the state, which was to pay not half a million of dollars in ten years for a work which cost the state twice that sum, but two millions of dollars in one and a half years for a work taken of the state, at little less than its cost. Would *such* application have been listened to? Not for one moment. They would have been told that if they wanted pecuniary aid they must like all others—companies or individuals, go into the money market and seek it there.

Can any distinction be drawn between the case I have last supposed and the one I am considering? None whatever, that I can perceive.

Another objection to this measure of extension should have prevented its adoption if there had been no greater. It involves an inevitable and certain loss to the people of at least fifteen thousand dollars. I have once and again said that this extension would have been equivalent to a loan of an equal amount, and in the present condition of our finances, must have increased our state debt to the

same amount for the period of the extension. That of course would have made it necessary for the state to raise by taxation, sufficient to pay interest upon such increased indebtedness, just as much longer as they would have done, if the extension were not granted.

If their instalments of *principal* as well as interest be paid as they fall due under their existing contract, they would redeem an equal amount of our state debt on which interest is to be paid.

Every dollar that is collected and paid into the state treasury costs the tax payer at least a dollar and four cents, to say nothing of the expenses of remitting the money from the townships to the county treasurers and thence to the state treasury; four per cent being allowed to the town treasurers upon all taxes collected. And upon every dollar paid in New York where most of the interest on our debt is payable and paid, there is a further loss of one to one and a quarter per cent for exchanges and commission. So that each dollar of interest paid on our state debt costs the people in addition to nominal interest, at least five per cent for collection and remittance. Paying interest therefore on \$50,000, for an increased period of six years, which we should be compelled to do, were this extension granted, would subject the tax payers of the state to a certain loss of at least \$15,000.

Was any sufficient reason shown why the people should submit to so heavy a sacrifice, for the benefit of this Rail Road company? None which satisfies me. But it might perhaps be insisted that the effect of the extension would have been to accelerate the further construction of the road from Hillsdale westward to Coldwater, and thence to the St. Joseph river, and thus essentially promote the interests of Branch and St. Joseph counties.

That the construction of this road to the St. Joseph would be highly beneficial to the people of those counties, and consequently advantageous to the whole state, cannot be questioned; and sound policy as well as justice to that section of the state, demands that the legislature and every other department of the government should adopt every proper measure in their power calculated to aid the construction and hasten the completion of that important work.

But would the extension sought, were it perfectly unobjectionable on other grounds, contribute to the desired end? By its charter the Company is "required to construct, finish and put in operation the said Rail Road from Hillsdale to Coldwater, within four years from and after the passage of this act," (the charter) and "also to construct and put in operation the said Rail Road from Coldwater aforesaid, to some eligible point on the St. Joseph river in the county of St. Joseph in this State, within four years thereafter." The act granting the charter became a law on the 23d day of September, 1846, and consequently the Company are bound by it, to have the Road in operation as far westward as Coldwater by the 23d September, 1850, and to the St. Joseph river, by the same day in 1854.

The bill providing for the extension of the instalments due the State, postponed the time for the completion of the Road to Coldwater to the 23d day of December, 1850, and the time for its completion to the St. Joseph river remains unchanged.

What additional guaranties were furnished by this bill that the road would be completed by the time specified? None whatever. The only modification of the original charter in that regard, was the one already noticed, to extend the time for putting the road in operation to Coldwater for the period of three months.

The first section of the bill, to be sure provided that "the nett proceeds of said Michigan Southern R. R. shall be faithfully applied toward the construction and extension of the said Road, westwardly by Coldwater in the county of Branch, and any balance which may be required for the extension aforesaid shall be provided by assessment or otherwise, to secure the completion of the Road to Coldwater by the 23d day of December, in 1850." A subsequent clause required the company to expend upon the Road at least \$50,000, and any excess beyond that sum, derived from the nett earnings of the Road.

Now let us turn to the provisions of the original charter. They require the company, as we have seen, to finish and put in operation the Road to Coldwater, by the 23d day of September 1850, and to the St. Joseph River in four years thereafter. And this they were *absolutely obliged* to do, irrespective of the source from whence the funds for that purpose were to be derived. And the charter provides also, that in case the said Company do not construct, finish and put in operation that portion of the road west of Hillsdale to the points specified, (Coldwater and the St. Joseph River,) within the times specified that the charter to such portions of the road as shall not have been so constructed, shall become forfeited. Does it not appear most clearly from this comparison of the original charter with this bill, that the latter imposes no additional obligations upon the Company with regard to the completion of the road, and that it affords not the slightest additional guaranty to the state or citizens more immediately interested, that their obligations will be fulfilled? Is there any reason to suppose that if the company would not fulfill their original contract in good faith, they would not equally disregard any modification of it.

The only conceivable benefit which could have resulted from this extension was merely to provide the company annually for six years \$50,000 additional means for the construction of the road. This surely would not be an equivalent for the certain loss to which the state would have been subjected by it; to say nothing of the hazard to be encountered of the ultimate loss of the whole amount due. It would at most, be sufficient to construct four or five miles of road with the ordinary strap rail, or two to two and a half, with a T. rail such as is being laid upon the Central Road. If the interests of the state, or of the citizens up on the line of the road were consulted, in-

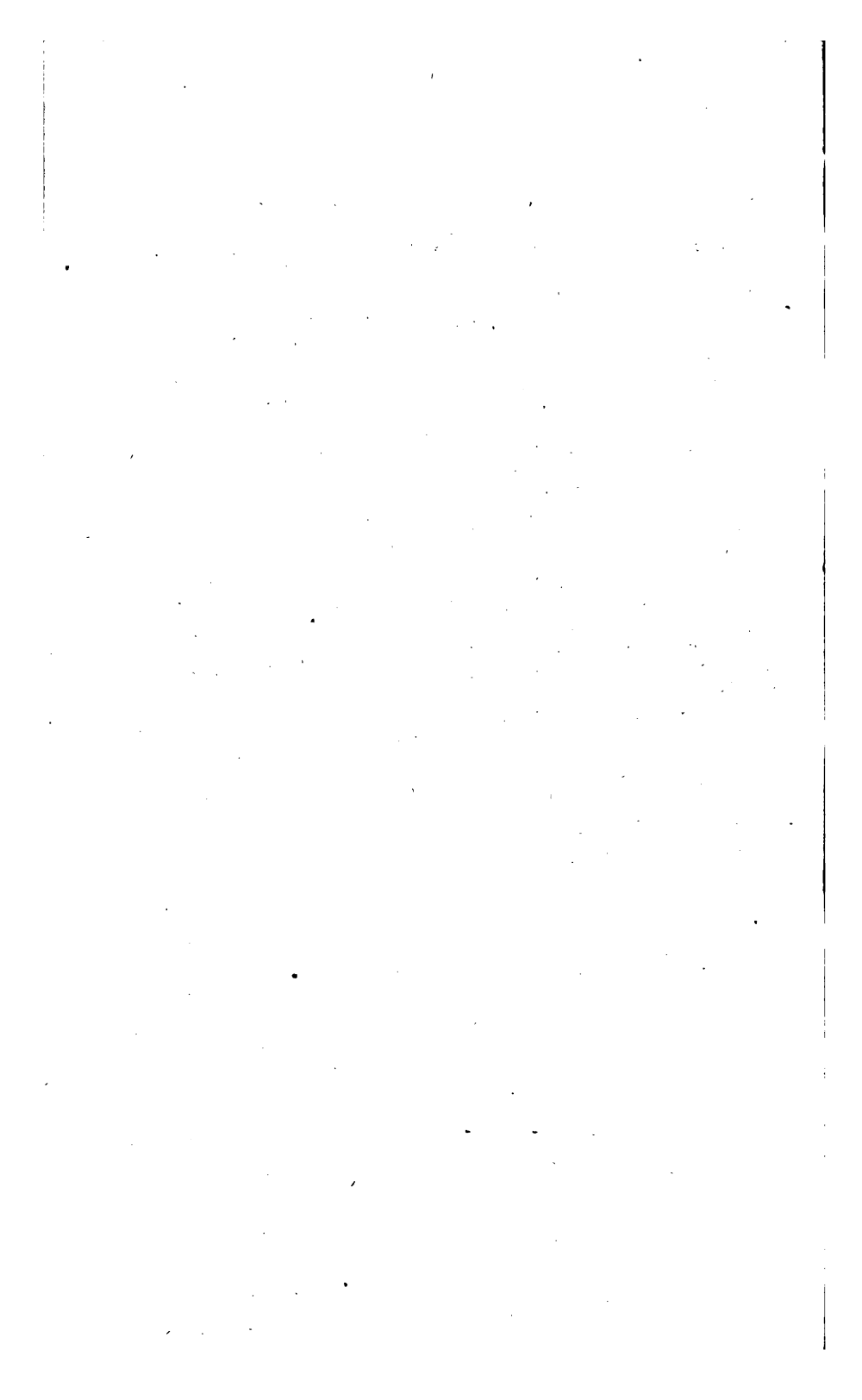
stead of expending \$50,000 a year only, in extending the road westwardly, the Company should expend atleast, that amount every month, until the road be completed and in operation to the St. Joseph River.

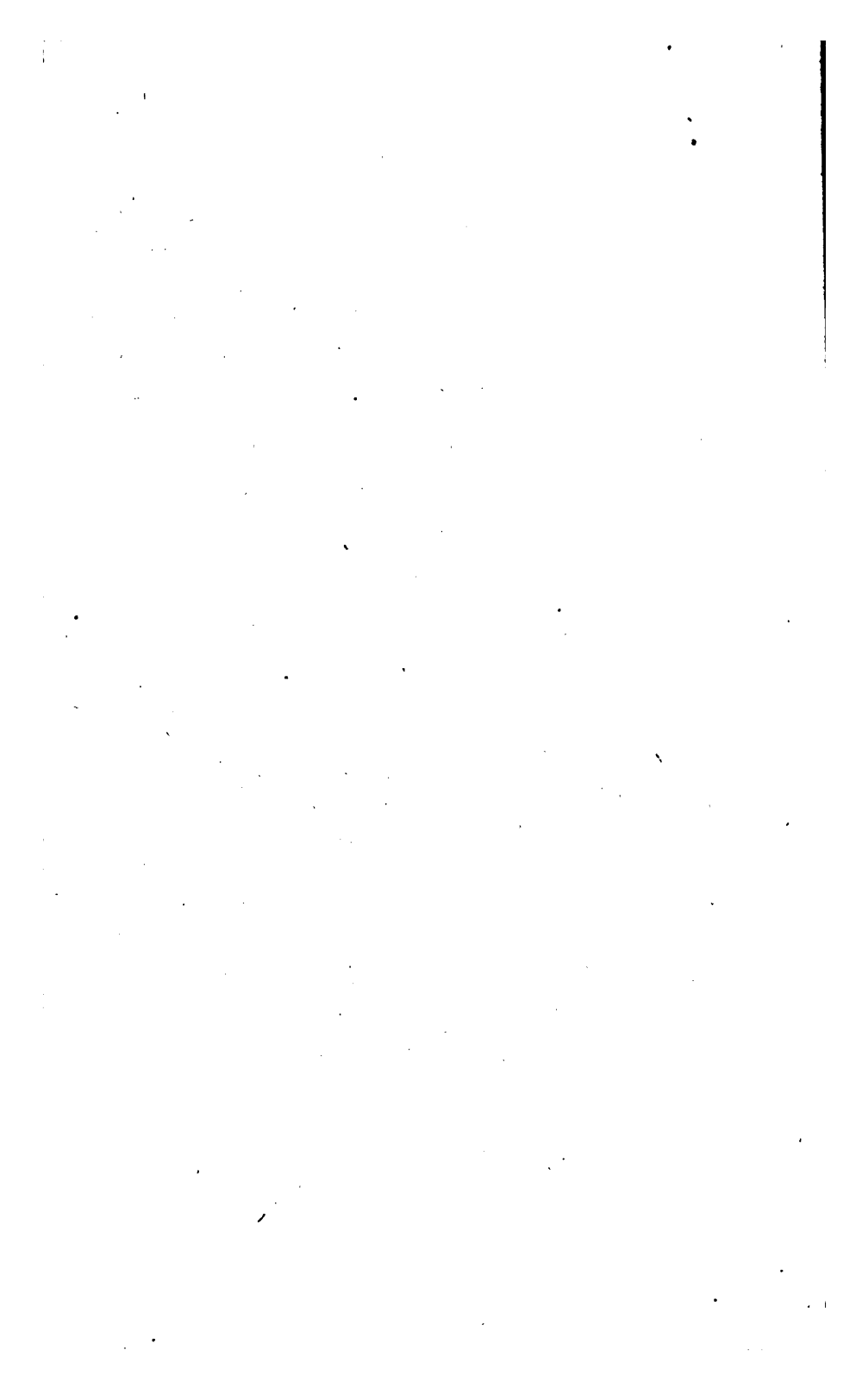
Is it not apparent from this review of the case, that this extension was sought, not for the benefit of the state or any of its citizens but for that of the Company alone? Such would have been its result certainly? Had the instalments of purchase money, been waived for the period proposed, the state in effect would have provided the whole means of carrying forward the road during that time.— On what ground could these Corporators ask this aid from the state at the expense of all her other citizens? The sale to them was most favorable, and advantageous. The Road is unquestionably worth much more than they contracted to pay for it.

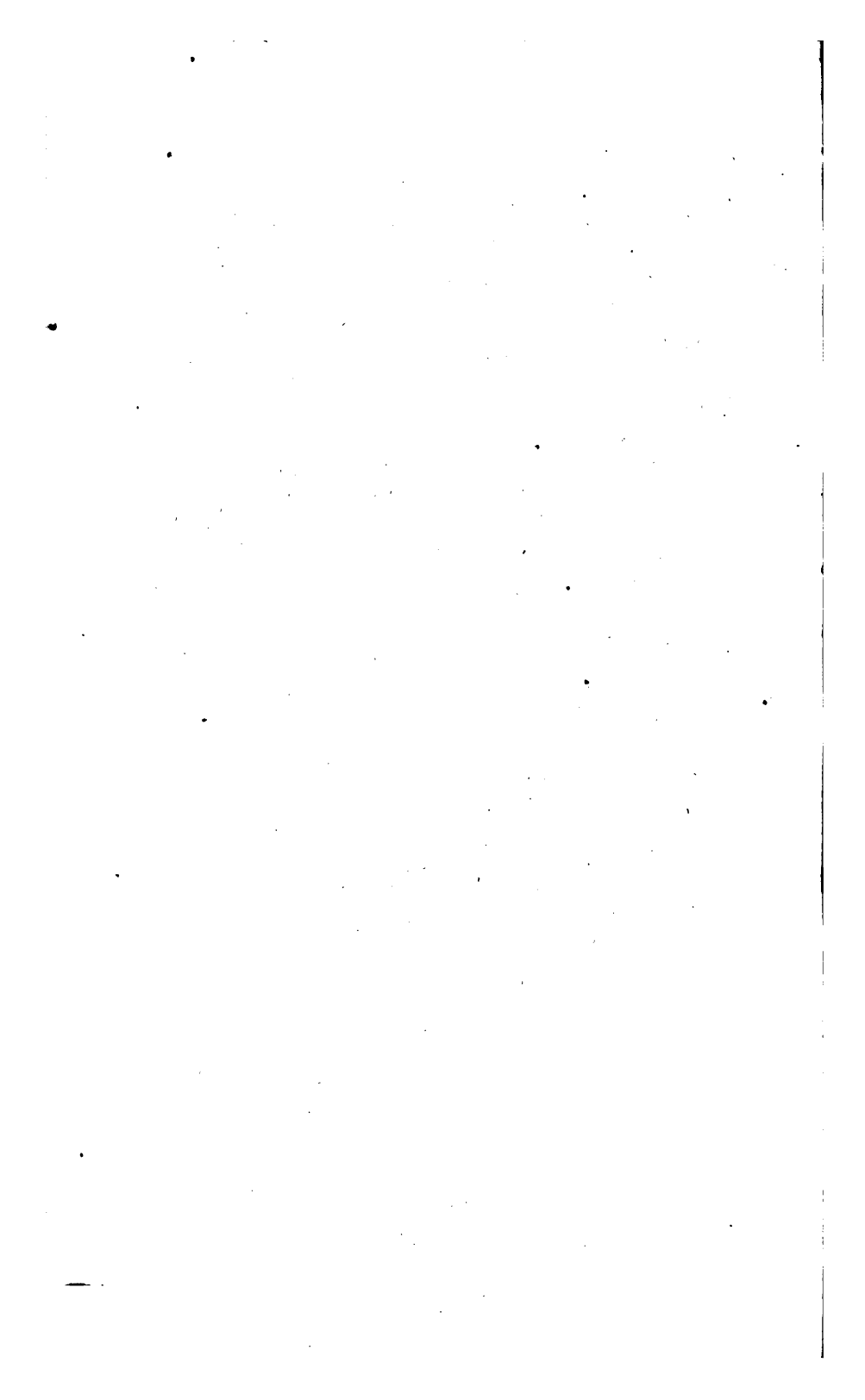
For the transportation of produce and other frieghts, this road may be made as valuable and productive in proportion to its length as the Central Rail Road. No portion of the state affords a larger surplus of agricultural products than that from the St. Joseph River to Lake Michigan, through which this road, when built, will pass and this road must be the avenue through which that immense surplus will find its way to eastern markets. And when the whole contemplated line shall be completed and in operation, it will at once become a great and important thoroughfare. A work of so great importance and value cannot long remain unfinished for want of the enterprise and capital necessary for its construction.

EPAPHRO. RANSOM.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, }
Lansing, Jan. 1, 1849. }







STATE OF MICHIGAN.

No. 1.

LEGISLATURE, 1849.

Annual Report of the State Treasurer.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
Lansing, December 1, 1848. }

To the Legislature of the State of Michigan : .

Statements are herewith submitted, exhibiting the payments, to and from, the different funds for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30th 1848.

The balance on hand Nov. 30th, \$52,736 98

The immediate liabilities, and the amount to be advanced for payment of Interest Jan. 1st, 1849, as shown by the books of the Auditor General and this Office, are as follows, viz :

Special deposit by Michigan Central Railroad Company for "right of way,"	\$3,162 83
General Fund Warrants outstanding,	1,055 43
Interest estimated on same,	250 00
Treasury Notes, (State scrip,)	1,187 00
Interest estimated on same,	400 00
Surplus and redemption moneys due sundry individuals,	13,875 67
Deposit in Phenix Bank, N. Y.,	1,009 13
Delinquent Tax Bonds,	170 00
Interest estimated on same,	34

Advance necessary to pay interest on State stock, Jan. 1, 1849,	9,112 08
Interest due on Penitentiary stock Jan. 1st 1849,	1,800 00 32,056 14
Balance available,	<u>\$20,780 84</u>

Notice was given through the State paper to the holders of General Fund Warrants, on the 24th of Oct. last, that they would be paid on presentation at the State Treasury, and that interest would cease to be paid after sixty days from the first publication of the notice in accordance with Act No. 22, "Approved March 1st 1845." All warrants, and other demands on this Fund have been paid during the past year when presented at the Treasury. Under the discretion authorized by Act No. 24, 1848, to advance the interest as it became due on the "liquidated portion of the five million loan," from this Fund, "if in my opinion such payments could be made without impairing the ability of the Fund to meet its other indebtedness," I have advanced the interest for Jan. 1st, and July 1st 1848, and shall send forward to the Phoenix Bank, New York, \$9,112 08, to meet the interest due Jan. 1st 1849. The \$1,009 13 deposited in that Bank is on account of balance of interest, not called for, due on these bonds for 1846, 1847 and 1848. There was paid into the Treasury \$15,000, in money on account of the assignment of the Detroit and Pontiac Rail Road Mortgage; without this aid it would have been impossible to have made these advances without impairing the ability of the General Fund to meet promptly its other liabilities.

There has been cancelled and burnt \$539 of Treasury Notes, (State scrip,) during the past fiscal year, leaving yet a balance of \$1,187 outstanding.

GEO. B. COOPER,
State Treasurer.

Treasurer of Michigan in account with State of Michigan.

Dr.			Cr.
To bal. in treasury		By am't p'd on acc't	
Nov. 30, 1847,	\$64,470 33	of conting't fund,	\$569 70
Receipts on acc't of		do general fund,	185,367 69
general fund,	145,359 48	do int'l impt. do	150,773 66
do int'l impt. fund,	135,120 12	do primary school	
do prim'y sch'l do	27,450 73	int. fund	32,605 20
do do int. do	46,546 17	do univer. int. fund,	25,119 88
do state building do	1,425 43	do state build'g do	8,038 22
do university do	11,586 72	do treasury notes	
do do int. do	20,628 52	burned,	539 00
do from M. C. R. R.		Am't p'd on acc't of	
Co., under Sec.		M.C.R.R. deposit,	1,413 00
7, Act No. 42, of		Balance in treasury,	52,736 98
1846,	4,575 83		
	<u>\$457,163 33</u>		<u>\$457,163 33</u>

LEDGER BALANCES, Nov. 30, 1848.

State building fund,	\$1,943 81	M.C.R.R.Co.deposits,	\$3,162 83
University int. do	6,411 62	Treasury notes,	1,187 00
Inter. impt. do	255,950 07	University fund,	90,958 71
Cash,	52,736 98	Primary sch'l do	157,331 34
		do int. do	9,067 42
		Contingent do	624 01
		General do	54,711 17
	<u>\$317,042 48</u>		<u>\$317,042 48</u>

STATE BUILDING FUND.

Dr.			Cr.
To warrants paid		By bal. Nov. 30,' 47,	\$4,668 98
during fiscal year,	\$8,038 22	do rec'ts dur'g fis.y'r,	1,425 43
		Bal. Nov. 30, 1848,	1,943 81
	<u>\$8,038 22</u>		<u>\$8,038 22</u>

PRIMARY SCHOOL INTEREST FUND.

Dr.		Cr.	
To bal. Nov. 30, '47,	\$4,873 55	By receipts during	
do warrants paid du-		fiscal year,	\$26,074 39
ring fiscal year,	32,605 20	do am't transferred	
Bal. Nov. 30, 1848,	9,067 42	from gen. fund,	20,471 78
	<u>\$46,546 17</u>		<u>\$46,546 17</u>

UNIVERSITY INTEREST FUND.

Dr.		Cr.	
To balance Nov.		By receipts du-	
30, 1847,	\$1,920 26	ring fiscal year,	\$10,688 87
do warrants p'd du-		do am't transferred	
ring fiscal year,	25,119 88	from gen'l fund,	7,833 77
		do inter.impt. do	2,105 88
		Bal. Nov. 30, 1848.	6,411 62
	<u>\$27,040 14</u>		<u>\$27,040 14</u>

TREASURY NOTES.

Dr.		Cr.	
To am't burned du-		By balance Nov.	
ring fiscal year,	\$539 00	30, 1847,	\$1,726 00
do balance,	1,187 00		
	<u>\$1,726 00</u>		<u>\$1,726 00</u>

CONTINGENT FUND.

Dr.		Cr.	
To warrants p'd du-		By balance Nov.	
ring fiscal year,	\$569 70	30, 1847,	\$1,193 71
Bal. Nov. 30, 1848,	624 01		
	<u>\$1,193 71</u>		<u>\$1,193 71</u>

GENERAL FUND.

Dr.			Cr.
To warrants p'd during fiscal year,	\$157,062 14	By balance Nov. 30, 1847,	\$94,719 38
do am't transferred to univer int.fund,	7,833 77	do receipts during fiscal year,	145,359 48
dotr.to p.sch'l int.do	20,471 78		
Bal. Nov. 30, 1848,	54,711 17		
	<u>\$240,078 86</u>		<u>\$240,078 86</u>

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Dr.			Cr.
To bal. Nov. 30, '47,	\$240,296 53	By receipts during fiscal year,	\$135,120, 12
do am't tr. to univer. int. fund,	2,105 88	do balance Nov. 30, 1848,	255,950 07
do warrants p'd during fiscal year,	148,667 78		
	<u>\$391,070 19</u>		<u>\$391,070 19</u>

UNIVERSITY FUND.

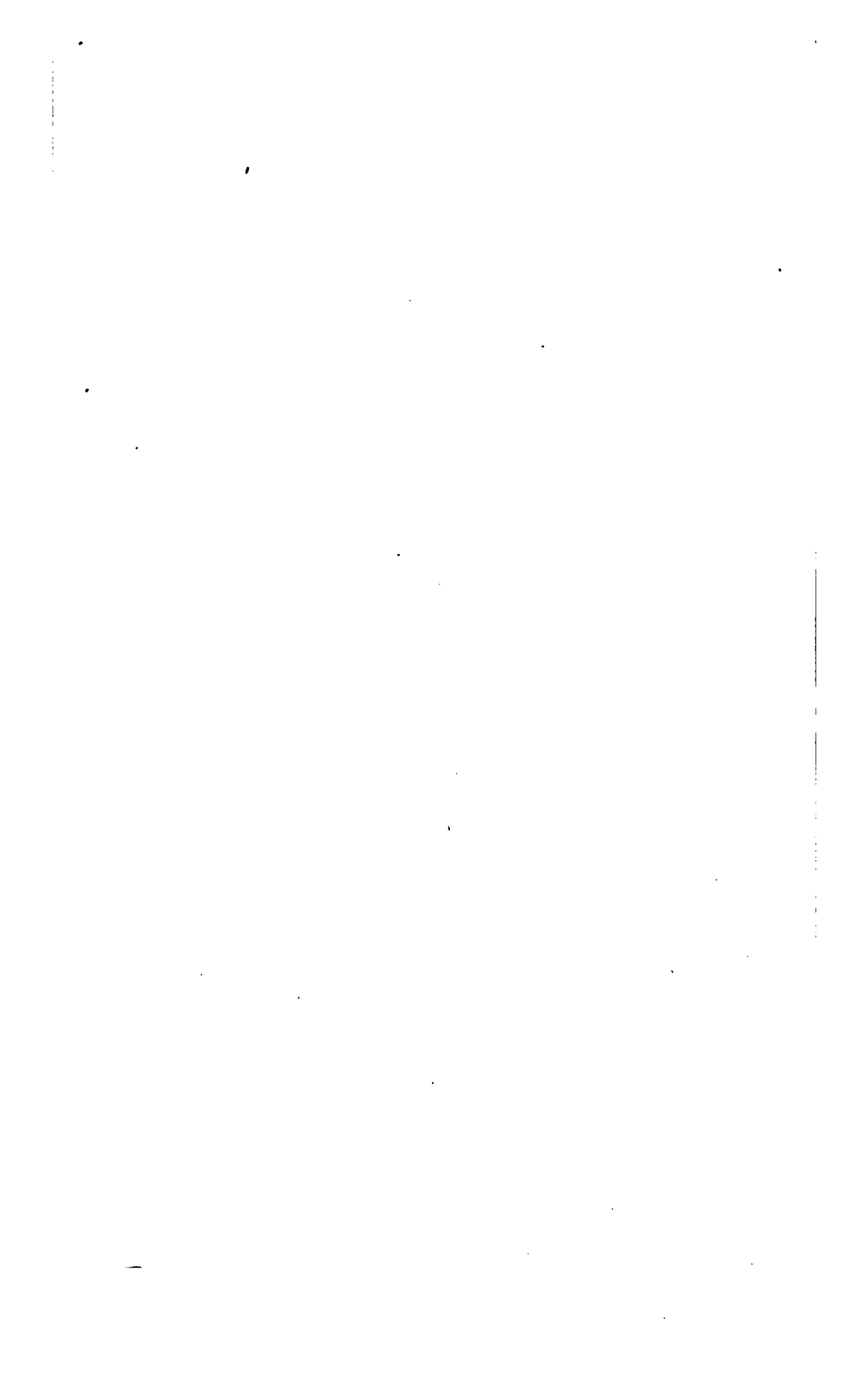
Dr.			Cr.
To balance Nov. 30, 1848,	\$90,958 71	By bal. Nov. 30, '47,	\$79,371 99
		do rec'ts du. fis. y'r,	11,586 72
	<u>\$90,958 71</u>		<u>\$90,958 71</u>

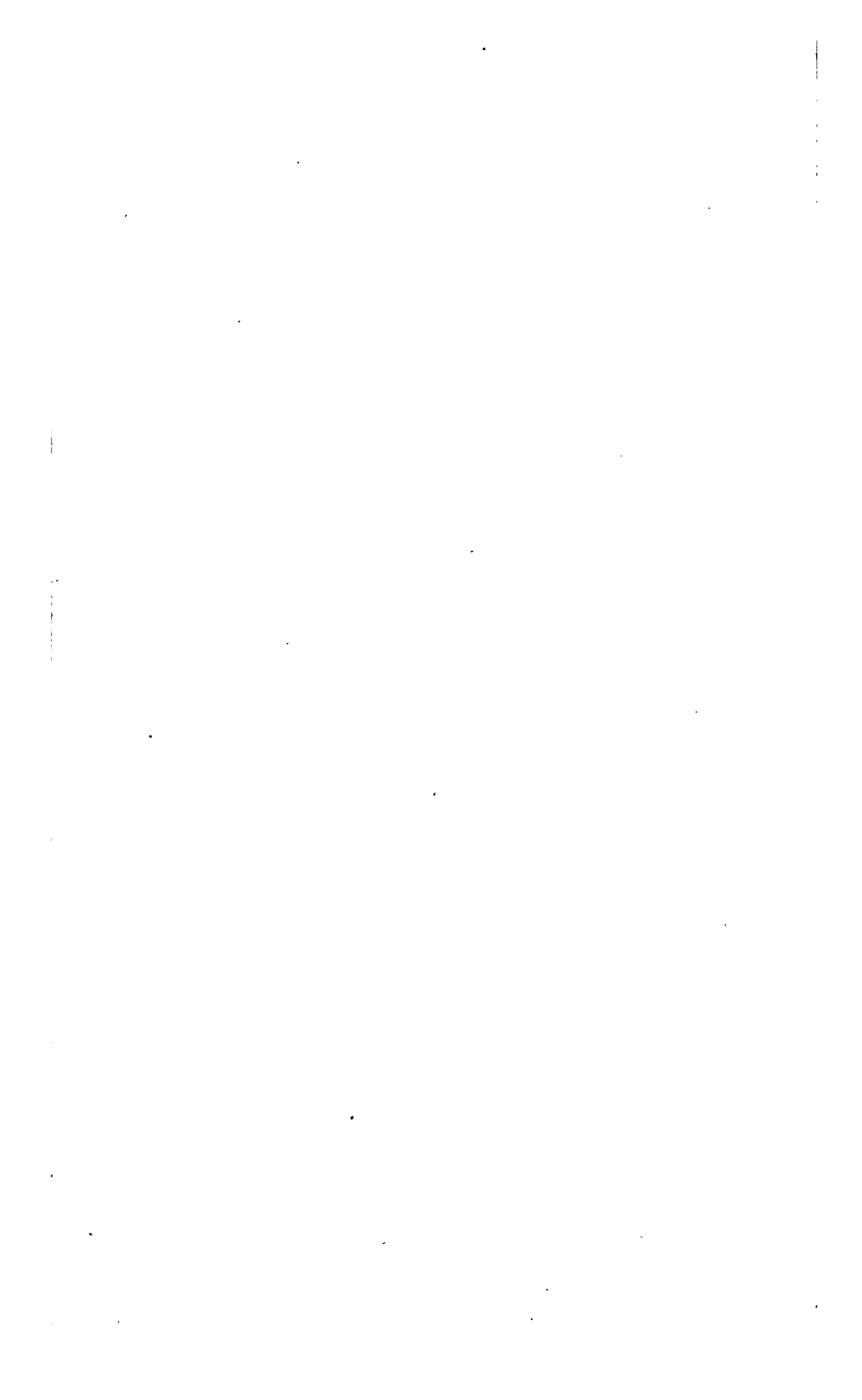
PRIMARY SCHOOL FUND.

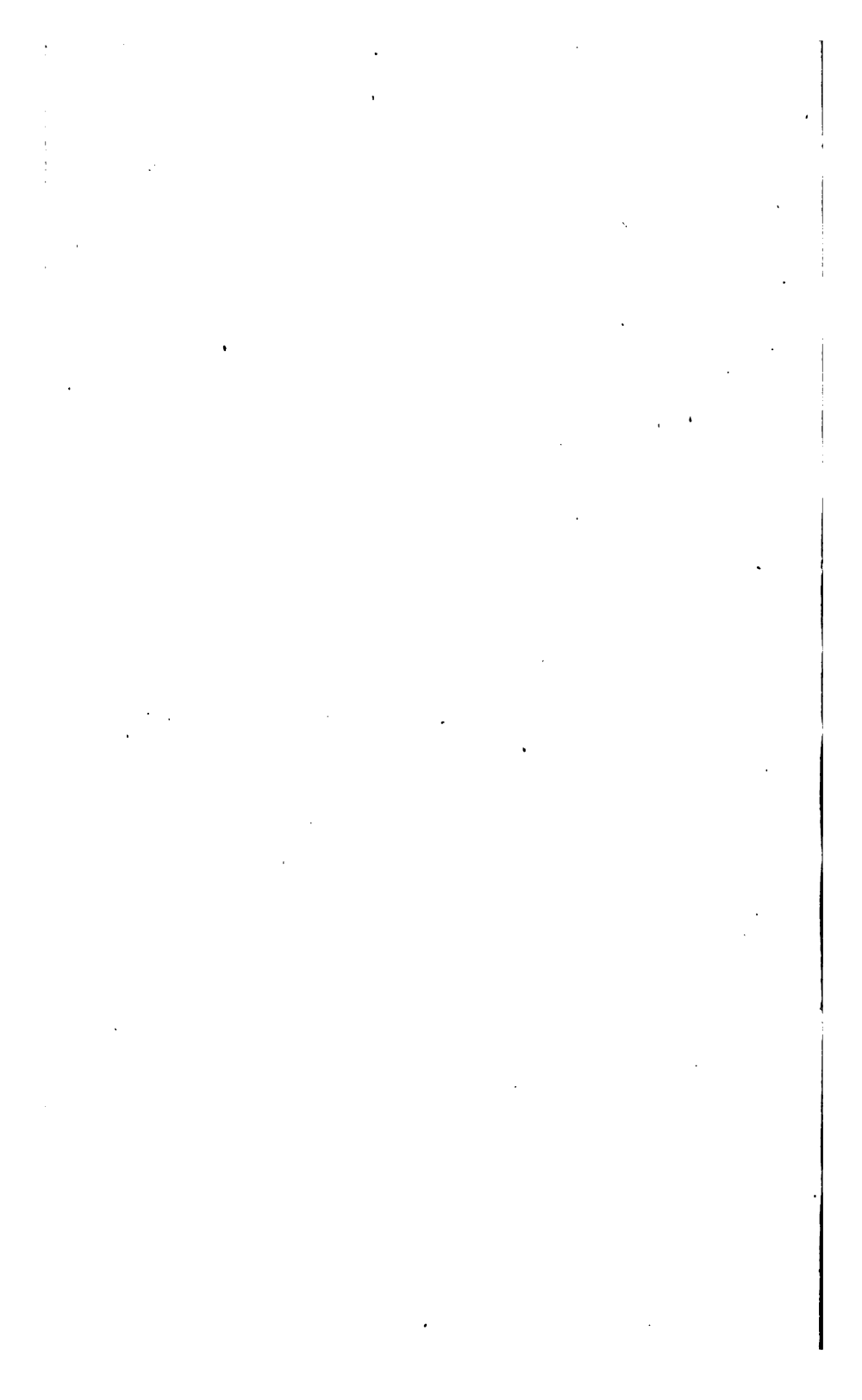
Dr.			Cr.
To balance Nov. 30, 1848,	\$157,331 34	By bal. Nov. 30, '47,	\$129,880 61
		do rec'ts du. fis. y'r,	27,450 73
	<u>\$157,331 34</u>		<u>\$157,331 34</u>

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAIL ROAD DEPOSITES.

Dr.			Cr.
To warrants p'd during fiscal year,	\$1,413 00	By amount of receipts during fiscal year,	\$4,575 83
Bal. Nov. 30, '48,	3,162 83		
	<u>\$4,575 83</u>		<u>\$4,575 83</u>







STATE OF MICHIGAN.

No. 2.

LEGISLATURE, 1849.

Annual Report of the Auditor General.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Lansing, December 1, 1848. }

To the Legislature of the State of Michigan:

In obedience to the provisions of law, requiring from this Department, at the close of each fiscal year, "a complete statement of the funds of the state, and of the revenue thereof, and of the amount of salaries of the officers of the government, and of other contingent expenses, and other appropriations for the year preceding," and requiring the Auditor General to recommend such improvements in the financial system of the state as he may deem expedient," I have the honor to submit the following

REPORT:

Receipts and Expenditures for fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1848.

The balance on hand in the state treasury, at the close of the preceeding fiscal year, Nov. 30th, 1847, exclusive of amount to meet outstanding general fund warrants. was		\$62,304 45
Receipts during last fiscal year, as per statement A.		360,868 57
Making available means for the year,		423,173 02
The expenditures as per statement B. amounted to		371,491 47
Leaving balance charged state treasurer, on books of this office,		51,681 55

Add outstanding warrants on general fund, unpaid,	1,055 43
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Makes actual balance in state treasury, Nov. 30, 1848,	<u>\$52,736 98</u>
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It will be perceived by a glance at the tables above mentioned that they contain, and must necessarily do so, many items not properly falling into the regular annual revenue or expenditures of the state, and many others of which portions might be so considered and of which other portions are mere collections for counties or for purchasers at tax sales, and others; and in order therefore to exhibit what our present legitimate annual revenue and expenditure consists of, I have prepared separate tables, which, with some accompanying remarks, are submitted below for that purpose.

ESTIMATED ANNUAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

As all the counties in the Lower Peninsula, return more or less non-resident taxes, for which, at the time of their receipt here, and entry upon our books, they receive credit on their accounts with the state, for their respective quotas of state tax; and as all the counties making such returns, except seven of the older and more densely settled counties, whose lands are mostly owned and occupied by actual residents, return annually more non-resident tax than their state tax amounts to, a large portion of the nominal expenditures from the State Treasury consists of collections of delinquent tax, which is reimbursed from time to time, as received, to those counties returning an excess of non-resident tax over and above their quota of state tax. Another large item of the receipts and expenditures from the State Treasury, forming properly no part of the regular revenue or proper current expenses of the state government, consists in the money received and disbursed on account of redemptions of lands sold to individuals for taxes at the annual tax sales. The moneys received and disbursed on account of expenses of tax sales, the refunding of money on lands erroneously returned and sold, on sales cancelled, &c., forms likewise no part of the proper annual income of the state, or of its annual expenses. Another considerable item of the expenditures of last year, as well as of the year previous, consisted in the moneys paid for raising the Volunteer Regiment from this state mustered into

the service of the United States, during the late war with Mexico, for the reimbursement of which, provision has been made by Congress, and for which vouchers are now pending before the proper Auditing Officer at Washington.

As the items above mentioned are liable to much fluctuation from year to year, and do not materially, if at all, affect the legitimate and proper annual income and expenses of the state government, I have prepared a statement or estimate, (marked C,) of the probable annual revenue, as it exists at present, and another estimate, (marked D,) of the present annual demands upon the state treasury for current expenses or accruing interest on state indebtedness.

In these tables I have endeavored to give as full and correct an exhibit of our present annual revenue and expenditure, as the books and papers of the office would enable me to furnish. But still a few remarks upon some of the items will be necessary to show how far any such estimate is to be relied on, or what necessity may exist for further legislation, in order to render more reliable and available, a sufficient revenue to meet accruing demands upon the Treasury.

The first and most important item, in our annual revenue, is the state tax of $2\frac{1}{2}$ mills on the dollar of the valuation of taxable property. The aggregate valuation throughout the state, as will be perceived by reference to the accompanying statement marked E, instead of advancing as our population has increased, in which case it would have more than doubled since 1837, has been either retrograde or about stationary. According to the data collected by Professor Tucker, in his able statistical work on the 'Progress of the United States,' wealth or taxable property increases in new states or countries not only in proportion to population, but in a ratio of about eight per cent for property, to every five per cent increase of population. According to that rule, our taxable property now, as compared with the valuation of 1838, ought to have increased to about \$110,000,000, instead of being less than thirty millions. But making full allowance for overvaluation in 1838 and 1839, and comparing our aggregate valuation with that of other states, there is no doubt that there is now a great and general undervaluation of taxable property in this state; in about the same proportion probably,

as obtained in Ohio, until a few years past, when their valuation, under a new system of assessment, was raised from about \$150,000,000, to over \$400,000,000. From the data collected by the Commissioner of Patents, and given in his last annual Report, he estimates the valuation of taxable property per head throughout the Union, as assessed, at about \$320, or adding 25 per cent. for undervaluation and property escaping assessment, of about \$400 per head. Taking his estimate of the population of Michigan, at the close of the year 1847, or commencement of 1848, at 370,000 which is undoubtedly about correct, this would give at \$400 per head, an aggregate valuation of \$148,000,000, or at \$320 per head, of \$118,400,000. After making proper deductions for our comparative want of capital or taxable property, as compared with the older and more wealthy states, and for our having no such large and wealthy cities, in proportion to our population, as New York, which with one-seventh, as near as may be, of the population of the state of New York, contains over three-eighths, or nearly three-sevenths of the taxable property of that state, or Philadelphia, which including the county, has about one-seventh of the population of the state of Pennsylvania, but pays full two-sevenths of the state tax of the state; still our present and late rate of valuation falls far below a fair cash valuation, as compared with other states, none of which themselves but must be allowed to fall short more or less of the true selling or cash price of property, in making their assessments.

In the adjoining state of Indiana, the circumstances of whose people as to property, and cities or large towns, as nearly perhaps resembles our own, as that of any of our sister states, the aggregate valuation at present is given by the Auditor of State, at about \$130,000,000; which upon a population of 960,000, as estimated in the Patent Office report for 1847, gives a valuation of over \$135 per head. In the adjoining, but older state of Ohio, the rate per head, under their new tax law, averages about \$220. The valuation in this state, for the last year, would average about \$80 per head of the population; and with a stationary or retrograde aggregate valuation, would be decreasing annually, as our population increased.

This evident and universally acknowledged undervaluation of taxable property in this state, arises undoubtedly from the want of a state board of equalization, or some other mode of defining the respective quotas of state tax to be apportioned amongst the several counties; and from the fact, that to supply this deficiency, either the several boards of supervisors at their annual sessions as a county board of equalization, or individually, in taking the assessment of their respective townships, undertake to perform the duty of a state board of equalization, all interested of course, to obtain the lowest possible valuation of their respective towns and counties. The fluctuations in the several counties, with the per centage of increase and decrease in 1848, as compared with 1847, will be found exhibited in the accompanying statement, marked F:—and for the fluctuations from 1838 to 1845, inclusive, I would respectfully refer the Legislature to the annual report from this office made to the Legislature of 1846, and for the intermediate years to the two last annual reports of my predecessor.

In order to enable the Legislature to determine more readily, how far our present system of taxation has operated to produce an equality in the rate of assessment or valuation, and consequent ratio of state tax paid by the several counties, I have prepared, and herewith submit, marked G., a statement showing the amount of the state tax for the last three years, and the average quota of each county for that period, and the rate per head of that average upon the population of 1845, and also the proportion of non-resident tax returned from the several counties. The last column is added, because the amount of taxable property in each county, not belonging or assessed to actual residents, constitutes, next perhaps to the number of inhabitants, one of the main elements of the amount of valuation, or rate of taxation; and as a general rule, and as should of course be the case, it will be perceived that where there is the largest proportion of non-resident property, the rate per head of the ratio of state tax is the highest. Besides actual population, and amount of non-resident property, there are undoubtedly other important elements for a proper apportionment or equalization of state tax amongst the several counties, to be taken into consideration,—such as the quality of the land, state of improvement, distance from

market, &c., &c. ; but for which this office furnishes no data, nor, so far as I am aware, has any attempt yet been made to procure and digest such statistics in this state. But taking the general knowledge of such matters which would be in possession of the legislature, or almost every committee in either house, they could form a pretty accurate judgment as to how far an equality of taxation or valuation, or such ratio amongst the several counties as ought to exist, has heretofore obtained, or is likely to be secured under the present system.

If a proper distribution of the state tax amongst the several counties has obtained, or can be relied upon under the existing system, then it matters not, so far as the state revenue is concerned, whether the state tax is based upon a valuation of one, or of one hundred millions; only that to secure the same amount of actual tax, it is necessary upon a low valuation to assess a high nominal rate ; whereas, upon a higher valuation, the nominal rate, to raise the same actual amount, would appear to be lower. And this would certainly not be without its effect, both at home and abroad, as to the supposed amount of state and other taxes paid by our citizens and property holders.

As the provisions of act No. 73, 1843, and of act No. 173, 1848, which both authorize the levying of a direct tax for the payment of interest on different portions of our state debt, have just come into operation, increasing our former rate of state tax, I instituted a comparison of the probable future rate of state tax per head of our population, with reference to the like rate in some of the adjoining or neighboring states, estimating our tax under said acts at the maximum assessable annually under the same, supposing none of either class of indebtedness there provided for and now outstanding, to be paid in by the Southern Railroad Company in making their semi-annual payments, but which will most probably be the case.

Assuming our aggregate valuation to be for some years hereafter 30 millions, the regular state tax of 2½ mills would be about \$75,000; the amount annually to be raised for interest on our state debt, under the two acts above-mentioned, would be about \$42,000; or a total state tax of about \$117,000:—this divided by our population is estimated for next year of over 390,000, or more nearly 400,000,

would give a state tax of 29 to 30 cents per head of our population, which rate, by the increase of population would be constantly decreasing. The state tax in Ohio for 1847, assessed upon the taxable property of that state, and exclusive of indirect or specific taxes, was \$1,125,727 56; which divided by 1,850,000, the estimated population of the state in 1847, would be a little over 60 cents a head. The state tax on property in Indiana, is about \$300,000; and the poll-tax of 75 cents per poll, yields now a little over \$100,000; or in all, a direct state tax of \$400,000. This divided by 960,000, the estimated population of the state, gives about 42 cents per head of state tax. I have received no report of the valuation or rate of taxation in Illinois, since the taking effect of their new constitution, which contains a provision for a tax of two mills on the dollar of valuation, for the purpose of reducing the principal of their state debt; and which provision was separately submitted to the people at the time of voting for or against the new constitution, and was ratified by a majority of over 10,000 of the popular vote. But from the known amount of their state debt, the payment of interest upon it, apart from the above tax for redemption of the principal, must bear full as heavily upon the people of that state, as taxation for the like purpose in Indiana, at least, if not as high as in Ohio. The revenue of Pennsylvania for 1845, exclusive of canal and railroad tolls, was \$1,855,470 79; for 1846, \$2,171,853 91: of which in the former year there was raised \$1,318,332 02, and in the latter year, \$1,445,112 70 by direct tax upon real and personal property. These latter sums alone, divided by the estimated population for those respective years, would give for the former year about 70 cents per head; and for the latter year fully 72 cents; besides, in both cases, about half the like amount raised by taxes on bank dividends, corporation stocks, auction duties, tavern, retailers', pedlars' and brokers' licenses, and taxes on writs, on loans, and on collateral inheritances, &c. In the report of the Comptroller of the state of New York for 1847, the state and county taxes for that state are given together, and amount to \$3,740,388 62; this divided by their estimated population for that year, would give about \$1 35 per head for state and county taxes: estimating the county tax of this state at \$159,000, the amount assessed for county purposes in 1845, the

only year for which returns of the county taxes have been made to this office, and adding it to the estimated regular and state debt tax for the ensuing year, and dividing the whole by our present or next year's population, would give about 69 or 70 cents a head for state and county tax in this state.

I have not the data necessary to continue the comparison with other states, nor would it perhaps be worth while, if the means were at hand, as the above comparison shows, that even including provision for interest, and in fact for more than the interest on our now adjusted state debt, we shall still be more lightly taxed per head, than the people of the adjoining states, and not at half, or more than half the rate of taxation per head in some of them.

The specific taxes on the several railroad companies in this state, will remain pretty much the same as last year, until 1852, and are set down in table C at that rate, including only what it is supposed ought at least to be paid by the Detroit and Pontiac R. R. Company. After February 1851, the annual tax on the Central and Southern Railroad companies, will, by their charters, be increased from one half of one per cent, to three-fourths of one per cent, and will be assessed not only upon the capital paid in, including the purchase money paid to the state for the roads, but also upon all loans made to those companies for constructing their roads or carrying on their business in connection therewith, as authorized by their charters. It is expected that the C. R. R. Co. will then have, in capital paid in, and in loans, subject to a tax of three-fourths of one per cent, at which rate the first payment will be due in Jan. 1852, a sum equal to five or six millions, which will make their then annual tax from \$37,500 to \$45,000 instead of \$11,000 as at present. If the Southern Railroad Company should in the mean time also extend their road, and rebuild the present track in the same substantial and thorough manner that the C. R. R. Co. are doing, and for which it would seem, that they had at least equal, if not greater inducements, then the tax upon that company would also become largely increased in 1852. The present taxes upon those two companies, together with the amount paid by the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad Company, and what ought to be paid by the Detroit and Pontiac R. R. Co., will be just about sufficient, or hardly so, until

1852, to pay the interest on the amounts due the University and School funds, for the payment of which they are pledged and specifically set apart by act No. 167, 1847. Some small sum may perhaps be realized from the specific state tax on plank roads and mining companies, before 1852, as a few companies of both kinds are getting into operation,—which might be applied in aid of the tax on railroads for the above purpose;—otherwise the small deficiency which may exist until 1852, to meet the interest on the loans from those funds, from the above tax, will have to be met from the other resources of the general fund.

The estimate for office charges, interest on delinquent taxes, and on lands sold to or withheld for the state, and on state tax lands, are based upon the average of several preceding years. But it will be perceived that the amount received for interest depends very much upon the amount of lands withheld or bid off to the state for taxes; and should all, or almost all the lands sold for taxes be bid off by individuals, as has been the case already in some counties, it will be seen that the state would receive no interest at all after the sales, and would realize but a small amount by way of charges, barely enough to compensate for the receipt and redbursement of redemption moneys, and making the necessary certificates of redemption and entries upon the books. Although it is not expected that any sudden, or very great change may be anticipated in this respect, yet there is every probability that the amount of lands struck off to the state will gradually decrease, and of course the interest to be realized by the state will diminish in like proportion.

The five per cent due from the U. States, upon the proceeds of public lands sold within our limits, is estimated at about the average for the last three or four years; and although the sales of government land have increased considerably for the last year or two, yet it cannot be expected that they can become very great, until a large portion of the millions of acres taken up during the land speculation of 1836 and 1837, have been disposed of to actual settlers. During those two years, the United States sold land enough in Michigan to supply the demand for actual settlement and use for a dozen or twenty years.

The interest on unpaid instalments of salt-spring and state building lands, may be expected to increase somewhat, upon the former class of lands particularly, as additional sales take place; but not to any very considerably extent for some time to come. Eight sections of salt-spring lands were donated last winter for the foundation of a "Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum," and "Asylum for the Insane," the trustees of which, when organized, will no doubt select, or cause to be selected, eight of the most valuable, and immediately saleable sections of those remaining unsold.

In regard to the items contained in statement D, or the estimated annual expenditures, a glance at them, compared with the other table of the estimated annual revenue, will make it apparent that especially while we have so large an amount of interest accruing annually on our state debt, it is necessary that the utmost economy should prevail in every department of the government, and that retrenchments, if anywhere, and wherever judiciously practicable, should be introduced. The expenses, incident to the sessions of the Legislature, constitute about one-half ordinarily, or more, of the necessary expenses of the state government, and should be curtailed as much as possible, consistent with the due and deliberate consideration of matters requiring legislative action and investigation. It is supposed that the buildings at the State Prison, after the balance of the appropriation made last winter shall have been expended, will be in such a state of forwardness as not to require any farther aid from the state treasury, and that the Prison will thereafter be able to support itself; but this can only be decided upon properly, after examination of the reports of the Agent and Inspectors, and such farther investigation as a legislative committee alone perhaps can properly institute. If such should be the case, the estimate for expenses there, after the ensuing fiscal year, should not be taken into the account. The estimate in the table is put at the amount of the appropriation of last session remaining undrawn.

The interest on the loans from the School and University funds, as I have before remarked, are met, or about met, by the taxes on railroads specially set apart for that purpose. From the amount of interest on the adjusted portion of our state debt, I have deducted the

amount accruing on the principal now due from the S. R. R. Co., as they pay interest on their unpaid instalments; and their instalments of principal as they fall due, will either be paid in internal improvement warrants, liable to be funded, or in some other form of state indebtedness, which will reduce to that extent our outstanding state debt, now bearing interest.

The interest on the principal received and recognized as due on the part-paid five-million loan bonds, although not now paid nor payable, until funded under the act of last winter, is still accruing, and is adding every year so much to the amount to be funded when the bonds come in;—and when so funded, the holders will not only be receiving or allowed interest upon the principal paid on the bonds, but upon the principal, and also upon the interest accrued thereon until the first of January succeeding their presentation for new bonds. And this cannot be said to be any more than the holders are entitled to, if the state recognizes as due upon them the pro-rata amount of principal received with interest from the time of its receipt, as she has done, and has received a considerable portion of them at that rate in payment of her public works; and which amount being all that she can either in honor or equity, be called upon to do, in the opinion of successive legislative committees and others who have examined the subject of the transfer and hypothecation of those bonds, no further legislative action in regard to them would seem to be required, or any other action on the part of the state, except to receive such further portion of them at the rates prescribed by law, as may be presented in payment of debts for which they have been made receivable; or to fund them at said rates, when presented for that purpose.

Although much was accomplished by the last legislature in regard to our state debt, and perhaps all that was necessary as to making provision for the payment of interest on the adjusted portion of it, yet I cannot but respectfully repeat the urgent recommendation of my predecessor in his last report, that in order to place the financial credit and circumstances of the state in such a position as they ought to be placed in, alike in justice to our public creditors and to the best interests of the state, our annual revenue ought to be made sufficient to meet not only the current expenses of the state govern-

ment, and the interest on our adjusted debt, but also the amount of interest now accruing, or that would be payable on our part-paid bonds, when funded at the rates recognized as due upon them, with some surplus for the gradual absorption and extinguishment of the principal of the debt.

Although the interest on the principal received on our part-paid bonds, amounts now annually only to the sum of \$65,643 97, yet as the interest accrued since July, 1841, will, when new bonds are issued, also bear interest, the annual interest, thereafter, on this portion of our debt, will be considerably increased. If funded before January 1849, (which is not expected however to be the case, with any portion of them,) the amount of new bonds issuable would be \$1,656,554 23, on which the annual interest would be \$99,393 25. If funded between Jan. 1st, 1849, and January, 1850, the amount of bonds issuable would be \$1,722,198 20, on which the annual interest would be \$103,331 89:—and so on, the amount to be funded, increasing annually at the rate of \$65,643 97, or the amount of the annual interest on the principal received on said bonds. Whether there would have been any just claim for compounding interest upon the unpaid interest, whilst these part-paid bonds were all held by the United States Bank or until provision was made for funding them, there certainly cannot now be any propriety in such a claim, as the holders would begin to draw interest upon the unpaid interest, as well as the principal, whenever they may choose to surrender the part-paid bonds held by them, and receive new ones for the amount of principal and interest due; and their interest would thereafter be paid punctually, or at least as fast as the tax for that purpose could be realized, or the other means in the state treasury would permit.

STATE INDEBTEDNESS AND RESOURCES.

In order that the legislature might have before them, in one view a full exhibit of our state debt and resources, I have prepared and herewith submit for that purpose, the annexed tables marked H and I.

Although a distinction, to some extent, is still kept up on the book of this office between the indebtedness of the General Fund, and that of the Internal Improvement Fund, and has been heretofore

observed, and properly observed in the annual reports from this office, yet as now, with the exception of the balance due from the S. R. R. Co., and some asset lands, we have no resources of any amount applicable to the extinguishment of the Internal Improvement Debt, except the direct state tax authorized for the payment of interest on the adjusted portion of it, it was thought that a statement in one body, exhibiting our entire indebtedness, and a like one of our entire resources, all grouped together, would give a more satisfactory and complete view, than would be furnished by separate statements. The unsold Internal Improvement lands are not brought into the list of state resources on the one side, nor the outstanding land warrants as a state indebtedness on the other, for the reason that those lands were all appropriated last winter, and are liable to be called for in payment of the warrants or orders drawn under the appropriations then made, as fast the contracts or jobs let on the several works therein authorized may be completed.

In the accompanying table marked H, our state indebtedness is arranged into three classes, into which, I think, it naturally divides itself. The first class embraces amounts due for current expenses, arrearages of interest, and other items payable on demand, such as surplus and redemption moneys, and special deposits, &c., which the means in the state treasury are or ought to be at all times adequate to meet. The second class consists of our funded debt, or debt liable to be funded, and for the payment of which, at maturity, provision ought to be made. The third class embraces the loans from the school and university funds, which may be considered in the light of permanent loans, and for which, therefore, no other provision is necessary than to provide for the punctual payment of the interest to the credit of the appropriate funds.

By an examination of that portion of the above table, embracing our funded debt, it will be perceived that it all matures by or before 1870, or in the course of about 21 years. After deducting the amount due from the S. R. R. Co., and what may be realized from other sources, it will also be seen that there will be left a debt of about two millions to be extinguished by direct taxation. This divided by the number of years within which it falls due, and which is cer-

tainly as long a period as the liquidation of the debt ought to be extended over, if it can be accomplished within that period, would give about a hundred thousand dollars a year to be provided for. But in order to absorb our indebtedness within the time above-mentioned, it is not by any means necessary to commence with a sinking-fund or surplus of a hundred thousand dollars. As will be seen by reference to table marked M, hereto annexed, and which I have prepared for that purpose, it is shown that a sinking fund of \$50,000, without any increase in proportion to our prospective increase of population and taxable property, would extinguish a debt of about two millions in 21 years; or a sinking fund of about \$30,000, increased annually at a less rate than our population will most probably increase for the next twenty or thirty years, and of course, according to the positions established by Professor Tucker, at a rate still lower in proportion to the probable increase in taxable property would extinguish a debt of that amount in the same period. From 1840 to 1845, our population increased 45 per cent. or about 9 per cent. a year; and from 1845 to 1850, the increase will most probably amount to 35 per cent., or over 6 per cent. per annum; but I have only estimated an increase in the amount applicable as a sinking-fund for the extinguishment of our debt, of 4 per cent. And as our expenditure for the support of the state government need not, and most probably will not, increase in proportion to our population, as all the increase in revenue might therefore be considered as so much addition to the sinking-fund, if our revenue is made to keep pace, or anything like even pace, with our increase in means, the surplus beyond the demand for current expenses and interest on our outstanding debt, would not only naturally increase in proportion as our whole revenue increased, but to the extent of the whole of such increase.

I would, therefore, recommend that the legislature should fix our state tax at such rate as will yield at present only a small surplus beyond the amount requisite for current expenses and for the accruing interest on the state debt, especially as in 1852, and thereafter, our revenue will be increased from the additional tax upon the Central Railroad Company alone, some \$30,000 or \$35,000. And in connection with this, I would suggest the propriety of substituting

for the provisions of Act No. 73, 1843, and No. 173, 1848, under which taxes are now imposed for the payment of interest on the adjusted portion of our debt, the enactment of a law authorizing such a regular annual state tax, as will meet the necessary current expenses and all accruing interest on our debt, whether yet funded or not, and leave at least some small surplus wherewith to commence a reduction of the principal of the debt. This much taxation, and such would seem to be all that would be necessary at present, it will be seen from data given in a former part of this report, could easily be borne by our citizens and tax-payers, and yet be as light, or even much lighter than is imposed upon the citizens of any of our adjoining and sister states.

ACCOUNTS WITH THE COUNTIES.

By an examination of the balances due to or from the several counties to the State Treasury, as given in statement J., it will appear that the state has paid all the counties in full for all taxes of 1846, and previous years returned to this office, although the state still has, including interest and charges accrued since the return here of said taxes, yet uncollected and held in the shape of state tax lands, and lands sold or withheld for taxes of 1846, and previous years, nearly \$84,000. Those counties, from which debit balances are due, besides being paid in full also for the taxes of 1847 returned here, owe the state the sums severally set down against them in the column of debit balances, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of \$51,788 75. To those counties to which credit balances are nominally due from the state, the state only owes the aggregate of said credit balances, amounting to the sum of 29,274 28, out of the \$66,034 37 of unpaid taxes of 1847, remaining uncollected.

This office has made it a rule lately, to pay up, if possible, all the counties returning more delinquent taxes in any year than their quota of state tax, at least as soon as the sales for taxes of that year take place, whether the lands are sold to the state or to individuals, so that the counties or towns at least would realize by that time all their taxes, whether the state had yet collected the amount due her, or even the amount in some cases advanced beyond that, for county,

town and other taxes, or not. This course it would be desirable perhaps to continue, as it would enable the new counties to calculate with some certainty upon the period, within which all the taxes of any year for county and town purposes would be available to them. But it may be impossible to effect this, unless the older and debtor counties make it a point to settle up, more promptly than some of them have done for some time past, the arrearages of state tax due from them. It will readily be perceived that when once a debit balance has commenced to run against them, that unless they pay up in each year, in delinquent taxes and money together, the arrearages of former years' taxes, as well as their quota of the state tax for the immediately preceding year, that the balance against them must continue to increase every year by the accumulation of interest. It is also, in such case, liable to be further increased by the amount of all taxes rejected or charged back here after their return. As the interest allowed and charged to the several counties upon balances due to or from them, is fixed at ten per cent. per annum, it is supposed that the indebted counties would find it to their interest to instruct their county treasurers to pay up any arrearages due the state as fast as possible, and such is no doubt the wish and intention generally, if not universally, of the tax-payers, and of the boards of supervisors in such counties; but the means raised for that purpose, in some cases, seem to get used up for other purposes before they reach the state treasury. It is respectfully submitted to the legislature, whether it would not be proper to give the unpaid state tax of back years a precedence over the payment of county and town taxes of a succeeding one, and to invest the State Treasurer or this office with the power of enforcing the payment from the several county treasurers of such arrearages. The power already conferred upon the State Treasurer, in regard to requiring the several county treasurers to pay over the state tax collected in the several counties, does not seem to provide sufficiently for cases of arrearages already due from the several counties, and arising from interest thereon, and the rejection or charging back of taxes. Such a power, if conferred, it is to be hoped, would never need to be exercised; but its existence, or a bare provision making it the duty of the several county treasurers of counties indebted to the state, to

give a precedence to such arrearages out of the funds paid in by the several township treasurers or collectors, would probably obviate all necessity of any other steps to bring about the payment of the state tax into the state treasury, at least one year after its collection from the people.

ACCOUNTS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The United States War Department hold \$64,000 of our general fund stock, and \$3,000 of our full-paid five million loan bonds, and the Treasury Department, \$8,000 of the Detroit and Pontiac Railroad stock. Under a joint resolution of Congress, approved March 3d, 1845, all the five per cents accruing to this state since 1843, amounting to \$7,716 87, have been retained in payment of the interest on the above stocks. To this I can see no objection; but there is certainly very serious objections to doing as has been done in the matter so far; that is, to retain both the money and the coupons paid by it, and that too without even sending a certificate that the coupons have been canceled. I have written during the past year to the First Comptroller, and more lately to the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject, and also to part of our delegation in Congress, and if the coupons are not remitted here before the adjournment of the legislature, so that the United States can be credited with the 5 per cents accruing within the last four years, and the State Treasurer charged with the payment of interest on the above stocks made from that source, it will be for the legislature to decide whether any action, and what action will be necessary and proper in the premises.*

Vouchers for \$15,000 appropriated and expended by this state, in raising and getting ready for muster into the service of the United States, a regiment of volunteers during the late war with Mexico, have been forwarded and are pending before the proper auditing officer at Washington. Towards the re-imbursement of this, or in payment of part of the expenses for which vouchers have been forwarded, there was received from the United States Paymaster at

*Since the above was written, and whilst this report was passing through the press, part of the coupons, those on the Detroit and Pontiac Railroad stock, paid out of the five per cents due since 1843, have been received through the Hon. R. McClelland; and it is hoped that the five million loan and general fund coupons so paid, will also be obtained and forwarded.

Detroit, the sum of \$247,50, leaving \$14,752,50 advanced by the state. This sum has been advanced in good faith, and expended generally as economically and regularly, as it was possible perhaps to expend money for that purpose, by inexperienced officers, and who had not before them any rules or regulations, or instructions from the War Department. From a copy of the rules since established by the War Department, in regard to the auditing of accounts from the several states for monies expended in raising volunteers during the late war, and transmitted here by the third auditor of the treasury, since the vouchers from this state were forwarded to Washington, it is doubtful whether many of the vouchers under these rules would not be rejected; and it is perhaps equally or even more doubtful whether a single regiment of volunteers could have been raised in this state or in any other, if said rules had been adopted and made known at the time of raising them. The best and most equitable mode perhaps of adjusting such accounts with this or other states, similarly situated, would be for Congress to authorize the proper department to allow such sum as it costs the United States to raise a like force by their own recruiting officers.

As to the claim for moneys expended in maintaining the boundary line between the territory of Michigan and the state of Ohio, before its alteration by Congress, it would seem proper that the expense should have been borne by the United States; and if the subject was duly brought before Congress, and urged by our delegation there, in pursuance of some request to that effect by the legislature, the money might perhaps be reimbursed, especially as the U. States hold \$64,000 of the very indebtedness, of which some \$26,000 or \$27,000 was incurred by means of the state assuming and paying the above expenditure, when our rightful territorial boundaries were encroached upon and invaded by the state of Ohio. At any rate, it is desirable that some adjustment should be had of that matter, and also of the claim arising out of the interference of the United States troops in 1839, with the construction of a canal around the falls of St. Mary, as presented in the message of Gov. Woodbridge to the legislature of 1840, and as acted upon by that legislature in the passage of joint resolution No. 13, in session laws of said year.

AMENDMENTS TO THE TAX LAWS.

Although I fully accord with the general sentiment of opposition to constant changes in our laws, especially in those so complicated and involving so many essential and important interests as our tax system, yet believing on the other hand that it is the duty of the most prudent and cautious legislators to make necessary changes, where experience points out defects which may be remedied, or additions which may be made to advantage, without disturbing or interfering with the operation of the balance of the system, but which would tend rather to render it more simple and symmetrical, I would respectfully call the attention of the legislature to a proposed alteration of one or two features of our existing tax laws.

Under the provisions of sec. 3, act No. 64, 1845, continued in force in sec. 101, revised statutes, 1846, lands which would have been offered for sale in 1845 and subsequent years, for taxes of 1843, '44 '45 and '46 have been withheld from sale on account of the state having, at the time of preparing the lists for the ensuing sales, a tax title to the lands for one or more previous years. Some of these lands, those withheld in 1845 for taxes of 1843, have now been running for three years at an interest of 25 per cent. per annum, and after the tax title of the state for previous years shall have been disposed of, those lands have still to be advertised and sold with one year's redemption, at the same rate of interest—a result, I think, probably not contemplated at the time of the passage of the law, and one which, it is to be feared, may be to render unsaleable those lands or some of them, on account of the heavy amounts becoming due upon them. Besides the amount due upon them as state tax lands, for 1842 or previous years, four years subsequent taxes under the present provisions of law in regard to them, may accumulate with 100, 75 50, or 25 per cent. interest, before they are disposed of, or further taxation stopped by their being struck from the assessment roll. The above provision also introduces more complexity in the books of this office as to taxes, and increases thereby the liability to error. I would recommend therefore that all lands heretofore withheld be offered at the ensuing annual tax sales, and that the provision for withholding lands from sale, on which the state has an existing tax-title, be repealed; but with provisions guarding the interests of the state, by prescribing

that a bid for any year's taxes shall involve the purchases on the state's lien for all the preceding years, and be so understood and advertised; and in default of a sale to any other purchaser on these conditions, that it be struck off to the state, and the interest and time of redemption for each year's tax so struck off to the state, to be the same as in case of lands sold to individuals for the same year's tax, and at the same sales.

I would recommend also, that all state tax lands remaining unsold, or not otherwise disposed of according to law, for one or two years, after being first offered as such, at least as to village property, and perhaps as to all such lands, should be then offered in the several counties at the next annual tax sale, to the highest bidder, subject of course to all later taxes duly assessed, but without regard to the minimum price as now established, or what they may have cost the state, in taxes credited to the respective counties, and in interest and charges. The impolicy of the state accumulating lands in that way, and thus withdrawing them from taxation, not only for state purposes, but also for county, town and school taxes, and preventing also their settlement and improvement, must be so obvious, I think, as to need no urging, and perhaps hardly requiring even an allusion to the grounds of the proposed enactment.

As both the late and present Attorneys-General, have given opinions as to the proper construction of the eight weeks notice required for the publication of the tax lists under sec. 71, revised statutes, 1846, agreeing with one another, but differing from what many printers and others, at first reading, deem to be required, I would respectfully suggest some amendment to the phraseology, making it more plainly intelligible to those not of the legal profession, or acquainted with judicial decisions on such points. I should think eight publications, once a week, prior to the first Monday in October, instead eight, prior to the week preceding said first Monday, as now required according to the opinions above referred to, would be sufficient, and enable this office to have about a week later to prepare and forward the lists to the printers.

SPECIAL MESSENGERS.

The provisions of the revised statutes, in reference to the appointment of special messengers to bring to the seat of govern-

ment, from the several counties, the statement of the votes given for electors of President and Vice-President, wants revision at least, if not an entire repeal, as they were framed with a view to bringing the statements to Detroit, and not to the present capitol. But it may well be questioned, whether the whole arrangement of sending one of the triplicate statements made by the several boards of county canvassers, is not altogether an unnecessary expense, as the copies sent by mail, arrive with equal certainty and punctuality, and generally long ahead of those sent by the messengers. And it could easily be provided that the several copies of said statements should be sent by separate mails, when the period intervening between the first, and a second or third mail, after the canvass, would not be too long. No returns of election, either for electors or Representative in Congress, have been received by messenger or mail from Houghton county, or any other county in the upper peninsula beyond Chippewa; and in regard to the time of holding elections and making returns thereof, as well as in regard to the time of assessing and collecting taxes, the inhabitants of that portion of the state would seem to require separate and different legislative and constitutional provisions from that of the rest of the state. It would also seem doubtful whether a legislature composed almost entirely of representatives from the counties in the lower peninsula, having of course very inadequate means of judging of the wants and interests of that remote region, and sitting in the winter time, when the mail and travel has to pass through portions of three other states to get to or from the capitol of the state, can ever properly legislate for that country; and perhaps still more doubtful, whether our tax and other laws can ever be properly enforced or observed there.

• Whether the interests of that country would be best subserved by the organization of a separate territory there by Congress, or by attaching the largest portion or all of the upper peninsula to Wisconsin, it is not the province of this department to judge. It has only become my duty to state to the legislature the want of election and tax returns from that portion of the state; the first, because it was found physically impossible to get them here within the time required by law, and the latter, for some cause here unknown.

TAX FOR INTEREST ON STATE DEBT.

Appended to this report, marked N, is a table showing the amount

of tax apportioned in September last amongst the several counties, under acts No. 73, 1843, and 173, 1846, for the payment of interest on our state debt, amounting under both acts, to the sum of \$75,947 41, and which, under the provisions of sec. 28, chap. 20, R. S. 1846, was apportioned upon the valuation of 1847, being the last then returned to this office.

The above tax was raised for the following purposes; under act No. 73, 1843;

Interest January and July 1843, on \$305,979 20, five	
million and interest bonds,	\$18,358 75
do 1849 and Jan. 1850, on 299,979 20,	do 26,998 13
Under act No. 173, 1846;	

Interest on 10,000 Palmyra and Jackson R. R. stock	
then past due and unpaid,	4,900 00
do \$100,000 Detroit and Pontiac do do	
deducting \$2,160 known to be paid U. S. but	
for which the coupons were not received,	25,680 00
Amount added to pay expenses of notifying boards of	
supervisors, &c.	10 53

Making 2½ mills on the dollar of the valuation of 1847, \$75,947 41

Under the first act above mentioned, the interest on the bonds there provided for, was estimated, as required by said act, up to a period when another years' tax would begin to be available at the state treasury. Upon the bonds mentioned in the latter act, the interest already then past due and unpaid, as therein authorized, was only computed and taken into the account.

In the same table, is also given the valuation in the several counties for 1846, and the amount of the regular annual state tax of 2½ mills for that year,

BALANCE SHEET.

Subjoined, marked O, is a balance sheet of the General Ledger of this office, showing the situation of the several accounts or funds there kept, at the close of the fiscal year.

VALUATION BY TOWNSHIPS.

I have also attached hereto, marked P. tables of the equalized valuation of taxable property in the several townships of each coun-

ty, as far as returns have been received at this office, as being perhaps of some value in showing the relative ratio of taxation in the cities or in townships having large villages, as compared with the newer and less densely settled townships, in proportion to population, and as embracing a correct list of the townships now organized, at least in the lower peninsula. I should have accompanied it with a statement of the population in 1845, in each township, but that several new ones have been organized since that time, and the boundaries of others have been changed, the effect of which alterations will be better known to the members from the several counties, than they are to this office.

These valuations, in connections with the deductions or additions made by the boards of supervisors from the original valuations of real estate in the several townships, requested for the purpose of enabling this office to determine whether an apparent small excess of road tax upon the valuation as equalized and returned here, might not be caused by the deductions made at the time of the equalization, were promptly furnished by the several county clerks, in every instance except in one or two, where the records of the proceedings of the board of supervisors did not enable them to do so,—although such returns are not expressly required by law to be made to this office.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN J. ADAM,
Auditor General.

(A.)

RECEIPTS INTO THE STATE TREASURY, DURING THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOV. 30TH, 1848.

I. GENERAL FUND.

Cash from sundry counties on account state tax, redemption moneys. &c.,	\$17,279 28
Delinquent taxes paid at state treasury,	30,400 09
Interest on above do	2,828 95
Office charges on do do including redemptions,	2,489 49
Redemption money and interest,	11,340 78
Sales of state tax lands, including purchases of state bids,	9,865 85
Proceeds of tax sales, Oct. 1848 for taxes of 1846, &c.	49,027 92
Expenses of sales, paid at State Treasury, previous to sales,	479 36
Tax on M. C. R. R. Co.,	11,000 00
Tax on M. S. R. R. Co.,	2,500 00
Tax on Erie and Kalamazoo R. R. Co.	756 75
Specific taxes on banks,	3,028 21
Brokers' licenses, \$51 00; Pedlars' do \$302 13;	353 13
Received on account of sales salt spring lands,	3,757 17
Sales Revised Statutes,	5 00
Received of U. S. paymaster, on account of Volunteer Regiment,	247 50

(Receipts to General Fund, \$145,359 48.)

II. INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Internal Improvement lands sold,	25,703 48
Instalments paid by S. R. R. Co., \$50,000; interest \$24,750,	74,750 00
Received for assignment of mortgage on Detroit and Pontiac R. R.,	32,000 00
Balance of funds left with board of Int. Imp't,	2,151 97

Asset lands sold at Land Office,	412 50
Received from Trustees state assets,	102 17
(Receipts to Int. Impr. fund, \$135,120 12.)	

III. STATE BUILDING LANDS.

Received on account of state building lands and lots sold,	1,356 68
Rent of Tenant house,	09 75
(Receipts to State Building Fund, \$1,425 43.)	

IV. TRUST FUNDS.

Primary school fund,	27,450 73
University fund,	11,586 73
Primary school interest fund,	26,074 39
University interest fund,	10,688 87
Michigan Central Railroad deposits undrawn,	3,162 83
(Receipts to Trust Funds, &c., \$78,963 54.)	

Total receipts into state Treas. during fiscal year, \$360,868 57

(B.)

EXPENDITURES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR, ENDING
NOV. 30TH, 1848.

I. GENERAL FUND.

Legislative expenses, (B. a.)	\$54,334 87
Executive department and State offices, (B. b.)	11,646 37
Judiciary, including Attorney-General Rep'r. Supreme Court, &c., (B. c.)	9,010 00
Expenses State Prison, for building centre building salaries, &c.,	7,196 74
Contingent Fund, (B. d.)	569 70
Paid sundry counties, delinquent taxes collected,	16,720 24
Expenses of sales, including advertising clerk hire, allowances to Co. Treasurers, &c.,	16,036 54
Redemption moneys refunded to purchasers of lands sold at tax sales,	15,386 82
Interest on general fund and penitentiary bonds including exchange, &c.,	5,936 88
do on general fund warrants,	95 54
do on delinquent tax bonds,	8 43
Delinquent tax bonds redeemed,	20 00
Taxes, interest and charges refunded on sales cancelled, &c.,	2,391 36
State tax lands, purchases redeemed, sales canceled, &c.,	2,106 34
Surplus refunded to owners of lands sold for taxes of 1838,	109 01
State Library,	898 89
Apprehension of fugitives from justice,	258 84
Costs of suits,	13 10
Inquest on and burial of dead bodies of strangers,	161 94
Bounty on wolves,	556 50
District canvass,	287 78

Special messengers,	404 20
Removal of State offices,	1,393 89
Expenses Board State Auditors,	128 30
Toledo war,	9 58
Volunteer regiment,	10,467 30
Wood for legislature and public offices,	372 23
(Expenditures General and Contingent Funds, \$156,521 39.)	

II. INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Land Warrants issued on appropriations of 1848, received at State Treasury,	21,053 93
do former appropriations do	4,541 30
Outstanding Internal improvement Warrants paid in and cancelled,	59,380 53
Interest on Internal Improvement Warrants paid in,	20,234 42
Five million Loan and interest bonds, paid in by S. R. R. Co.	19,608 00
Interest on outstanding five million loan and interest bonds, including exchange, &c.,	22,623 51
do on Detroit and Pontiac R. R. stock,	90 00
do on Palmyra and Jackson R. R. stock,	1,050 00
Treasury notes cancelled,	539 00
Interest on above,	86 08

(Expenditures Int. Impr. Fund, \$149,206 78.)

III. STATE BUILDING FUND.

Capitol buildings,	\$8,038 22
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IV. TRUST FUNDS.

Primary School Interest fund.	\$32,605 20
University do do	25,119 88

RECAPITULATION.

Expenditures from General and Contingent Funds,	\$156,521 39
do Internal improvement do	149,206 78
do State Building do	8,038 22
do Prim. School Interest do	32,605 20
do University do do	25,119 88

Total expenditures during fiscal year,	<u><u>\$371,491 47</u></u>
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B. a.

Items of Legislative Expenses.

Pay of members and officers of Legislature of 1848,	\$31,979 70
Repairs and supplies legislative halls, joint resolution No. 13, 1848,	699 09
Legislative printing and publishing laws,	10,898 27
Printing paper,	3,125 87
Appropriations to sundry persons,	7,138 53
do do	457 53
Distribution of laws,	35 88
	<hr/>
	\$54,334 87

B. b.

Salaries of State Officers, &c.

Salary of Governor,	\$1,615 00
do Secretary of State,	800 00
do State Treasurer,	1,000 00
do Auditor General,	1,000 00
do Commissioner Land Office,	1,000 00
do Recorder Land Office,	400 00
do Superintendent Public Instruction,	500 00
do Adjutant and Quartermaster General,	450 00
do Assistant Librarian,	212 67
do Clerks to Auditor and Treasurer,	2,490 00
do Clerks in Land Office,	949 78
do Clerks in Secretary of State's Office,	440 10
Stationery and furniture for public offices,	235 92
Postage for do	552 86
	<hr/>
	\$11,646 87

B. c.

Expenses Judiciary, &c.

Salary of E. Ransom and C. W. Whipple, Chief Justices,	\$1,340 41
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Salary of C. W. Whipple, as Associate Justice,	629 11
do Warner Wing, do do	1,500 00
do George Miles, do do	1,500 00
do S. M. Green do do	873 29
do Edward Mundy, do do	741 78
do Attorney General,	921 51
do Reporter Supreme Court,	500 00
Expenses of do do	411 22
Reports of Supreme Court, Vol. I.	294 00
do do Vol. II.	164 81
Expenses Court of Chancery,	133 87
	<hr/>
	\$9,010 00

B. d.

Payments from Contingent Fund.

Adjutant General, for transportation of arms,	68 50
Expenses Executive office, Detroit,	22 28
A. S. Williams, for printing,	6 50
John Farmer, for maps,	4 00
S. S. Carter, furniture for Executive Office,	2 25
Hibbard & Knapp, transportation of books,	2 50
B. G. Stimpson, do	1 50
G. W. Peck, do	19 47
W. R. Marsh, furniture for Executive office,	2 75
R. Manning, Counsel fee, &c., case of Detroit and Pontiac R. R. mortgage,	35 00
Geo. W. Peck, travelling expenses, superintending publishing of laws,	17 60
R. R. Gibson, furniture for Sec. State's office,	10 00
Joseph J. Miller, brick walk in front of Capitol,	48 59
Hibbard & Knapp, transportation of laws from Detroit,	36 27
L. S. Warner, painting fence round Capitol,	55 74
State Treasurer, incidental expenses of state offices including lights &c.,	271 52
Transportation of parcels, &c, Executive office,	25 23
	<hr/>
	\$569 70

(C.)

ESTIMATED ANNUAL REVENUE

Under Existing provisions of law, in regard to State tax, &c.

Annual state tax of 2½ mills,	\$75,000 00
Annual tax for interest on state debt, under Act No.	
73,1843,	17,998 75
do do No. 173, 1848,	24,100 00
Office charges on taxes paid at State Treasury,	2,500 00
One-third of the 15 per cent. interest on taxes returned	
to Auditor General's Office,	4,000 00
Ten per cent., average of 6 months' interest on payment	
of withheld taxes, and on purchases and re-	
demption of state bids,	2,500 00
Twenty per cent. or one years' interest on lands sold	
state not redeemed before time of redemption	
expires,	1,500 00
Ten per cent. or average of one years interest on sales	
state tax lands,	1,000 00
Specific taxes on railroads, until 1852,	15,006 75
do on banks, brokers and pedlars,	3,500 00
Five per cent. on sales of U. S. land in Michigan,	2,000 00
Interest upon unpaid instalments due on sales of salt-	
spring lands,	696 39
do do statd building lands,	1,121 47
	<u>\$150,923 36</u>

(D.)

ESTIMATED ANNUAL NECESSARY EXPENDITURES FOR STATE PURPOSES, INCLUDING INTEREST ON STATE DEBT.

Legislative expenses, about \$4,000 a week, including printing, &c., \$20,000 to	\$30,000 00
Executive and State Offices, salaries, postages &c.,	11,000 00
Judiciary, including Attorney General, Reporter Supreme Court, &c.	10,000 00
State Prison,	5,500 00
Wolf bounty, district-canvasses, apprehension of fugitives from justice, &c.	2,500 00
Interest due Primary School fund, annually increasing;	11,100 00
do University fund, do	5,500 00
do on adjusted State debt, deducting amount due from S. R. R. Co.,	28,560 00
do accruing annually on part-paid bonds, until funded,	65,643 90
Exchange and commission on interest payable in New York,	1,440 00
	<hr/>
	<u>\$171,243 97</u>

(E.)

*Statement of the Aggregate Valuation of Taxable Property in the
State, from 1838 to 1848, inclusive.*

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Valuation.</i>
1838	\$42,952,495.61
1839	45,302,702.29
1840	37,833,024.13
1841	34,603,021.85
1842	29,148,039.19
1843	27,696,940.41
1844	36,583,007.32
1845	28,922,097.50
1846	29,424,865.67
1847	27,617,240.13
1848	29,908,769.26



(F.)

Statement of the valuation of taxable property in the several counties in 1848, as compared with 1847, showing the increase or decrease, and the rate per cent of such increase or decrease.

COUNTIES.	Valuation, 1847.	Valuation, 1848.	Increases.	Decreases.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
Albany,	\$529,949.13	650,323.00	120,333.87		22.7	
Bar,	394,693.00	431,726.00	37,031.00		9.4	
Berk,	651,208.33	860,533.21	209,329.89		32.1	
Broome,	656,148.25	726,378.00	70,229.75		10.7	
Cattaraugus,	1,515,521.00	1,531,366.00		84,155.00		5.6
Cayuga,	690,859.00	837,496.00	146,637.00		21.2	
Chippewa,	115,555.55	66,165.00		49,390.55		42.7*
Clinton,	458,175.00	519,954.00	61,779.00		13.5	
Eaton,	455,360.00	453,861.61		1,498.39		0.3
Genesee,	715,330.01	740,299.00	24,968.99		3.49	
Hilldale,	1,184,013.92	800,000.00		384,013.92		32.4†
Ingham,	556,053.55	668,652.69	112,599.14		20.2	
Iron,	526,983.18	635,443.83	108,460.65		20.6	
Jackson,	1,408,556.50	1,510,904.00	102,247.50		7.3	
Kalamazoo,	852,374.00	921,514.50	69,140.50		8.1	
Kent,	566,072.00	767,201.00	181,129.00		30.9	
Lapeer,	379,013.83	390,727.52	11,713.69		3.1	
Lenawee,	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00			0.0	
Livingston,	915,110.01	860,617.40	45,407.99		5.0	
Mackinaw,	156,774.00	156,774.00†				
Macomb,	788,948.00	814,784.00	25,836.00		3.3	

Monroe,	1,160,099.57	1,396,993.68	236,894.11	20.4
Oakland,	2,014,756.00	2,361,428.00	346,672.00	17.2
Ottawa,	295,661.39	414,488.77	118,827.38	40.2
Saginaw,	351,982.97	342,089.54	9,893.43	2.8
St. Clair,	864,872.18	915,210.66	50,338.48	5.8
St. Joseph,	912,532.00	1,011,009.00	98,477.00	10.8
Shiawassee,	419,775.50	403,393.00	16,392.50	3.9
Van Buren,	466,357.36	469,047.84	2,690.48	.6
Washtenaw,	2,362,407.00	2,506,495.00	144,088.00	6.1
Wayne,	3,331,946.00	3,843,886.00	511,932.00	15.4
	\$27,617,240.13	\$29,906,769.25	\$2,836,862.81	
			\$545,333.69	

*Ratio of 1917 valuation over that of 1910, = 74.9 per cent.
 † do do do 48.
 No return from Machtinaw County for 1916.

(G.)
Statement showing the annual state tax of 2½ mills for 1846, 1847 and 1848, apportioned amongst the several counties for those years; and the average quotas for said period; and the rate per head upon the population of 1845; with the proportion of non-resident tax returned from the several counties.

COUNTIES.	Pop. 1845.	State tax, 1846.	State tax, 1847.	State tax, 1848.	Average State tax since 1846.	Average rate per head.	Percentage of non-resident tax to resident
Allegan,	3,185	\$1,329 15	\$1,324 97	\$1,625 81	\$1,426 64	\$0 45	50.9
Barry,	2,602	1,020 47	986 74	1,079 32	1,028 84	0 39	49.3
Berrien,	7,941	1,918 31	1,628 02	2,151 35	1,897 56	0 24	21.2
Branch,	9,070	1,716 05	1,640 37	1,815 94	1,724 12	0 19	20.5
Calhoun,	15,720	3,956 67	3,788 80	3,578 42	3,774 63	0 24	11.3
Cass,	8,078	1,901 25	1,727 15	2,093 74	1,907 38	0 23½	9.3
Chippewa,	1,017	219 02	288 89	165 41	224 45	0 22	None.
Clinton,	3,011	1,075 85	1,145 44	1,299 88	1,173 72	0 39	46.3
Eaton,	4,613	1,228 19	1,138 40	1,134 65	1,167 08	0 25	49.5
Genesee,	9,266	1,813 57	1,788 33	1,850 75	1,817 55	0 19½	29.6
Hillsdale,	11,125	3,320 73	2,960 03	2,000 00	2,760 25	0 25	22.6
Ingham,	5,267	1,315 36	1,390 13	1,671 63	1,459 04	0 28	40.6
Ionia,	5,004	1,267 77	1,317 46	1,588 61	1,391 28	0 28	38.0
Jackson,	16,852	3,570 94	3,521 64	3,777 26	3,623 28	0 21½	7.9
Kalamazoo,	10,192	2,234 25	2,130 94	2,303 79	2,223 00	0 22	14.2
Kent,	6,153	1,433 63	1,465 18	1,918 00	1,605 60	0 26	29.3
Lapeer,	5,314	1,053 65	947 53	976 82	994 33	0 19	29.3
Lenawee,	23,011	5,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00	0 21½	8.3
Livingston,	10,789	2,205 80	2,037 78	2,151 54	2,131 72	0 20	15.0
Mackinaw,	1,667	403 47	391 93	391 94	395 78	0 24	None.
Macomb,	13,509	1,863 64	1,972 37	2,030 96	1,964 32	0 14½	10.8

Monroe,	13,356	8,444 92	2,900 25	3,492 48	3,279 22	0 24	16.6
Oakland,	30,288	5,384 04	5,036 89	5,903 57	5,411 50	0 18	4.0
Ottawa,	1,438	696 74	739 15	1,036 22	824 04	0 57	34.2
Saginaw,	1,218	1,127 70	879 96	855 22	954 29	0 78	56.8
St. Clair,	7,680	2,215 20	2,162 18	2,288 03	2,221 80	0 29	23.5
St. Joseph,	10,097	2,379 75	2,281 33	2,527 52	2,396 20	0 23	9.1
Shiawassee,	3,829	1,074 18	1,049 44	1,008 48	1,044 03	0 27	50.7
Van Buren,	3,743	1,215 67	1,165 89	1,172 62	1,184 73	0 31	42.9
Washtenaw,	26,979	5,963 12	5,906 02	6,266 24	6,045 13	0 22	1.4
Wayne,	32,267	10,193 06	8,329 89	8,609 72	9,377 56	0 29	4.6
	304,281	\$73,562 15	\$69,043 10	\$74,771 92	\$72,459 06	\$0 23	16.8

(H.)

STATE INDEBTEDNESS.

I. FOR CURRENT EXPENSES, ARREARS OF INTEREST, &c.

Outstanding General Fund Warrants,	\$1,055 43
Estimated Interest on do to Dec. 23, 1848 when interest ceases,	250 00
Outstanding delinquent tax bonds to counties,	170 00
Estimated interest on above,	34 00
Due Primary School Interest Fund,	9,067 42
Surplus and Redemption moneys, due individuals,	13,875 67
Michigan Central R. R. deposits,	3,162 83
Interest past due on General Fund bonds held by U. S.,	23,040 00
do on Detroit and Pontiac R. R. bonds,	27,750 00
do on Palmyra and Jackson R. R. stock, to Nov. 1848,	4,200 00
do on one Penitentiary bond, coupon not presented,	30 00
Treasury notes outstanding,	1,187 00
Estimated interest on do to July 9, 1847, when stopped,	400 00
Interest uncalled for on full paid five million loan bonds,	720 00
do on one interest bond of 1843, for Jan. and July '46, '47, and '48.	143 22
do on University stock, one bond July '48,	30 00
(Arrearages of current expenses, special deposits, &c. \$85,115 57)	

II. DEBT FUNDED, OR BEING FUNDED.

Palmyra and Jackson R. R. stock, due Nov. 1842,	\$10,000 00
Interest bonds, for interest July '41—'45 on full paid five million loan bonds,	due Jan., 1850 50,979 20
General Fund bonds,	due May, 1856 100,000 00
Detroit and Pontiac R. R. stock	due July 1858 100,000 00

Penitentiary bonds,	due Jan. 1859,	20,000 00
do	due Jan. 1860,	40,000 00
Full paid five million loan bonds,	due Jan. 1863,	249,000 00
Part paid do funda-		
ble, including interest to Jan. '49,	due Jan. 1868,	1,656,554 23
Internal Improvement Warrant bonds,		
issued up to Dec. '48,	due Jan. 1870,	118,200 00
Internal Improvement warrant bonds,		
issuable,* estimated,	due Jan. 1870,	171,800 00
(Funded or fundable debt, \$2,516,533 43.)		

III. LOANS FROM TRUST FUNDS.

Due Primary School Fund,	\$157,331 34
Due University Fund,	90,958 71
(Loans from trust funds, \$248,290 05.)	
Total aggregate State Indebtedness,	\$2,849,839 05
Less available resources,	889,228 87
Leaving actual State debt,	<u>\$1,960,710 18</u>

*Internal Improvement Warrants outstanding, \$120,206 64; estimated interest, \$41,473 44; principal and interest to Jan. 1, 1849, as estimated, \$171,800 00.

(I.)

RESOURCES.

Exclusive of annual revenue from state tax, specific taxes, and other sources.

Cash in state treasury, Nov. 30, 1848,	\$52,736 98
Overdraft on account of University Interest fund,	6,411 62
Balance due from sundry counties, on account of arrears of state tax, (J.)	51,788 75
Amount due from treasurer Branch Co., on account of proceeds of sales,	234 38
Balance of unpaid taxes of 1847, beyond amount due counties, (J.)	36,760 09
Withheld taxes of 1846 and previous years, (K.)	27,088 91
Lands sold state for taxes of 1846 &c. in Oct. 1848 unredeemed, (L.)	18,355 64
State tax lands, including interest to Dec. 1, 1848, (L.)	38,509 33
Due from U. S., for money advanced for Volunteer Regiment in late war,	14,752 50
do for five per cent. on lands sold in this state, since 1843,	7,716 87
do for expenses, in supporting territorial boundary line established by act of Congress,	26,847 84
do for moneys advanced in 1839, on Sault Ste Marie Canal,	8,050 86
[The two last items exclusive of any claim for interest.]	
Salt-spring lands, unsold 52,907.55 acres, less 8 sections, (5,120 acres.) for Asylums, a \$4	151,150 20
Unpaid instalments on salt spring lands sold,	9,948 39
State building lands, unsold, 805.54 acres a \$8,	6,444 32
State building lots in Lansing,	6,194 —
Unpaid instalments on sold state-building lands and lots,	16,021 34

Asset lands, and other assets, estimated at,	25,000 00
Due from Southern R. R. Co., in semi-annual instal-	
ments of \$25,000	375,000 00
do do on bond for locomotive	
&c.. \$9,000 and interest, to Dec. 1, 1848,	10,216 85
	<hr/>
	<u>\$389,228 87</u>

(J.)

Statement of Delinquent Taxes of 1847, returned from the several counties to the Auditor General's Office, and the amount remaining unpaid Dec. 1, 1848, with the balance due to or from the several counties, Nov. 30, 1848.

COUNTIES.	Am't returned.	Am't unpaid.	Cr. balance.	Debit balance.
Allegan,	\$7,267 14	\$2,718 46	1,072 38	
Barry,	5,074 67	1,964 54	2,164 99	
Berrien,	4,025 58	1,653 98	529 94	
Branch,	3,535 72	2,022 94	521 52	
Calhoun,	4,262 91	2,337 30		2,470 74
Cass,	1,777 52	545 18		2,022 43
Chippewa,				1,265 53
Clinton,	5,434 83	2,582 76	2,323 39	
Eaton,	5,772 63	2,797 95	2,850 98	
Genesee,	5,383 71	2,657 73	2,358 81	
Hillsdale,	6,244 16	3,229 41	868 79	
Ingham,	5,926 08	2,626 65	2,401 97	
Ionia,	5,285 82	2,543 93	3,114 03	
Jackson,	2,883 47	1,782 91		4,636 17
Kalamazoo,	3,246 69	1,454 76		1,826 97
Kent,	4,700 23	1,796 62	174 51	
Lapeer,	2,917 74	1,378 47		2,463 05
Lenawee,	4,168 44	2,245 94		3,659 30
Livingston,	3,196 83	1,826 25	391 94	
Macomb,	2,132 96	1,371 97		2,526 53
Mackinaw,				390 68
Monroe,	5,418 04	3,421 51		6,567 19
Oakland,	2,189 52	1,197 97		4,378 95
Ottawa,	2,821 63	961 68	1,004 52	
Saginaw,	5,421 05	2,959 23	3,726 35	
Shiawassee,	5,288 40	2,308 80	2,294 21	
St. Clair,	5,219 95	2,222 99	1,491 33	
St. Joseph,	2,190 84	1,125 94		104 57
Van Buren,	5,078 48	1,677 84	1,684 62	

(J.) STATEMENT OF DELINQUENT TAXES, &c.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Am't returned.	Am't unpaid.	Cr. balance.	Debit balance.
Washtenaw,	818 16	471 85		8,227 67
Wayne,	4,256 19	2,791 66		11,196 97
	<u>\$121,939 09</u>	<u>\$58,697 22</u>	<u>\$29,274 28</u>	<u>\$51,788 75</u>
Int. on unpaid taxes to Dec. 1st,		7,337 15		
Total unp'd taxes of '47, with interest,		\$66,034 37		
Less amount due counties,		29,274 28		
Balance due state,		<u>\$36,760 09</u>		

(K.)

Statement of taxes withheld for State, and remaining unpaid or unredeemed, Dec. 1st 1943.

COUNTIES	1943. Withheld Oct. 1943	1944. Withheld Oct. 1944	1945. Withheld Oct. 1945	1946. Withheld Oct. '46
Alegan,	\$47 58	\$49 48	\$63 84	\$33 80
Barry,	4 39	53 87	67 91	17 39
Berrien,	66 15	179 01	182 87	187 27
Branch,	79 50	165 88	158 25	83 81
Calhoun,	2 62	11 31	51 38	29 81
Cass,	249 37	55 84	67 33	118 94
Clinton,	145 01	309 40	451 22	434 94
Eaton,	155 88	155 57	222 93	141 64
Genesee,	69 34	87 04	99 64	72 96
Hillsdale,	116 20	00 00	23 95	32 65
Ingham,	125 19	145 03	165 35	128 02
Ionia,	01 45	87 87	150 00	202 02
Jackson,	49 60	43 48	35 03	23 94
Kalamazoo,	00 00	00 00	00 00	00 00
Kent,	64 15	65 70	74 56	66 95
Lapeer,	245 60	3 8 11	170 75	134 15
Lenawee,	128 45	118 35	160 70	118 67
Livingston,	53 00	22 84	52 56	140 05
Macomb,	30 00	50 51	120 30	95 31
Monroe,	158 58	903 43	717 61	761 74
Oakland,	154 65	179 70	114 55	128 86
Ottawa,	11 56	143 52	158 71	231 59
Saginaw,	787 76	945 45	1,160 57	1,429 30
St. Clair,	10 00	158 92	152 11	161 11
St. Joseph,	3 19	18 60	6 17	13 24
Shiawassee,	272 84	203 12	256 99	342 27
Van Buren,	13 24	31 91	13 42	15 25
Washtenaw,	60 00	00 00	00 00	00 00
Wayne,	54 01	466 60	112 10	110 07
	<u>\$4,379 42</u>	<u>\$4,952 80</u>	<u>\$4,762 55</u>	<u>\$5,254 25</u>
Int. to Dec. '43,	3,479 12	2,682 76	1,389 08	218 93
Total withheld with interest,	\$7,858 54	\$7,635 56	\$6,151 63	\$5,473 18

Aggregate total withheld taxes, with interest, Dec. 1943, \$27,088 91.

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(L.)

Statement of State Tax Lands, remaining unsold, Dec. 1, 1848; and of lands sold to State, Oct. 1848, and unredeemed at said date.

COUNTIES.	Sold to state Oct. 1848 and previous years.	For taxes of 1845, sold to state Oct '47.	For taxes of 1846, sold to state Oct '48.
Allegan,	151 41	40 44	398 35
Barry,	661 50	5 30	127 74
Berrien,	1791 67	71 06	723 49
Branch,	1219 36	44 77	747 52
Calhoun,	280 74	43 48	194 05
Cass,	952 81	30 23	212 37
Clinton,	2139 17	30 87	1033 99
Eaton,	1742 03	00 00	457 92
Genessee,	364 31	00 00	902 43
Hillsdale,	649 88	82 32	99 24
Ingham,	925 56	00 00	419 65
Ionia,	513 99	26 57	980 49
Jackson,	174 16	19 14	74 18
Kalamazoo,	00 00	25 04	201 60
Kent,	491 48	13 85	442 16
Lapeer,	1859 00	2 80	782 27
Lenawee,	788 98	31 74	362 68
Livingston,	417 44	140 82	528 42
Macomb,	478 54	48 24	508 10
Monroe,	6908 57	342 13	2301 57
Oakland,	1370 31	79 75	175 20
Ottawa,	1409 70	40 74	195 66
Saginaw,	3638 57	332 56	2155 57
St. Clair,	1680 24	14 09	573 27
St. Joseph,	320 30	00 00	98 48
Shiawassee,	3890 03	168 12	1214 71
Van Buren,	553 44	00 00	33 24
Washtenaw,	00 00	12 15	57 61
Wayne,	421 83	30 20	1619 48
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$35,795 02	\$1,666 41	\$17,621 42
Interest to Dec. 1, '48,	596 58	451 32	734 22
Total with interest to Dec. 1.	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$36,391 60	\$2,117 73	\$18,355 64
		36,391 60	
		<hr/>	
Total state tax lands, with in terest to Dec. '48,		38,509 33	

(M.)

Table showing the rate at which a sinking fund or surplus of \$50,000 would extinguish a six per cent. stock debt for 21 years; also the rate at which a surplus of \$30,000 would extinguish a like debt, adding 4 per cent. annually to surplus for increase of taxable property.

	<i>Without increase in Sinking Fund,</i>	<i>With increase of surplus at 4 per ct.</i>
First year,	\$50,000 00	\$30,000 00
Second,	53,000 00	33,000 00
Third,	56,180 00	36,300 00
Fourth,	59,550 80	39,930 00
Fifth,	63,123 85	43,923 00
Sixth,	66,911 28	48,315 30
Seventh,	70,925 96	53,146 83
Eighth,	75,181 52	58,461 51
Ninth,	79,692 41	64,307 67
Tenth,	84,473 95	70,738 44
Eleventh,	89,542 39	77,812 29
Twelfth,	94,914 93	85,593 51
Thirteenth,	100,609 82	94,152 87
Fourteenth	106,646 41	103,568 16
Fifteenth,	113,045 19	113,924 97
Sixteenth,	119,827 90	125,317 47
Seventeenth,	127,017 57	137,849 22
Eighteenth,	134,638 62	151,624 13
Nineteenth,	142,716 94	166,797 54
Twentieth,	151,279 96	183,477 30
Twenty-first,	160,356 76	201,825 03
Total paid in 21 yrs,	\$1,999,636 26	\$1,920,075 24

(N.)

Statement of tax for interest on state debt, apportioned September 1848; and of the annual state tax of 2½ mills, for 1848.

COUNTIES.	Valuation 1846.	State debt tax, apportioned Sep. 1848.	Valuation 1848.	State tax, 1848.
Allegan,	\$529,989 13	\$1,457 47	\$650,323 00	\$1,625 81
Barry,	394,695 00	1,085 41	431,726 00	1,079 32
Berrien,	651,208 33	1,790 82	860,538 21	2,151 35
Branch,	656,148 25	1,804 41	726,378 00	1,815 94
Calhoun,	1,515,521 00	4,167 68	1,431,366 00	3,578 42
Cass,	690,859 00	1,899 87	837,496 00	2,093 74
Chippewa,	115,555 55	317 78	66,165 00	165 41
Clinton,	458,175 00	1,259 98	519,954 00	1,299 88
Easton,	455,360 00	1,252 24	453,861 61	1,134 65
Genesee,	715,330 01	1,967 16	740,299 00	1,850 75
Hillsdale,	1,184,013 82	3,256 03	800,000 00	2,000 00
Ingham,	556,053 55	1,529 14	668,652 69	1,671 63
Ionia,	526,983 18	1,449 21	635,443 84	1,588 61
Jackson,	1,408,656 50	3,873 80	1,510,904 00	3,777 26
Kalamazoo,	852,374 00	2,344 03	921,514 50	2,303 79
Kent,	586,072 00	1,611 70	767,201 00	1,918 00
Lapeer,	379,013 83	1,042 28	390,727 52	976 82
Lenawee,	2,000,000 00	5,500 00	2,000,000 00	5,000 00
Livingston,	815,110 01	2,241 56	860,617 40	2,151 54
Mackinaw,	156,774 00	431 13	156,774 00	391 94
Macomb,	788,948 00	2,169 61	814,784 00	2,036 96
Monroe,	1,160,099 57	3,190 27	1,396,993 68	3,492 48
Oakland,	2,014,756 00	5,540 58	2,361,428 00	5,903 57
Ottawa,	295,661 39	813 07	414,488 77	1,036 22
Saginaw,	351,982 97	967 96	342,089 54	855 22
St. Clair,	864,872 18	2,378 40	915,210 66	2,288 03
St. Joseph,	912,532 00	2,509 46	1,011,009 00	2,527 52
Shiawassee,	419,775 50	1,154 38	403,393 00	1,008 48
Van Buren,	466,357 36	1,282 48	469,047 84	1,172 62
Washtenaw	2,362,407 00	6,496 62	2,506,495 00	6,266 24
Wayne,	3,331,956 00	9,162 88	3,843,888 00	9,609 72
	\$27,617,240 13	\$75,947 41	\$29,908,769 25	\$74,771 92

No returns of valuation from any of the counties in the Upper Peninsula, except Chippewa. Mackinaw is set down at the valuation of 1847.

(O.)

BALANCE SHEET, GENERAL LEDGER, NOVEMBER, 30, 1848.

	DR.	CR.
General Fund		\$53,655 74
Internal Improvement Fund	\$419,126 52	
University do		90,958 71
University Interest do	6,411 62	
State Building do	1,943 81	
Treasury Notes		1,187 00
Primary School Fund		157,331 34
Primary School Interest do		9,067 42
Contingent do		624 01
State Treasurer*	51,681 55	
Land Warrants		6,316 34
Internal Improvement Warrants		129,326 54
Michigan Central Rail Road Co. Deposits		3,162 83
Land Warrants 2d Series		27,533 57
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$479,163 50	\$479,163 50

*To the amount of \$51,681 55 charged State Treasurer on books of this office is to be added \$1,055 43, for outstanding general fund warrants, to show actual cash on hand in state treasury, being \$52,736 98.

(P.)

Statement of the valuation of taxable property in the several townships, as equalized by the Boards of Supervisors of the respective counties, for the year 1848.

ALLEGAN COUNTY.

Allegan	\$120,500 00	Monterey	\$57,415 00
Dorr	31,220 00	Newark	41,483 00
Ganges	62,711 00	Oisego	69,841 00
Gunplain	55,222 00	Trowbridge	49,748 00
Leighton	14,000 00	Watson	21,195 00
Manlius	55,985 00	Wayland	24,625 00
Martin	36,377 00		
Total	\$650,323		

BARRY COUNTY.

Assyria	\$23,968 00	Johantown	\$40,952 00
Barry	39,340 00	Maple Grove	26,243 00
Carlton	27,442 00	Orangeville	23,854 00
Castleton	28,367 00	Prairieville	33,374 00
Gates	23,415 00	Rutland	27,983 00
Hastings	49,413 00	Thornapple	34,855 00
Irving	18,536 00	Woodland	23,984 00
Total	\$431,726		

BERRIEN COUNTY.

Bainbridge	\$37,034 00	New Buffalo	\$36,854 00
Benton	35,698 00	Niles	183,296 00
Berrien	59,065 00	Oonoke	62,664 00
Bertrand	85,789 00	Pipestone	41,298 50
Buchanan	46,316 00	Royalton	41,918 00
Galien	20,963 00	St. Joseph	62,896 50
Hagar	15,123 00	Watervliet	27,837 75
Lake	21,433 46	Wesaw	27,191 00
Total	\$860,538 21		

BRANCH COUNTY.

Alganssee	\$30,273 00	Girard	\$39,222 00
Batavia	51,712 00	Kinderhook	23,637 00
Bathel	37,041 00	Matteson	30,986 00
Bronson	57,701 00	Noble	28,129 00
Butler	29,151 00	Ovid	31,820 00
California	23,664 00	Quincy	50,793 00
Coldwater	130,496 00	Shawwood	46,560 00
Gilead	31,000 00	Union	64,143 00
Total	\$726,398.		

CALHOUN COUNTY.

Albion	\$95,397 00	Fredonia	\$59,972 00
Athens	43,158 00	Homer	91,918 00
Battle Creek	142,228 00	Lee	27,973 00
Redford	50,161 00	Le Roy	42,152 00
Burlington	48,375 00	Marengo	166,860 00
Clarence	31,501 00	Marshall	266,229 00
Clarendon	47,366 00	Newton	40,544 00
Convis	34,500 00	Pennfield	51,213 00
Eckford	70,253 00	Sherridan	46,980 00
Emmett	92,514 00	Tekonsha	42,072 00
Total	\$1,431,266.		

CASS COUNTY.

Calvin	\$49,980 00	Ontwa	\$63,410 00
Howard	44,098 00	Penn	70,903 00
Jefferson	80,296 05	Pokagon	85,251 00
Lagrange	104,305 00	Porter	66,791 00
Marcellus	22,232 00	Silver Creek	39,386 00
Mason	31,345 00	Volinia	50,176 00
Milton	57,230 00	Wayne	47,780 00
Newburg	24,263 00		
Total	\$837,496.		

CHIPPEWA COUNTY.

Sault Ste Marie	\$66,165 00
Total	\$66,165 00.

CLINTON COUNTY.

Bath	\$18,465 00	Greenbush	\$13,959 00
Bengal	22,102 00	Lebanon	24,866 00
Bingham	22,445 00	Olive	35,813 00
Dallas	27,814 00	Ovid	25,151 00
DeWitt	62,328 00	Riley	25,506 00
Duplain	40,378 00	Victor	25,687 00
Eagle	51,961 90	Watertown	56,408 00
Essex	38,780 00	Westphalia	28,100 00
Total	\$519,954		

EATON COUNTY.

Bellevue	\$49,339 08	Kalamo	\$25,895 06
Benton	19,981 00	Oneida	20,417 88
Brockfield	18,989 38	Roxand	17,616 46
Carmel	33,706 34	Sunfield	17,444 16
Chester	23,437 16	Tyler	44,943 88
Delta	25,780 80	Vermontville	31,018 26

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Eaton	34,898 00	Walton	32,675 76
Eaton Rapids	37,066 00	Windsor	20,651 08
Total	\$453,861 61		

GENESEE COUNTY.

Argentine	\$40,368 00	Gaines	\$17,981 00
Atlas	53,309 00	Genesee	61,637 00
Clayton	25,162 00	Grand Blanc	65,945 00
Davison	23,953 00	Montrose	11,596 00
Fenton	50,664 00	Mundy	32,735 00
Flint	219,069 00	Richfield	31,234 00
Flushing	51,630 00	Thetford	16,343 00
Forest	11,982 00	Vienna	26,691 00
Total	\$740,299		

HILLSDALE COUNTY.

Adams	\$45,000 00	Pittsford	\$49,080 00
Allen	53,170 00	Ransom	26,810 00
Cambridge	40,000 00	Reading	49,080 00
Camden	37,250 00	Scipio	47,700 00
Fayette	122,700 00	Somerset	40,900 00
Elorida	36,810 00	Wheatland	53,170 00
Litchfield	57,260 00	Woodbridge	36,000 00
Moscow	58,260 00	Wright	36,810 00
Total	\$800,000.		

INGHAM COUNTY.

Alaiedon	\$37,897 00	Locke	\$31,211 00
Aurelius	33,780 00	Meridian	40,000 00
Bunkerhill	33,787 00	Onondaga	41,070 00
Delhi	40,000 00	Phelpstown	33,803 00
Ingham	42,170 07	Stockbridge	46,052 00
Lansing	100,633 00	Vevay	53,954 19
Leroy	29,039 68	Wheatfield	30,764 75
Leslie	40,885 00	White Oak	33,506 00
Total	\$668,652 69.		

IONIA COUNTY.

Berlin	\$40,532 25	North Plains	\$47,080 23
Boston	45,963 96	Odessa	11,277 78
Danby	39,908 20	Orange	28,445 81
Easton	38,255 20	Orleans	21,787 70
Ionia	64,769 00	Otisco	45,337 94
Keene	33,816 17	Portland	56,042 34
Lyons	61,714 00	Ronald	35,713 00

Montcalm	46,331 25	Sebewa	18,469 00
Total	\$635,443 83		

JACKSON COUNTY.

Columbia	\$82,657 00	Parma	\$65,994 00
Concord	81,858 00	Pulaski	67,249 00
Grass Lake	102,794 00	Rives	43,875 00
Hanover	72,034 00	Sandstone	73,692 00
Henrietta	45,553 00	Spring Arbor	73,278 00
Jackson	357,595 00	Springport	55,769 00
Leoni	98,550 00	Toumpkins	56,997 00
Liberty	60,694 00	Waterloo	47,650 00
Napoleon	114,491 00		
Total	\$1,510,904,		

KALAMAZOO COUNTY.

Alamo	\$23,434 50	Pavilion	\$31,167 00
Bady	23,478 00	Portage	31,933 00
Charleston	69,569 00	Prairie Ronde	62,215 00
Climax	22,991 00	Richland	62,790 00
Comstock	59,612 00	Ross	45,759 00
Cooper	41,442 00	Schoolcraft	93,000 00
Kalamazoo	211,087 00	Texas	43,574 00
Osthemo	53,545 00	Wakeshma	23,618 00
Total	\$921,514 50		

KENT COUNTY.

Ada	\$25,313 00	Grattan	\$27,393 00
Alpine	20,725 00	Lowell	26,114 00
Bvron	23,117 00	Paris	47,900 00
Caledonia	40,371 00	Plainfield	48,970 00
Cannon	28,430 00	Sparta	17,618 00
Cascade	20,250 00	Vergennes	40,325 00
Courtland	37,211 00	Walker	79,364 00
Gaines	22,153 00	Wyoming	35,269 00
Graud Rapids	217,672 00		
Total	\$767,231		

LAPEER COUNTY.

Almont	\$63,846 60	Lapeer	\$64,950 00
Attica	24,906 50	Marathon	23,536 00
Dr den	40,129 10	Mayfield	23,851 20
Elba	27,817 70	Metamora	40,673 60
Hadley	36,896 00	Oregon	19,117 82
Total	\$390,727 52		

LENAWEE COUNTY.

Adrian	\$261,000 00	Ogden	\$46,000 00
Blissfield	75,000 00	Palmyra	95,000 00
Cambridge	61,000 00	Raisin	132,000 00
Dover	70,000 00	Ridgeway	52,000 00
Fairfield	91,000 00	Riga	33,000 00
Franklin	100,000 00	Rollin	75,000 00
Hudson	75,000 00	Rome	108,000 00
Massa	61,000 00	Seneca	61,000 00
Madison	198,000 00	Tacumseh	234,000 00
Medina	70,000 00	Woodstock	52,000 00
Total	\$2,000,000.		

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

Brighton	\$39,939 80	Howell	\$66,276 63
Conway	31,210 02	Isco	47,070 60
Deerfield	47,006 18	Marion	58,108 28
Genoa	40,721 53	Oceola	51,348 16
Green Oak	61,539 16	Putnam	64,836 45
Hamburg	60,141 90	Tuscola	40,023 39
Handy	40,254 65	Tyrone	45,851 65
Harland	56,639 00	Unadilla	65,647 00
Total	\$860,617 40		

MACKINAW COUNTY.

Holmes	\$	St. Ignace	\$
Moran			
Total	\$		

MACOMB COUNTY.

Armada	\$66,713 00	Macomb	\$49,237 00
Bruce	82,459 00	Ray	61,741 00
Chesterfield	43,814 00	Richmond	49,439 00
Clinton	100,155 00	Saelby	91,238 00
Erin	33,770 00	Sterling	48,279 00
Harrison	25,482 00	Warren	30,277 00
Lenox	33,935 00	Washington	95,745 00
Total	\$814,784		

MONROE COUNTY.

Ash	\$104,226 50	London	\$42,331 00
Bedford	72,002 30	Milan	51,308 00
Dundee	75,593 75	Monroe City	438,950 50
Erie	106,181 20	" Township	68,431 80

Exeter	37,073 00	Raisinville	101,289 50
Frenchtown	81,122 00	Summerfield	41,395 80
Ida	50,962 55	Whiteford	57,411 00
Lasalle	66,713 70		
Total	\$1,396,993 60		

OAKLAND COUNTY.

Addison	\$49,680 00	Oakland	\$81 395 00
Avon	142,199 00	Orion	77,982 00
Bloomfield	142,474 00	Oxford	60,174 00
Brandon	47 730 00	Pontiac	270,494 00
Commerce	90 849 00	Rose	43,445 00
Farmington	168,531 00	Royal Oak	60,006 00
Groveland	48,919 00	Southfield	101,833 00
Highland	57 514 00	Springfield	60,578 00
Holly	43,437 00	Troy	149,297 00
Independence	91 763 00	Waterford	87,374 00
Lyon	93 554 00	West Bloomfield	90,728 00
Milford	101,114 00	White Lake	56,998 00
Novi	140,370 00		
Total	\$2,361,423 00.		

OTTAWA COUNTY.

Chester	\$10,694 70	Polkton	\$20,168 48
Georgetown	53,923 17	Tallmage	25,253 75
Muskegon	12,935 86	White River	8,329 15
Norton	72,863 50	Wright	25,188 97
Ottawa	180,121 19		
Total	\$414,488 77.		

SAGINAW COUNTY.

Bridgeport	\$52,426 23	Taymouth	\$25,262 76
Hampton	27,564 60	Tittabawassee	48,593 96
Northampton	30,172 00	Tuscola	29,726 00
Saginaw	123,343 94		
Total	\$342,089 54.		

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Berlin	\$48,656 00	Ira	\$23,660 00
Brockway	49,200 00	Lexington	41 355 32
Burchville	42,809 19	Port Huron	138,462 00
China	95,040 45	Riley	27,548 00
Clay	41,461 00	St. Clair	131,743 00
Clyde	71,083 00	Sanilac	47,106 75
Columbus	31,735 82	Wales	21,104 13
Cottrellville	66,554 00	Worth	32,692 00
Total	\$915,210 66.		

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.

Burr Oak	\$50,801 00	Lockport	\$83,921 00
Colon	60,410 00	Mendon	56,324 00
Constantine	109,842 00	Mottville	58,131 00
Fabius	39,161 00	Nottawa	98,049 00
Fawn River	43,832 00	Park	58,331 00
Florence	70,019 00	Sherman	34,784 00
Flowerfield	45,124 00	Sturgis	67,839 00
Leonidas	59,665 00	White Pigeon	73,776 00
Total	\$1,011,009 00.		

SHIAWASSEE COUNTY.

Antrim	\$25,339 00	Perry	\$27,892 00
Bennington	34,221 00	Sciota	20,006 00
Burns	38,592 00	Shiawassee	50,550 00
Caledonia	44,033 00	Venice	33,251 00
Middlebury	19,723 00	Vernon	21,655 00
New Haven	26,206 00	Woodhull	19,290 00
Owosso	43,081 00		
Total	\$403,393 00.		

VAN BUREN COUNTY.

Almena	\$41,427 40	Hartford	\$23,839 97
Antwerp	40,279 45	Keeler	29,224 01
Arlington	29,061 85	Lafayette	82,705 72
Bloomington	15,905 60	Lawrence	36,700 49
Columbia	34,927 60	Porter	23,233 29
Decatur	22,863 30	South Haven	37,374 66
Hamilton	28,499 50	Waverly	17,976 00
Total	\$469,047 84.		

WASHTENAW COUNTY.

Ann Arbor	\$440,161 00	Pittsfield	\$136,154 00
Augusta	60,430 00	Salem	103,039 00
Bridgewater	92,242 00	Saline	137,256 00
Dexter	83,522 00	Scio	135,888 00
Freedom	84,722 00	Sharon	87,470 00
Lima	90,389 00	Superior	125,228 00
Lodi	117,873 00	Sylvan	66,724 00
Lyndon	50,160 00	Webster	95,806 00
Manchester	111,311 00	York	109,443 00
Northfield	90,342 00	Ypsilanti	288,335 00
Total	\$2,506,495 00.		

WAYNE COUNTY.

Brownstown	\$24,570 00	Monguagon	\$64,913 00
Canton	99,138 00	Nankin	91,737 00
Dearborn	114,195 00	Plymouth	236,296 00
Detroit (City)	2,162,496 00	Redford	102,490 00
Ecorse	49,324 00	Romulus	47,636 00
Greenfield	122,545 00	Springwells	141,450 00
Gross Point	89,224 00	Sumpter	38,189 00
Hamtramck,	143,755 00	Taylor	29,147 00
Huron	39,622 00	Van Buren	92,050 00
Livonia	98,731 00		
Total	\$3,843,888 00,		

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

No. 3.

LEGISLATURE, 1849.

Annual Report of the Commissioner of the State Land Office.

STATE LAND OFFICE,
Marshall, December 1, 1848. }

To the Legislature of the State of Michigan :

This report exhibits the business proceedings of this office for
the last fiscal year :

Sales and Receipts from Dec. 1, 1847, to Nov. 30, 1848, inclusive.

PRIMARY SCHOOL LANDS.

Sales:

16,189 1-00 acres, at \$4 per acre,	\$64,756 04
Town lots at Lansing,	9,660 00
Total amount of sales of School Lands,	<u>\$74,416 04</u>

Receipts.

On account of principal,	27,482 44
do interest,	26,482 69
do penalties,	665 15
do rents,	168 75
Total receipts on account of School Lands,	<u>54,799 03</u>

Of which amount there was received at			
the Land Office, principal,	25,463	12	
do do interest, penalties and rents,	19,656	63	
			<u>45,119 75</u>
At the Treasury, principal,	2,019	32	
do do interest and penalties,	7,659	96	
			<u>9,679 28</u>
Total receipts at both offices on acc't of school lands,			<u><u>\$54,799 03</u></u>

UNIVERSITY LANDS.

Sales.

702 74-100 acres at \$12 per acre,	<u>8,432 88</u>
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Receipts.

On account of principal,	11,586	72	
do interest,	10,640	15	
do Penalties,	136	29	
do rents,	53	00	
			<u>22,416 16</u>

Of which amount there was received			
at the land office—principal in war-			
rants,	6,042	90	
do in specie,	3,357	32	
			<u>9,400 22</u>
do interest, penalties and rents,	9,185	76	
			<u>18,585 98</u>

At treasury, principal,	2,186	50	
do interest and penalties,	1,643	68	3,830 18

Total rec'ts at both offices on acc't of Univ'ty lands,	<u><u>22,416 16</u></u>
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STATE BUILDING LANDS.

Sales.

Town lots at Lansing,	<u>8,118 00</u>
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Receipts.

On account of principal, interest and penalties,	<u><u>2,890 07</u></u>
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Of which amount there was received all

at the land office, in warrants,	764 14
do do in specie,	2,125 93

Total rec'ts on acc't state build. lands,	<u>2,890 07</u>
---	-----------------

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT LANDS.

Sales and Receipts.

20,562 75-100 acres at \$1 25 per acre;

for which, received in warrants,	25,688 52
do in specie,	14 96

Received on acc't of assett lands, interest warrants,

401 17

do do specie,	8 53
---------------	------

do do for rents, specie,	2 80
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Total rec'ts—all at the land office,	<u>26,115 98</u>
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SALT SPRING LANDS.

Sales.

1,663 52-100 acres, amounting to	<u>11,442 37</u>
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Receipts.

All at land office, on acc't of principal,	3,719 45
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do do interest,	81 43
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do do penalty,	1 17
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do do rents,	16 00
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Total rec'ts to the general fund, salt spring lands,	<u>3,818 05</u>
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RECAPITULATION.

Total amount of sales of school, university, state building and salt spring lands,

102,419 29

Total am't of rec'ts on acc't of said lands, 83,923 31

do on acc't of int'l improve. lands,	26,115 98
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110,039 29

Total amount there was received at the land office, on acc't of school lands,

45,119 75

do do university lands,	18,585 98
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do do state build. lands,	2,890 07
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do do internal imp. lands,	26,115 98
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do do salt spring lands,	3,818 05
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Total rec'ts at land office,

96,529 83

At State Treasury.

On account of school lands,	9,679 28
do university lands,	3,830 18
Total received at treasury,	<u>13,509 46</u>
Total rec'd at both offices during the year,	<u>110,039 29</u>

*Statement of Receipts and Disbursements from December 1, 1847,
to November 30, 1848.*

DR.

For amount received to the credit of the following funds:

P. S. fund at land office,	25,463 12	
do treasury,	2,019 32	
	<u>\$27,482 44</u>	
P. S. interest fund at land office,	19,656 63	
do do treasury,	7,659 96	
	<u>27,316 59</u>	
University fund at land office,	9,400 22	
do do treasury,	2,186 50	
	<u>11,586 72</u>	
University interest fund at land office,	9,185 76	
do do do treasury,	1,643 68	
	<u>10,829 44</u>	
State building fund at land office,	2,890 07	
Internal improvement fund at land office,	26,115 98	
General fund at land office,	3,818 05	
	<u>110,039 29</u>	

CR.

By deposited by Com. P. S. fund,	\$25,431 41	
" received by Treasurer, do	2,019 32	
	<u>27,450 73</u>	
" deposited by Com. P. S. int't fund,	18,414 43	
" received by Treasurer do	7,659 96	
	<u>26,074 39</u>	
" deposited by Com. university fund,	9,400 22	
" received by Treasurer, do	2,186 50	
	<u>11,586 72</u>	

Carried forward,

Brought forward,		
" deposited by Com. university int't fund,	8,934 69	
" received by Treasurer, do	1,843 68	
	<hr/>	10,578 37
" deposited by Com. state build. fund,		1,356 68
" do do internal improve'nt fund,		26,115 98
" do do general fund,		3,757 17
		<hr/>
		106,920 04
" paid Ira Mayhew, Sup't Pub. Ins'n, for his expenses charged P. S. int't fund,	622 29	
" Lansing expenses, to wit:		
" clearing streets under direction of J. L. Glen, not in season for last year's report,	50 25	
" appraising S. B. lots and surveying,	85 50	
" clearing streets, &c, under the direction of Auditor Gen.	1,411 39	
	<hr/>	1,547 14
" refunded Geo. Clark's interest overpaid	3 84	
" do F. Booker, do do	4 96	
" do A. P. Hoag, do do	11 78	
	<hr/>	
" charged to P. S. int't fund,		20 58
" refunded G. F. Harris', principal overpaid	12 05	
" do Eleanor Harmon, do	10 00	
" do Z. Williams, do	9 66	
	<hr/>	
" charged P. S. fund,		31 71
" office expenses for rents, fire wood, lights, books, blanks, stationery, postage, advertising, travelling expenses, supervisor's accounts, appraising forfeited improvements, &c., charged P.		
Carried forward,		

S. interest, university interest, state building and general funds,	897 55	3,119 25
		<u>\$110,039 29</u>

All of which expenses, &c., have been audited and allowed.

PRIMARY SCHOOL LANDS.

The sale of these lands still continues to increase. The sales of last year embraced a longer period than twelve months. For many persons previous to the sales of last year had been postponing their purchases, for the reduction of price contemplated by the Revised Statutes, so that immediately upon their coming into market at four dollars per acre the sales were very heavy. But, notwithstanding this, the sales of this year have even exceeded those of last. These sales being 16,189 01-100 acres and those but 15,990 32-100. We may safely calculate upon a future yearly increase of the sales of these lands at the present minimum price.

It will be seen, by the reports, that the sales of last year exceed those of this, so far as the fund is concerned. This is owing to the lands being sold during five months of last year at five dollars per acre.

The sale of school lands in lots at the capital last year was 18,233, dollars. This year it is \$9,660.

The whole amount of increase to the school fund by the sales of last year is \$95,817 15. That of this year is \$74,426 04. But all things considered, this has been the best year's sale. For extraordinary causes have not so much operated to swell the sales of this year.

The sum total of all school lands sold up to the close of this fiscal year is 111,126 01-100 acres. Over one fourth of this has been sold during the last two years.

I would again invite the attention of the Legislature to the propriety of passing an act authorizing the sale of section sixteen in town five south of range seven west. As I understand act No 78 of

1846 this section is reserved from sale, (see last year's report from this office, page 7.) I think it is quite time that this section was sold. Trespasses are being committed, both upon the timber and the ore. The land would now find a ready market at a fair price. I think it should be appraised by disinterested freeholders, at a minimum of not less than six dollars per acre, and offered in forty acre lots at public sale ; leaving the balance unsold, if any, subject to private sale at the appraised value.

UNIVERSITY LANDS.

The amount of sales of these lands, during the year ending Nov. 30, 1848, is 702 74-100 acres. This is 479 85-100 acres less than the sales of last year. The total amount of all sales up to the present date, after deducting all forfeitures is 20,309 54-100 acres.— Which, taken from the whole amount selected, (44,416 31-100 acres) leaves a balance now on hand, subject to sale, of 24,106 77-100 acres.

The eighty six town lots in Beeson's second addition of the village of Niles in Berrien county, belonging to the University, I have recently had appraised with a view of offering them for sale. Although they are in the extreme north-east part of the town, and are somewhat low ground, yet in the present prosperous state of things in that village I think it best to put them in market. They have been appraised during the past month ; and the sum total of their whole value is \$699 as appraised. Under the hammer I think they will fetch more.

The lots at Toledo, described in my last year's report, I have not thought it best to offer for sale during the past year. But I am not sanguine in the opinion that it will be best, much longer, to withhold them from sale.

And as they lie in the State of Ohio and are subject to taxation by that State, I would suggest the passage of a special act for the sale of these lands, limiting the payments to one third down and the balance of principal in two equal annual instalments with interest, payable annually on the first of March. By such a course we may avoid much difficulty and perhaps loss which by tax sales or otherwise might grow out of a sale giving the purchaser an unlimited time for closing the account.

SALT SPRING LAND.

Of the 45,348 55-100 acres selected by the State, under the provisions of the United States' grant, for the improvement of salt springs, there have been sold 2,441 acres.

These lands were not all selected at one time. And the selection of 21,084 45-100 acres still remains unapproved of by the Secretary of the Treasury, so far as any notice thereof has come to this office. We had hoped that this portion of the selection would have been confirmed the past season. We know of no reason why it should not be; and presume there is no obstacle in the way.

Last spring we went personally to examine section nine, in town one, south of range eight east, at Northville, Wayne county. This section was early reserved from sale, by the General Government, under the impression that it contained a saline spring. But the waters of that spring are not at all impregnated with salt. And I thought it for the interest of the general fund to put it in market. I have therefore had it appraised, and after due notice, offered at public auction at the capitol. The whole section was sold, to sundry individuals, for 7,680 dollars, one-fourth of which was paid down.

This section was designated as containing salt spring No. 1; and four other sections in the same township, (Plymouth,) viz: sections 2, 3, 4 and 5, were at the same time, reported by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, as selected and approved. But on examination I find that these four sections have all been sold by the General Government, to sundry individuals, who have improved, and are actually residing on them. And they had mostly been sold, prior to the time of selecting the salt spring lands. So that there must have been some mistake. I have written the Commissioner of the General Land Office, to ascertain what four sections were intended to go for the improvement of Salt Spring No. 1, for the purpose of ascertaining whether we have had selected our full compliment of salt spring lands. If it be found that we fall four sections short, our opportunity for finding as valuable lands in their stead, will have passed by.

Still, it will be important to supply the deficiency at an early day.

The whole amount of salt spring lands sold, up to November 30, 1848, is 2,441 acres.

The acting Commissioner of the Trustees of the Michigan Asylums has not yet reported to this office what eight sections of salt spring lands are to be set apart for the erection of suitable buildings for said institutions, agreeably to the provisions of Act No. 187, of 1848.

STATE BUILDING LANDS.

The whole amount of lands selected by the State, under the grant of lands by Congress, for the erection of public buildings, is 2,900 72-100 acres. Of this amount, there have been sold 2,095 18-100 acres; leaving a balance now for sale, of 805 54-100 acres. The minimum price of these lands is eight dollars per acre, in interest warrants or cash.

To these lands are to be added the town lots in Lansing received from Townsend, and also those upon the thirty acres taken by the State, they being, by the provisions of Joint Resolution No. 43, of 1848, denominated State Building lands. These lots have been appraised, the past summer, at 14,312 dollars, and offered at public sale. We have sold of them, to the amount of 8,118 dollars.

This leaves an interest in State Building lands now for sale, as per appraised value, of 12,638 16-100 dollars, to which may be added 16,021 34-100 dollars due in instalments on lands sold, making 28,659 50-100 dollars value, in State Building lands, besides the interest due upon said instalments.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT LANDS.

Of the 500,000 acres of land granted by Congress for the purposes of internal improvement, we have received from government but 492,504 41-100 acres. The other 7,495 59-100 acres was mostly selected under the direction of Gov. Felch, in the upper peninsula. But government refuses to confirm the selection.

Of this	492,504 41-100 acres,	
there has been sold, for Warrants and cash,	277,616 96-100	"
Appropriated for Grand River Bridge,	6,000	"
" " Lyons Bridge,	2,000	"
" " Bridgeport Bridge,	3,000	"
" " Grand Rapids Canal,	25,000	"
" " Improvement of St. Joseph River, balance un-		
expended,	5,561 83-100	"
For 38 appropriations, as per acts of last winter, mentioned in schedule marked (A,) appended to this report,	186,600	"
Making in all <i>apparently</i> sold and appropriated,	505,778 73-100	"
From this amount must be taken	16,123 29-100	"

on account of lands sold for \$20,154

11-100, in warrants issued upon last winter's appropriations, which have been reckoned in the 277,616 96-100 acres mentioned above, as sold for warrants and cash; as the sales under these appropriations come into the general account of sales of internal improvement

lands, in our books. This leaves 489,655 44-100 "

sold and appropriated. But as the warrants issued under these last appropriations have gone forth into general circulation, and are used by the promiscuous holder, as money for the purchase of lands; and as there are old warrants in circulation of the same character and value, we cannot, at this office, now determine the precise unappropriated balance of these lands.

In addition to the said \$20,154 11-100 dollars received of sundry persons, in warrants of the new issues, we have also received of A. C. Van Raalte, in payment for lands selected for the Grand

Rapids Canal, \$2,010 27100 in said warrants, agreeably to the provisions of Act No. 22, of 1848. These warrants, the contractor for building said canal refuses to receive; alledging that these lands are "*otherwise appropriated*," than for sale for warrants issued subsequent to the passage of said Act No. 22. But said act authorises us to receive of Van Raalte, for said lands, "internal improvement warrants." And as both land warrants and interest warrants are, to all intents and purposes, *internal improvement warrants*, with this difference—that one kind is drawn on the internal improvement *fund*, and the other on the internal improvement *land*—and as all issues of land warrants are of the same character and value, we do not clearly see how these lands, selected for said canal, are *otherwise appropriated*, than *for sale to Van Raalte*, for any internal improvement warrants, not limited by law in their payment, to some *definite selection*. But the great diminution of the *cash* value, though not of the *face* value of the land warrants, makes the said Act No. 22 prove to be a hard one for said contractor. And since he declines to receive the *new* issues of land warrants, while he is willing to receive the *old* ones; and as there seems to exist a doubt of the justice of requiring him to take them, and of the intention of the legislature in passing the act, we have thought it our duty to refuse to receive any more of them in payment for said lands, unless otherwise directed by special legislation.

Agreeably to the provisions of said Act No. 22, said contractor for building said canal, has filed in this office the proper certificate, setting forth that said canal is half completed; and has also filed the proper bonds, and drawn from this office, in warrants drawn on the internal improvement fund, \$1,493 98-100, and in warrants payable in lands, \$3,906 2-100, which is all the funds which have been received for sales of said lands, except the said \$2,010 27-100 in new warrants, which he declines to receive.

The bridges at Grand Rapids, Bridgeport and Lyons were all completed within the legal time, and certificates have been issued from this office for the 11,000 acres of land appropriated for the

construction of said bridges, agreeably to the provisions of Act No. 58, of 1844, and Acts Nos. 106 and 146 of 1846.

ASSETT LANDS.

These are lands received of the Michigan State Bank and otherwise, in liquidation of indebtedness to the State. They consist in part of village lots in the towns of Detroit, Monroe, Marshall, Pontiac and Frederick; but mostly of lands in the counties of Genesee, Gratiot, Hillsdale, Iowa, Jackson, Lapeer, Lenawee, Monroe, Macomb, Midland, Oakland, Ottawa, Saginaw, Sanilac, Shiawassee, St. Clair, Van Buren, Washtenaw and Wayne.

The sales of these lands have been slow, which may, in some slight measure, be owing to the interest of the State's being in many instances, *undivided*, or where the land is held jointly with others.

The appraised value of the interest of the state in these lands, in 1844, was \$28,172 41-100. Of this interest there has been sold to the amount of \$6,015 62-100, leaving a balance unsold and now subject to sale, of \$22,156 79-100.

The lands in which the state holds an undivided interest amount to 11,923 62-100 acres. The appraised value of the interest of the State in this amount is 3,382 66-100 dollars. But the proportionate interest of the State differs in different parcels of the land. For instance—

In 1974 2-100 acres the State's interest is 1-2; valued at

						\$2,230
"	449 60-100	"	"	"	"	1-4; " 376 66
"	9,500	"	"	"	"	1-24; " 776
<hr/>						
	11,923 62-100					3,382 66

The State also owns an undivided part of lots Nos. 726 and 132 in Marshall, States interest appraised at 1,100 dollars; which, with the above mentioned amount of 3,382 66 dollars, makes \$4,482 66; which is the total amount of the State's interest in the undivided portion of the assett lands. This leaves a balance of these lands appraised at \$17,674 13-100, which the state owns entire, and is now for sale.

From the 9,500 acres, of which the state owns one undivided 24th part, appraised at \$776, which is only an interest of about eight cents per acre, we can never hope to realize much. And it is to be hoped that these lands do not go untaxed on account of the interest of the state in them. They lie in Monroe and Lenawee counties, in towns 6 S, 5 E, and 6 S, 6 E, and 7 S, 6 E.

The sales of the assett lands are all payable in internal improvement warrants, drawn on the Treasury, or money; and the whole amount must be paid down. A more particular description of these lands may be seen in the report of this office for 1845.

THE CAPITAL

The whole amount of sales of town lots at Lansing during the fiscal year is \$17,778. Which is but four hundred and fifty-five dollars less than the sales of last year. This brings the total amount of all sales up to Nov. 30, 1848 to \$36,011. Which is almost one-third of the whole appraised value of the interest of the state in said town lots.

The sales for the past year have been greatly facilitated and the amount enhanced in consequence of the improvements which have been made in the building of the bridge, opening of the streets, improving around the capital &c.

And finding it necessary for the further promotion of the interest of the state and school fund to increase the amount appropriated for the improvement of the town, we have thought it our duty to expend from the State building fund, under the advise and direction of the Auditor General, \$1,411 39-100. From the large interest which the State possesses in this town, it appears to us important to the protection and use of that interest, that the State, as the principal proprietor of the town, should annually do something handsome towards opening the streets, improving the walks, &c., and thus making the town inviting to enterprise, capital, talent and taste; thereby doing as would a prudent individual under similar circumstances with his own property.

For the purpose of doing something towards accomplishing so desirable an object, without expense to the State, we have leased for the term of five years, the four reserved blocks viz: 78, 81,

137 and 140. At the expiration of the said five years, the lessees, as a consideration for the use of said lands, are bound to leave the premises cleared, fenced with a good board fence, and well seeded down to grass. But as there is no law authorizing the leasing of lands for a longer period than one year, the leases are so conditioned, that if the lessees shall be deprived of the use of said lands prior to the expiration of the said five years, by reason of the Legislature, directing other uses to be made of the same, the said lessees shall be paid such proportion of the expenses of clearing and fencing said lands as they may lose of the number of years' use thereof—the expense of clearing not to exceed fifteen dollars per acre.

We have also contracted with Charles T. Allen for the clearing and fencing of capital square; for which the state is to pay him nine dollars per acre for clearing, and two hundred and ten dollars for fencing said square, and is to allow him the use of the ground for one year.

Under the provisions of act No. 231 of 1848 selections have been made by the proper State officers, and accepted by the following denominations of Christians, of the following lots in the town of Lansing, to wit:

Lot No.	1	Block	113	by the	Universalists,
"	"	1	"	126	Baptists,
"	"	12	"	136	Free Will Baptists,
"	"	10	"	128	Congregationalists,
"	"	6	"	96	Methodists.

Under the provisions of said act, lot No. 6, block No. 117 has also been selected and set apart for the use of a school district.

Block No. 248 has been selected by the proper officers under the provisions of said act for a burial ground. But the inhabitants think the ground too small and low, and have therefore selected 20 acres adjoining the town for that purpose. It may therefore be necessary, before said block can be sold, to have some legislative action re-instating it school land.

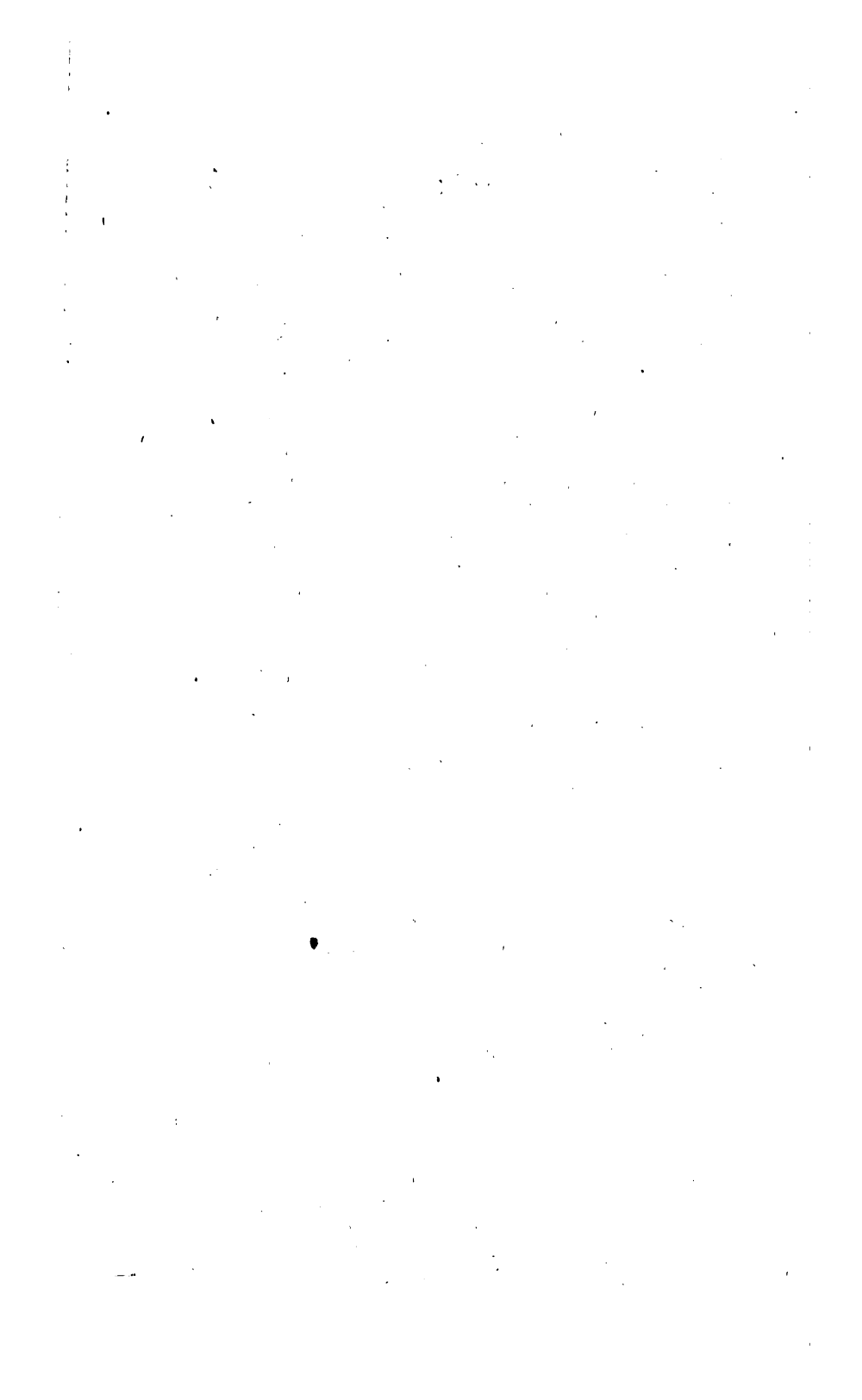
All of which is respectfully submitted.

ABIEL SILVER,
Commissioner.

SCHEDULE A.

List of the various appropriations of internal improvement lands made by the Legislature of 1848, with the several amounts which have been selected and reserved from sale.

No of Act.	Specific object of Appropriations.	Quantity appropri'd	Quantity selected.
32	Holland Co. in Allegan and Ottawa Co's.	7000	359 74
40	Bridge across Muskegon river, & Newago road	3000	2112 16
47	Flint Free Bridge	5000	
49	Clinton river	2500	2338 10
75	Detroit and Grand river road	10,000	
76	Detroit and Saginaw turnpike	2000	
78	Paw Paw river	10,000	
83	Michigan and Allegan road	4000	
94	Hastings to Battle Creek	2000	
95	Corrunna and Bad river road	7000	4927 58
96	River Raisin	5000	5000
102	Battle Creek and Michigan road	5000	
103	Brighton, Fentonville and Flint road	3000	
132	St. Joseph and La Grange road	3000	
133	Road to Hopkins' mills and bridge, cause-way at Grand Haven	4000	4000
134	Kalamazoo river	4000	
135	Holland Colony in Saginaw and Tuscola Co's	3000	
155	Detroit and Grand river road	7000	
156	Lapeer and St. Clair road	7500	
158	Vixburg road in Kalamazoo Co.	2000	
159	Pontiac and Grand River road	4000	
160	Roads in Clinton Co	6000	
174	Bridge and streets at Lansing	5000	
189	Eaton Rapids and Michigan road	3000	
190	Constantine and Paw Paw road	7000	7000
283	Kalamazoo bridge	2000	1854 83
284	Jackson and Michigan road	10,000	
285	Northern waggon road	20,000	
286	Branch County roads	5000	5037 09
287	Hillsdale and Indiana road	5000	
288	Road from Lexington to Rogers mills	3000	2166 75
289	Road from Albion to Eaton Rapids	2000	
290	Road from Mason to Dexter	3000	
291	Improvements in Lenawee Co	5000	
292	Free bridge across Clinton river	1000	
293	Draw bridges across river Rouge	1600	1571 16
294	Metamora and Holland Colony road and Cass river bridge	5000	
295	Bridges in Kent Co.	3000	
		186600	



STATE OF MICHIGAN.

No. 4.

LEGISLATURE, 1849.

Annual Report of the Board of Internal Improvement.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT OFFICE, }
Lansing, December 1, 1848. }

To the Legislature of the State of Michigan:

The Board of Internal Improvement would respectfully submit the following Report for the fiscal year 1848.

There has been expended during the past fiscal year, \$3,006 73 for the improvement of the navigation of the Saint Joseph River, leaving a balance of the appropriation of 1844 and 1847, of \$6,952 28 unexpended. The work was placed under the superintendence of John F. Porter, Esq., with instruction to expend such an amount of the appropriation, and in such a manner as he should deem most advisable during the season. An inventory of property belonging to this improvement is appended to this report.

All the accounts on books of the Internal Improvement Office have been settled and closed, and the balance of money held by the Commissioners has been paid into the Treasury, amounting to \$2151 97. Nearly two years have elapsed since the sale and delivery of the Michigan Central and Southern Railroads to the incorporators, and most of the claims for property lost or damaged, occasioned by running cars on these roads, have been adjusted and paid. As there may be some claims yet outstanding, we would suggest that some provision be made by law for their payment after being adjusted by the Board of State Auditors.

The bond of \$9000 given by the Southern Railroad Company for locomotives and cars, remains unpaid. The treasurer of the compa-

ny states as a reason for non-payment, that at the time of the delivery of the road "there was a deficiency of stock." Nothing in the shape of stock or property appertaining to the road was removed or sold, to the knowledge of the Board after the passage of the act authorizing the sale; on the contrary quite a large amount was expended for repairs, and the road was never in better running condition than when delivered to the company; and they believe that a small addition was made to its stock, besides the locomotives and cars for which the \$9000 bond was given. After the passage of the acts for the sale of the Michigan Central and Southern Railroads in 1846, the Legislature directed the Commissioners by "joint resolution" not to enter into any new contracts for building cars or purchasing additional locomotives. By a subsequent act, at the suggestion of the Board, they were authorized to use their own discretion in the matter. Under this permission the Board resolved not to purchase any additional locomotives, or build any new cars for either road, unless the companies incorporated for this purchase would agree to pay the state for them, on the delivery of the roads. Quite a large amount of stock was added under this arrangement to the Central Railroad which was paid to the state on delivery of the road. About \$11,000 of stock was added to the Southern Railroad, under like agreement, for which the bond of \$9000 was received in settlement when the road was surrendered to the company. As the state was under no obligation to spend one dollar, by the terms of the act authorizing the sale, except what of necessity she was obliged to do, to run the road, the Board cannot perceive any good reason for permitting an offset to the bond. Unless otherwise directed by the Legislature, the bond will, on its adjournment, be placed in the hands of the Attorney General, for collection.

GEORGE B. COOPER,

Ch'n. Board of Int. Imp't.

*Inventory of property now on hand belonging to the St. Joseph River
Improvement:*

2 boats; 11 bed ticks; 2 pails; 4 pieces of chain; 1 scraper; 5 pair hooks; 2 bars iron; 4 cranks; 2 lines (old); 2 cross cut saws; 3 blocks; 1 hand saw; 2 axes; 1 box old iron; 1 box dishes; 2 shovels; 1 anchor; 2 jugs; 2 poles; 1 tin horn; 1 rake; 24 blankets; 1 snatch block; 1 keel boat (Hoosier); 1 scrape boat; 1 towell; 6 bed ticks; 10 quilts; 3 blankets; 2 axes; 1 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch auger; 1 stove and trimmings; 12 earthen plates; 2 earthen dishes; 20 knives and forks; 3 large spoons; 2 pot pails; 2 stone jugs; 1 large tin pan; 11 tea spoons; 5 bowls; 16 cups and saucers; 2 pepper boxes; 1 stone jar; 2 tin pails; 2 tin dippers; 2 candle sticks; 2 pie pans; 2 coffee pots; 1 tea canister; 1 wash dish; 1 pair blocks and fall; 74 lbs. 3 inch rope; 69 lbs. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch rope; 200 feet 5 inch rope (old); 40 feet 4 inch rope (old); 1 buck saw; 1 bow saw; 2 pair stone hooks; 2 crow bars; 2 socket pods (long); 5 socket pods (short).

JOHN F. PORTER,
Sup't St. Joseph River.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

No. 5.

LEGISLATURE, 1849.

Annual Report of the Attorney General.

To the Legislature of the State of Michigan:

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
January 1, 1849. }

The undersigned respectfully submits to the Legislature the following report:

Since the undersigned entered on the duties of his office on the fourth day of April last, there have been but two causes heard in the Supreme Court, in which the people of the State were a party.

The first was the case of the People *vs.* Richards & Pelton, on a case reserved on a motion in arrest of judgment in the Hillsdale Circuit Court, where the defendants were convicted of conspiracy.

The other was the case of the People *vs.* Gorman, on *certiorari*, to a court of special sessions for Washtenaw county.

Both cases were argued at the July term of the Supreme Court, but are believed not to be decided.

Under an Act number 81, page 130 of the Laws of 1842, the acting Agent of the State Prison at Jackson, entered into a contract with Henry B. Lathrop, Esq., of Jackson, leasing to him the labor of a certain number of the convicts.

The convicts were subsequently taken away from Mr. Lathrop by the Agent, under the advice of the Inspectors of the Prison. It was believed by the Agent, 1st, that the whole contract was invalid from the beginning. 2nd, that Mr. Lathrop had forfeited it by non-fulfillment on his part. Mr. Lathrop brought an action against the State Prison Agent for an alleged breach of contract, and claimed

very heavy damages for the loss of the unexpired term of the contract. While this suit was pending, Mr. Lathrop applied to the Legislature for relief, and under a Joint Resolution approved January 14th, 1848, the claim was submitted to the award of the Board of State Auditors. An award was made, but Mr. Lathrop not being satisfied therewith, resumed the prosecution of his suit. The cause came on for trial in November last, and the undersigned, at the request of the counsel for the State Prison Agent, attended and assisted in the defence. The award of the Board of State Auditors, which was relied on in the defence of the suit, was held by the Court to be bad, and the plaintiff recovered a verdict of about \$5,700 damages.

It is not necessary to give a history of the case in this place, but there are several very important points of law involved in it, on which it is believed that the judgment can be reversed. Measures have been taken to remove the cause by writ of error, to the Supreme Court.

The Land Board, under the "Joint Resolution, in relation to the claims of Cyrus Dana, Rodney C. Paine and Job Brookfield, for relief," approved March 5th, 1847, having decided that said Brookfield was not equitably entitled to the lands therein mentioned, I have under the direction of said Board, caused a *scire facias* to be filed in the Supreme Court, for the vacation of the Patent heretofore granted by the State to said Brookfield.

Under the direction and advice of the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer, proposals were received in the month of June last, at this office, for the purchase from the State of its Mortgage upon the Detroit and Pontiac Railroad. The highest offer was thirty-two thousand dollars, made by Alfred Williams, payable fifteen thousand dollars in cash, and seventeen thousand dollars in recognized state indebtedness. After very full and careful consideration, it was unanimously decided that it was for the interest of the state that the offer should be accepted. I am happy to say that the whole sum has been paid into the Treasury; and the undersigned, under the direction of the Governor, has executed an assignment of said mortgage according to the terms of Joint Resolution number 45, of Laws of 1848.

Besides his usual duties as the Law adviser of the other depart-

ments, the undersigned has found that numerous calls were made upon him for the same service by county and town officers. Though not generally required by law to do so, yet the undersigned has thought proper in all cases, when asked, to give official opinions to county and town officers relative to their ministerial duties. This however imposes upon the office duties not belonging to it, and which are somewhat onerous.

I transmit herewith abstracts of all of the Reports of Prosecuting Attorneys of the several counties that have been received at this office for the past year. I regret to say that there is no uniformity in these reports, and it is hardly possible to deduce from them those results which it seems to me the law contemplates shall be embraced in the abstracts required to be laid before you each year. So far as has been possible I have given the name of each person prosecuted—the mode of prosecution—the offence charged—if tried, whether a conviction or acquittal was the result; and if a conviction, the punishment. If this could be made complete it would present an epitome of the whole criminal proceedings in the state for each year. But it is hardly possible to attain this end unless this office shall be authorized to prepare and distribute blanks to be filled up by the several Prosecuting Attorneys.

The Prosecuting Attorney of St. Joseph county has called my attention to the fact that it was decided at the last July term of our Supreme court, that a person found in this state with property which he has stolen in a sister state is not punishable under our laws. The same defect once existed in New York, but was cured by statutory enactment (2. N. Y. R. S. 698.) It seems to me worthy of attention whether provision should not be made in such cases for the punishment of the thief, his abettors, and any receivers of the stolen goods.

Instead of making an abstract of the Report of the Prosecuting Attorney for the county of Wayne, I deem it proper to give it in full. It appears to me to contain matters which deserve attention. I especially solicit attention to exhibit C, of that Report. I also refer the legislature to the remarks about the time of calling the petit jury as at present established by law.

The Detroit and Pontiac Rail Road Company have declined to pay the specific state tax required by chapter 21 of the revised stat-

utes, page 121, as they contend that they are not liable under their charter. The company however profess a perfect willingness to pay the tax if it shall be judicially decided that they are subject to it; and it is now arranged that an amicable suit shall be brought to test the question.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

GEO. V. N. LOTHROP,

Attorney General.

*Abstract of Reports of Prosecuting Attorneys.**Allegan County—D. W. C. CHAPIN, Prosecuting Attorney.*

No indictments found in the county during the past year, nor any criminal trial had in any Court of Record; and no indictments now pending. The following prosecutions have been before Justices of the Peace.

<i>Persons.</i>	<i>Offences.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Jeremiah Sullivan,	Assault and Battery,	Acquitted.
John Littlejohn,	Threats,	Complaint withdrawn.
Randall F. Kellogg,	Seduction and debauchery,	do.

Barry County—ISAAC A. HOLBROOK, Prosecuting Attorney.

<i>Persons.</i>	<i>Offences.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Joseph M. Chase,	Violation of Sepulture,	Acquitted.
Myron H. Andrews,	do do	do.
John Ross,	do do	do.
Richard Campbell,	Obstructing highway,	Fined \$15.
De Witt C. Dickinson,	Assault and Battery,	Fined \$10.

The first of the above cases was under an indictment; the others I infer to have been proceedings before a Justice, though the return does not so state.

*Branch County—HENRY C. GILBERT, Prosecuting Attorney.**1. Cases by Indictment.*

<i>Persons.</i>	<i>Offences.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Samuel T. Fales,	Riot,	
John Fales,	do	
Jonas Winterstock,	do	Convicted and fined
Benjamin Archer,	do	\$20 each.
Giles Vanderhoof,	do	
Layton Graham,	do	
Calvin Baker,	Riot,	
Jerome Enos,	do	
John Fisher,	do	Convicted and fined
Lorenzo Stanton,	do	\$10 each.
Newcomb Campbell,	do	
Leander Wood,	do	

Moses Chancey,	Causing abortion,	Convicted and sentence suspended.
Lewis H. Barton,	Violation	
Thomas E. Champion,	of	Not tried.
Loren Brooks,	Sepulture.	
Fredk. S. Lewis,	False pretences,	Not arrested.
Thomas Markham,	do	do.

2. Causes before Justices.

<i>Persons.</i>	<i>Offences.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Jesse Munroe,	Assault and battery,	Fined \$5.
Chester S. Tucker,	Larceny,	Aequitted.
Isaac Bennett,	Assault and battery,	Fined \$5.
Alonzo Paige,	Assault and battery,	
Granville Germain,	do do	Fined \$10 each.
Adolphus Hazen,	do do	
Elisha Darwin,	do do	
David S. Pratt,	Larceny,	Acquitted.

RECAPITULATION.

<i>No. Indicted</i>	<i>Convicted.</i>	
12 For Riot,	12	
1 Producing abortion,	1	
3 Violating sepulture,		3 Not tried.
2 False pretences,		2 Not tried.
—	—	—
18	13	5
<i>No. Prosecuted before Justices.</i>	<i>Convicted.</i>	<i>Acquitted.</i>
6 Assault and battery,	6	
2 Larceny,		2
—	—	—
8	6	2

Calhoun County—W. C. ROWLEY, Prosecuting Attorney.

1. Cases under Indictments on file at the commencement of this year.

<i>Persons.</i>	<i>Offence.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
John T. Haynes,	Libel,	Nolle Pros. en't.
A. Arnold,	Libel,	as to first two;
A. L. Porter,		others fined \$50

Henry C. Gilbert,		each.
Jas. McRoberts,	Assault and battery,	Nol. Pros.
John C. Duel,	do	Fined \$10.
John C. Duel,	do	" \$5.
James Watrous,	do	" \$5.
Grove Burgett,	do	Recog. forfeited.
Silas Booth,	Larceny,	Recog. forfeited.
Gaylord S. Prindle,	Violation of license law,	
2 indictments,		Nol. Pros.
Randal Watrous,	do	Reserved for Sup.
3 indictments,		Court.
Philo Feigles,	do	
2 indictments,		Nol. Pros.
Henry L. Chute,	Assault with intent to kill.	Recog. forfeited.
Nicholas Millman,	Perjury,	Nol. Pros.
Benjamin Thomas,	Riot,	Six convicted,
Elisha Belcher, and		fin'd \$225, and 3
ten others,		mo's imp. in jail.
David Downs,	Rape,	Recog. forfeited.
Thomas Quinn,	do	Nol. pros. d't. dead.
Thomas Quinn,	Embezzlement,	do do

2. Cases under Indictments found the present year.

<i>Persons.</i>	<i>Offences.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Hiram Jones,	Larceny,	S. Prison 3 years.
Worden F. Perry,	do	do do
Lorinda Curtis,	do	Not tried.
Amasa Stevens,	do	Not tried.
George McCormick,		
and four others,	Burglary and larceny,	Not tried.
Thomas Vick,	Seduction and debauchery,	Fined \$100 imp. in
		jail 6 months.
Thomas Vick,	Rape,	Not tried.
Luther Luce,	Assault and battery,	Recog. forfeited.
Austin Bennett,	Assault on officer,	Pending.
Charles Cameron,	Perjury,	do
William H. Brown,	do	Acquitted.
Aaron C. Blake,	False pretences,	Pending.

John Winters,	Murder,	Conv. sen. to S. P.
Rufus Osborn,	do	Acquitted.
Joseph Hoyt,	Obstructing rail road,	Recog. forfeited.
Common Council of	Neglect to repair	
Marshall,	bridge,	Pending.
Claus. Jaulman,	Selling liquor,	Quashed.
Owen Dillon,	do	do

3. Cases before Justices of Peace.

<i>Persons.</i>	<i>Offences.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Charles Henings,	Cruelty to animals,	Fined \$3.
Clemmons,	Assault and battery,	do \$1.
Alonzo Willard,	do	do \$10.
Peter Turner,	do	do \$5.
Leonard Collier,	do	do \$5.

Cass County—JAMES SULLIVAN, Prosecuting Attorney.

<i>Prosecutions.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
3 Adultery,	1 indicted, tried and fined. 2 witnesses forfeited recog. and no bills found.
1 Larceny,	Def't forfeited recog., Nol. Pros.
1 Assault with intent to kill,	still pending.

Clinton County—LEVI TOWNSON, Prosecuting Attorney.

<i>Persons.</i>	<i>Offences.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Wm. Cramer,	Passing counterfeit	
2 indictments,	bank notes.	not arrested.
Andrew Vance,	Adultery,	do
Betsey Wood,	do	do
Sidney Lutes,	Sexual intercourse, (<i>unlawful?</i>)	pending.
Mehitable G. Groom,	do	do
Wm. H. Case,	Malicious mischief,	fined and removed to Sup. Court.
Wm. Letts 2 indictments,	Malicious mischief,	Nol. Pros.
Same,	False pretences,	convicted and fined.
Same,	Keeping house of ill fame,	Nol. Pros.
Wm. A. Hewitt,		

3 indictments,	Violation of license law,	Nol. Pros.
David Scott, 2 indictments	do do do	do
Parks and Parks,	Furnishing tools for breaking jail,	acquitted.
2. Cases before Justices.		
Benj. Silsby,	House breaking with felonious intent,	examined and discharged.
Herod Norton,	Assault and battery,	convicted and appealed.
Wm. Ransom,	do do	discharged.
Benj. Silsby,	do do	do
N. J. Daniels,	do do	do

Eaton County—C. C. CHATFIELD, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

(I.)

<i>Indictments.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
1 Perjury,	Nol. Pros.
1 Fraud,	do do
1 Assault and battery,	pending.

(II.)

Before Justices.

<i>Offences.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
1 Petit Larceny,	convicted, 30 days imp. in jail.
2 Assault and Battery,	convicted and appealed.

Genesee County—J. K. RUGG, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

<i>Persons.</i>	<i>Offences.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Geo. Corwin,	wilful trespass on lands,	Indicted and pending.
Benj. Coddington,	Assault with intent to commit rape,	do do
Wm. Streeter,	Assault with intent to kill.	Discharged.
Wm. Thomas,	Assault and Battery,	Discharged.
2 complaints,	do do	do
Alburtis Crapin,	do do	convicted, fined \$5 and appealed.
L. Fleming,	do do	convicted, fined \$20.
Isaac Howell,	do do	convicted and impris- oned 3 days.
Alburtis Crapin,	do do	convicted, fined \$10 and appealed.

Nicholas Russell,	do	do	settled.
Rufus W. Stephens,	neglect to work road tax,		fin'd \$1 and costs.
Samuel C. Munson,	do	do	fin'd \$5 and costs.
Otis Shephard,	do	do	fin'd \$1 and costs.
J. W. Bowles,	Assault and Battery,		convicted, fin'd \$7.
Seth B. Pearsall,	do	do	convicted, fin'd \$10 and appealed.
Rufus W. Stevens,	do	do	convicted, fin'd \$10 and appealed.
Henry Cogswell,	do	do	settled.
Jas. Evarts,	do	do	convicted and fin'd \$20.
John Brabason,	do	do	convicted, fin'd \$10 and appealed.
Henry Wolcott,	do	do	convicted, fin'd \$5 and costs.
Wm. Thomas,	do	do	settled.
Wm. Hitchcock,	False pretences		complainant failed to prosecute. [cute.
Geo. Perrin,	Larceny		comp't failed to pros-
Clark Corwin,	do		do do do
David Evarts,	do		do do do
Dominicus Mitchell,	do		discharged.
Asher Mitchell,	do		convicted and imp. 10 days in jail.
John P. Hempstead,	do		complainant failed to prosecute.
James Goodrich,	do		convicted and fin'd \$20, appealed.
Geo. Hitchcock,	do		acquitted.
Almerin Perry,	do		convicted and fin'd \$20, appealed.
William Sisco	do		discharged.
Lemuel Harper,	do	convic.	& fin'd \$15, appealed.
Zachary Dibble,	do		acquitted.
Norris Thorp,	Resisting officer,		comp't failed to pros.
Fred. Johnson and 5 others,	Moving house from owners land,		settled.

Geo. Harrington,	fraud'ly concealing	convicted, appealed,
	prop. from creditors.	and discharged.
Jonathan Todd,	do do	conv. & imp. in jail.
Peter Miller,	selling obscene books.	discharged.
Wm. E. Burch,	passing counterfeit coin,	do
Geo. H. Hazleton,		Civil action against
vs.		dft's for building a
The board of super-		floating bridge across
visors of the county		the Flint river.'
of Genesee.		

Hillsdale County—WILLIAM T. HOWELL, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

1. *Indictments found during the past year.*

Offences.

- 1 Adultery,
- 1 Seduction,
- 7 Larceny,
- 1 Maliciously injuring buildings,
- 1 Assault and battery,

2. *Trials, &c.*

Of one person on three indictments for larceny—convictions on all, sentenced to 6 years improvement in state prison.

- 1 Prisoner broke jail and escaped.
- 1 Assault and battery,

Nolle Pros.

3. *Examinations, &c., before Justices.*

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1 Assault and battery with intent to maim, | Held by Recog. |
| 1 Robbery and Larceny; | Held by Recog. |
| 2 (offences not stated,) | Bail for good behavior. |
| 4 " " | Convicted and fined. |
| 1 " " | discharged. |

Ionia County—ALBERT WILLIAMS, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

1. *Cases under Indictment.*

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 Larceny, | Of these, two were quashed |
| 1 Bigamy, | as not within the jurisdiction |
| 1 Possession of counterfeit bills, | of co. court, and 2 are pend- |
| 1 Poisoning beast, | ing; which not stated. |

2. *Prosecutions before Justices.*

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 7 Assault and battery, | Convicted seven; settled one; |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|

- 1 Larceny, acquitted one; which not
 1 Maiming beast, stated.

Jackson County—FIDUS LIVERMORE, Prosecuting Attorney.

1. *Cases under Indictment.*

<i>Offences.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
1 Forgery.	Acquitted.
1 do	Pending.
1 Larceny,	Conv. 3 yrs. S. Prison.
2 Larceny,	Pending.
1 False pretences,	Conv. not sentenced.
1 Assaulting officer,	Nol. Pros.
1 Assault with intent to kill,	do do

2. *Examination before Justices.*

1 Perjury,	Held by recog.
1 do	Discharged.
1 Larceny,	Held by recog.
4 do	Discharged.
1 Adultery,	Held by recog.
2 Malicious injury to property,	do do
1 Forgery,	Imp. for want of bail.
1 Assault on officer,	Held by recog.
1 Seduction,	Discharged.
1 False pretences,	Discharged.
3 Disturbing religious meeting,	do
1 Arson,	Pending.
3 Threats to commit crimes,	Held to bail for good behavior.

3. *Cases for trial before Justices.*

3 Assault and battery.	Pending.
1 do do	Conv. and fined \$4 20
1 do do	do do \$15
1 do do	do do 10
1 do do	do do 5
1 do do	do do 15
1 do do	do do 5
1 do do	do do 7
1 do do	Acquitted.
1 Larceny.	Conv. \$40 fine and 60 days in jail.

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | do | Conv. 30 days in jail. |
| 1 | do | Conv. \$15 fine. |
| 1 | Disturbing religious meeting, | Pending. |

Kalamazoo County.—JOSEPH MILLER, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

- | | | |
|---|--|----------------------------------|
| 1 | Burglary and Larceny, | Discharged |
| 5 | Assault and battery, | Fined. |
| 1 | do | Fined and imprisoned. |
| 2 | Larceny, | Fined and com. for non-pay'nt. |
| 1 | Obstructing highway, | Fined. |
| 1 | Resisting officer, | Committed for want of bail. |
| 1 | false pretences, | Discharged. |
| 1 | False pretence in Indiana, | In jail awaiting Exec. requis'n. |
| 1 | Committed for want of bonds to keep the peace. | |

Kent County.—A. D. RATHBONE, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Cases under indictments.

- | <i>Offences.</i> | <i>Remarks.</i> |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1 Perjury, | Acquitted. |
| 1 Conspiracy to prevent course of justice, | Convicted and fined \$100 and costs. |
| 1 Riot and assault, | Settled. |
| 1 Bastardy, | Convicted. |

Lenawee County.—F. C. BEAMAN, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Cases under indictments.

- | <i>Persons.</i> | <i>Offences.</i> | <i>Remarks.</i> |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Jas. Hunt, | Assault with intent to kill, | Pending. |
| William Baily, | | |
| and others, | Riot, | Pending. |
| Abram Galushi, | Violation of license law, | do |
| Jas. Van Wormer, | | Conv. on one, S. P. 5 |
| 3 indictments, | Larceny, | y'rs; others pending. |
| Joseph Steel, | do | Pending, |
| Philander M. Whipple, | do | do |
| Philander M. Whipple, | Aiding escape of prisoner, | Conv. 5 yrs. S. P. |
| Philetus B. Fuller, | Rape, | Conv. S. P. for life. |
| Eli Wheeler, | Adultery, | Acquitted. |
| Anthony Chavelin, | Assault and battery, | Recog. forfeited. |

Monroe County.—J. G. THURBER, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

1. *Cases under indictments.*

- | | |
|------------------|----------|
| 1 Petit Larceny, | Pending. |
|------------------|----------|

1 Assault and battery,	do
2. <i>Prosecutions commenced.</i>	
1 Adultery,	Broke jail and escaped.
1 False pretences,	No bill found.
3. <i>Trial before Justices.</i>	
1 Petit Larceny,	Convic. fined \$10 and 15 days imp. in jail.

Macomb County.—ANDREW S. ROBERTSON, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

<i>Indictments.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
2 Perjury,	Acquitted.
1 Larceny,	Nol. Pros. after 2 trials.
1 Perjury,	Nol. Pros.
1 Rape,	do do
1 Abuse of child,	do do
1 Malicious Injury,	do do
1 Violation of sepulture,	
1 Malicious injury,	
3 Disorderly houses,	Nol Pros as to one
2 Assaulting officer,	indictment, but which
2 Furnishing liquor to prisoners,	not stated. The rest
1 Assault with intent to rob,	pending.
1 Larceny,	
1 Wilful neglect of duty.	

2. *Examinations before Justices.*

12 Held to bail,	Offences not
7 Discharged,	stated.

3. *Trials before Justices.*

<i>Offences.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
5 Assault and battery,	Convicted and fined.
4 do do	Acquitted.
3 do do	Nol Pros.
2 Larceny,	Imp. in county jail.
1 do	Fined and appealed.
1 do	Acquitted.
2 Malicious injury,	Fined.
1 do do	Imp. in county jail.
1 do do	Acquitted.

*Oakland County—H. L. STEVENS, Prosecuting Attorney.**1. Indictments found during the past year.*

- 2 Murder,
- 1 Assault with intent to kill,
- 4 Perjury,
- 1 Arson,
- 1 Accessary to arson before the fact,
- 1 do do after the fact,
- 2 Rape,
- 1 Seduction,
- 4 Larceny,
- 1 Riot,
- 8 Assault and battery,
- 1 Obstructing highways,
- 2 False pretences,
- 1 Disorderly house.

Cases disposed of and Pending.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 Murder, | convic. S. prison for life, |
| 1 do | pending, dft. not arrested. |
| 1 Assault with intent to kill, | convict. S. prison 1 year |
| 1 Arson, | do do |
| 1 do | acquitted. |
| 1 do | 1 trial. no verdict pend. |
| 2 Perjury, | convic. not sentenced. |
| 1 do | acquitted. |
| 3 do | pending. |
| 2 Larceny, (3 indictments,) | convicted and pardoned. |
| 1 Arson, accessary, | do not sentenced. |
| 1 False pretences, (3 indictments,) | do and pardoned. |
| 1 Riot, Jury disagreed, | pending. |
| 1 Disorderly house, | conv. 20 days imp. in jail. |
| 1 Rape, | pending. |
| 1 do | nol pros. |
| 7 Assault and battery, | Fine and imprisonment. |
| 1 do do | Acquitted. |
| 1 do do | Settled. |
| 1 do do Jury disagreed, | Pending. |

St. Clair County—JOHN J. FALKENBURG, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

1. *Indictments.*

- 3 Assault with intent to kill,
 3 do do do 'maim,
 5 Assault and battery,
 1 Uttering base coin,
 1 Perjury,
 3 Larceny,
 2 Nuisances,
 1 Trespass on state lands.

On these there have been
 3 convic.: two forfeitures
 of recog.: 6 not arrested:
 and 8 still pending. It is
 not stated to which cases
 the above apply.

—
 19

2. *Cases before Justices.*

- 1 Larceny,
 9 Assault and battery,
 5 Violation of license laws.

Of these there have been
 thirteen convictions: and
 two other convictions
 which have been appeal-
 ed, but in what cases is
 not further specified.

I am requested to state that "the indictments were all found on the 28th of September, which accounts for so many being still pending."

St. Joseph County—H. H. RILEY, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

1. *Cases under Indictment.*

<i>Persons.</i>	<i>Offences.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Samuel Hanna,	Assault and battery with intent to kill.	Convic. of ass't and bat. fined \$25 and costs.
Jabez Pettit,	Burning hay stacks.	Conv. 6 mos. S. Prison.
Henry Buckwell,	Assault and battery,	Acquitted.
Chas. Motram,	do do	Fined \$5 and costs.
Henry Herrington,	Burglary and larceny.	Acquitted.
Henry Luddington,	do do	Pending.
Lewis C. Osborn,	Disturbing religious meeting.	Conv. and fined \$5 and costs.
Arthur H. Pierce,	Larceny.	Conv. 1 year S. Prison.
Asa Crapo,	Passing counterfeit paper.	do 4 years do
Amos Casper,	Receiving stolen goods.	do 2 do do
Geo. Teft,	Rape,	do 10 do do

Samuel Stout,	Passing counterfeit coin.	do fined \$5 and costs.
Thos. McCollister,	Resisting officer.	do \$10 do
Orlando Porter,	Forgery.	Acquitted,
Sizer L. Stoddard,	Seduction.	Conv. and case res'd for Supreme Court.
Erastus Thompson,	do	Pending.
Peter Robinson,	Aiding felon who stole property in Ind.	Discharged on case resv'd for Sup. Ct.
Reuben Henniman,	Receiving stolen property as last above.	Discharged as above.
Samuel Larkins,	Riot.	Convicted and fined
Peter B. Hows,	do	10 dollars each and
B. Neddo,	do	costs.
Hosea Barnaby,	do	do do
Martin Iverly,	Bigamy.	Pending.

2. *Cases before Justices.*

- 1 Fraudulently obtaining votes. Settled.
- 4 Assault and battery Conv. and fined.
- 1 Petit larceny, do do
- 1 Wilful trespass, Conv. 10 days imp. in jail.

Van Buren County—J. R. BAKER, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

1. *Cases under Indictment.*

- 2 Assault with intent to kill, One tried and sentenced to S. Prison,
- 1 Larceny, but which not stated; others pending.

2. *Cases before Justices.*

- 4 Violations of license law, Five convictions and one acquittal,
- 2 Assault and battery, but in what cases not stated.

Washtenaw County—W. A. BUCKBEE, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

1. *Indictments found during the past year.*

- 2 Assault and battery,
- 1 Assault with intent to kill,
- 1 Assault with intent to commit rape,
- 1 Burglary and larceny,
- 1 Forgery,
- 2 False pretences,
- 1 Perjury,

1 Malicious mischief,

8 Larceny,

19

2. Indictments disposed of.

3 Horse stealing, Conv. S. Prison.

1 Horse stealing, Acquitted.

1 Uttering and passing forged order. Conv. and case res'd for Sup.Ct.

2 Assault with intent to kill, Acquitted.

1 Assault and battery, Conict. fined and imp. in jail.

1 do Convic. and imp. in jail.

1 Assault with intent to com't rape, Convic. S. Prison.

3. Cases before Justices.

1 Convicted and fined.

3 Convicted and imprisoned in county jail.

4. Other Cases.

3 Appeals from board of supervisors, All pending.

OFFICE OF PROSECUTING ATTORNEY, }
Detroit, Wayne County, November 30, 1848. }

TO THE HON. GEORGE V. N. LOTHROP,

Attorney General of the State of Michigan:

SIR:—The several statements hereto annexed, will exhibit the business performed in this office, since the date of my last annual report.

During this period there have been held in this county, three sessions of the Grand Jury; one in the Circuit Court, and two in the County Court.

The whole number of persons prosecuted by indictment, is one hundred and thirty-three. The crimes and offences for which these prosecutions were commenced, will appear from statement A, hereto annexed.

Upon the indictments there have been fifty-two trials and convictions, and nine trials and acquittals.

The statement B, annexed hereto, will exhibit the sentences imposed in the several cases punished by imprisonment in the State Prison. In the remaining cases where there have been convictions,

the punishment has been by imprisonment in the county jail, or by fine..

Since the law conferring criminal jurisdiction upon Justices of the Peace took effect, a large number of prosecutions for petty crimes and misdemeanors, has been determined in the Justices courts. I have no data before me showing the number of these prosecutions during the year, or the number of cases in which my personal attendance has been required. They are embraced, however, amongst the cases contained in statement C, which has been compiled chiefly, from reports furnished by the several Justices of the city of Detroit. This statement will exhibit the number of persons arrested, the offences with which they were charged, and the number of trials and examinations.

The number of criminal cases before Justices of the Peace in which appeals have been taken, is eleven.

None of these appeals have been finally disposed of, owing, partly to the omissions and defects of the law as to the mode of procedure in such cases, and partly to questions that have arisen, touching the constitutionality of trials in criminal cases, except upon indictment.

In connection with the subject of trials in the county court, it may be proper to remark, that much delay and embarrassment has been experienced by the present mode of summoning Petit Jurors. By the existing provisions of law, a Petit Jury cannot be drawn and summoned, until after the Grand Jury has adjourned. This occasions an interval of not less than three weeks, between the arraignment and trial; a delay that causes additional expense to the county, and in many instances, imposes an unnecessary hardship upon the party accused.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your ob't serv't,

WILLIAM HALE,

Prosecuting Attorney, Wayne County, Mich.

STATEMENT A.

Adultery,	2
Assault and Battery,	16
Assault with intent to commit a rape,	2
Assault with intent to murder,	5
Burglary,	1
Burglary and Larceny,	4
Breach of prison,	1
Conspiracy to cheat,	1
Embezzlement,	2
Forcible Entry,	1
Forgery,	2
Having counterfeit bill in possession with intent to pass,	3
Having counterfeit coin with intent to pass,	1
Indecent Exposure,	1
Keeping house of ill fame,	6
Larceny,	20
Larceny from shop, house, &c.	14
Larceny from the person of another,	2
Maiming the person of another,	1
Maiming cattle,	1
Malicious mischief,	3
Murder,	4
Nuisance,	2
Obstructing highway,	2
Obtaining goods under false pretences,	5
Perjury,	1
Receiving stolen goods,	6
Resisting a peace officer,	1
Riot,	1
Robbery,	1
Whole number of indictments,	112

STATEMENT B.

Jacob Watson,	Burglary and larceny,	6 years.
Patrick Flynn,	do do	6 do
Erastus Bowen,	Having counterfeit bills,	5 do
William Barton,	Larceny,	3 do
Squire James,	do	3 do
Henry Van Valkenburgh,	do	3 do
Francis Du Chene,	do	4 do
Charles Pomeroy,	do	5 do
Richard Case,	do	3 do
Rebecca Doyle,	do	5 do
Sarah Jane Williams,	do	3 do
Lucy Kendrick,	do	4 do
William Springstead,	do 2d offence,	7 do
William Swift,	do from boat,	1 do
Moses Leroy,	do from dwelling house,	3 do
John Stevens,	do do do *do	3 do
Peter Sands,	do do do do	3 do
Peter Sands,	do do do do	1 do
John Bryer,	do do do do	5 do
Anthony Murray,	do do do do	5 do
John B. Morrisette,	do do do do	6 mos.
Thomas Duffey,	do from the person,	3 years.
Henry Jackson,	do do do	2 do
William H. Anderson,	Murder in the first degree,	For life.
John Marsh,	do do do	do
Samuel Pratt,	Perjury,	5 years.
Abram T. Richards,	Receiving stolen goods,	6 do
Michael Doyle,	do do	5 do
Owen Glancey,	Robbery,	14 do
Total number sentenced to the State Prison,		28

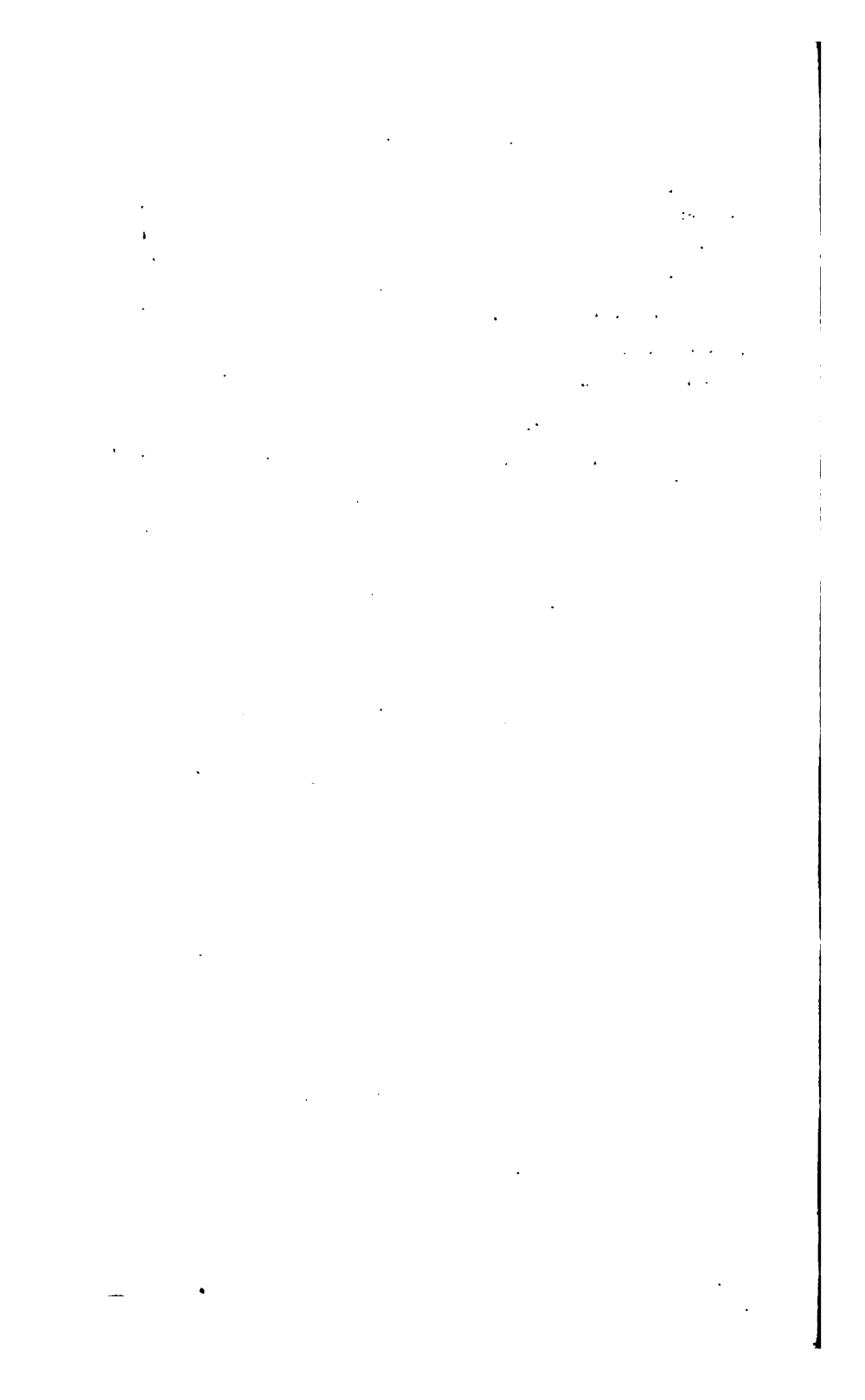
STATEMENT C.

Adultery,	11
Arson,	2
Assault and battery,	368
Assault with intent to murder,	24
Assault with intent to commit a rape,	5
Bastardy,	4
Blasphemy,	2
Burglary,	1
Burglary and Larceny,	14
Conspiracy,	4
Counterfeiting,	9
Disorderly conduct,	81
Drunkenness,	98
Embezzlement,	8
False imprisonment,	5
Forgery,	3
Illegal voting,	2
Introducing liquor into jail,	2
Indecent exposure,	5
Keeping gambling house,	4
Keeping house of ill fame,	36
Kidnapping,	1
Larceny,	157
Lewdness,	5
Maiming,	1
Maniacs,	3
Malicious mischief,	58
Murder,	9
Obtaining goods under false pretences,	27
Obstructing railroad,	1
Perjury,	4
Rape,	2
Receiving stolen goods,	13
Rescue,	3

Joint Dec. No. 5.**23**

Resisting officer,	9
Robbery,	3
Seduction,	1
Threats,	37
	<hr/>
Number of persons arrested,	1041
Number of trials,	404
do of examinations,	335
	<hr/>
Trials and examinations,	739

NOTE.—No reports for the present year have been received from the Prosecuting Attorneys of the counties of Berrien, Chippewa, Ingham, Ionia, Lapeer, Livingston, Mackinaw, Ottawa, Saginaw or Shiawassee.



STATE OF MICHIGAN.

No. 6.

LEGISLATURE, 1849.

Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, }
Monroe, December 20, 1848. }

To the Legislature of the State of Michigan:

In compliance with the requisition of the Revised Statutes relating to public instruction, the Superintendent respectfully submits his Fourth Annual Report, the same being the THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT from this Department.

The Legislature of 1847, by a joint resolution, asked of the Superintendent of Public Instruction the preparation of a compilation, from his former reports, "for the purpose of giving general information relative to common schools." This compilation, in connection with his last annual report, constituted a pamphlet of one hundred and seventy-six pages, which, by the resolution referred to, was "to be distributed by said Superintendent of Public Instruction, one copy to each township and county clerk, one copy to each school inspector, and one copy to each school director within the state, and to such other persons as he may deem advisable." The document referred to, discussed, at considerable length, a large number of topics connected with the subject of popular education. In it, the *Michigan School System*, with the duties and privileges of citizens under the same, was fully developed. There was also published, at the same time, a pamphlet edition of the "Statutes of the State of Michigan, relating to Primary Schools, with Explanatory Notes, and forms for conducting all proceedings under said laws." This latter document was

Manager & Patterson, Printers to the State.

distributed even more widely than the former. Since the distribution of these documents, the Superintendent has spent the greater part of his time in active labors abroad, for the purpose of advancing, more effectually, the interests of popular education, throughout the state. The statutes prescribing his duties, do not require the performance of such labors. But occupying the position I do, with so vast a field of labor before me, I should feel culpable were I to withhold putting forth every effort in my power for its cultivation.

I shall endeavor to make my report for this year as brief as practicable. It may not be inappropriate to dwell briefly upon the

I. CURRENT LABORS OF THE YEAR.

Since I first entered upon the duties of my office, now nearly four years ago, I have spent a considerable portion of my time, every year, in travelling through the state, attending educational meetings, conducting teachers' institutes, and in co-operating with the active friends of education in efforts to advance the interests of the cause, and especially to organize and improve common schools. An account of these efforts, in previous years, may be found in my former reports. During the current year, I have spent a greater portion of my time in active labors abroad, than in any former year, having been three-fourths of my time thus occupied, for months in succession. I have found active and efficient co-adjutors in every part of the state, through whose efforts much good has been accomplished.

During the last six months, I have been engaged in a new, and to me, a very interesting field of labor. I had previously found it very difficult to gain access to a large and influential class in nearly every community, and to secure from them that co-operation I have desired, and which the importance of the interests I have represented justly demands. I refer to the mass of the membership of the various branches of the Christian Church. These persons generally feel and acknowledge a moral obligation to do any thing they consider a *Christian duty*. They are, hence, ready to give of their means, and to lend of their influence, to establish Bible and Tract societies; to build up Sunday Schools, Sabbath Associations, and Societies for Moral Reform; to promote the Bethel cause, the cause of Home and Foreign Missions, and the thousand and one *benevolent associations* which are established among us to ameliorate the wants and

woes incident to human life, and to advance and perfect the happiness of human kind. But mention to them the subject of *education*, on a *week day*, and they are ready to admit its importance, but—they haven't time to attend to it.

I would not mention these things reproachfully. No, no. Nor would I intimate that professing christians are any more apt to overlook the educational interests of community than other persons. On the contrary, the most active and efficient co-adjutors in the great work of popular education, are to be found among church members, and in the christian ministry. They are, however, in this respect, too much like the mass of mankind. The objects to which I have referred, for which these persons have contributed so largely and cheerfully, are abundantly worthy of the consideration they have received. But it is a wonder the Christian Churches have not already turned their attention to the *Common Schools* of our country, as a means of *religious usefulness*, one article of their creed being, "Train up a child in the way he should go, *and when he is old he will not depart from it.*"

I said, I have been engaged, during the last six months, in a new, and to me, a very interesting field of labor. It is this: In addition to the labors I have hitherto performed, during the week, I have spent my Sabbaths in addressing the Christian Churches on the subject of Popular Education, presenting more especially its *moral and religious aspects*, and urging the claims of our Common Schools *as a means of religious usefulness*. From the success that has attended these labors, and from the hearty co-operation I have thus far received from ministers and people, of every denomination, I am thoroughly persuaded they can not fail to prove eminently useful. I have accepted invitations to attend meetings as above, with Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Congregational, Episcopalian and Universalist Clergymen, and their congregations, from whom I have received assurances of their full conviction of the importance and truthfulness of the doctrines taught, and of their disposition and intention to co-operate with me in carrying them out in their respective communities. I have also invitations to labor with other branches of the Christian Church, which I shall accept at my earliest possible convenience.

I have generally held two meetings on a Sabbath, which have usually been attended by two or three religious congregations, whenever there has been a house of worship sufficiently capacious to accommodate them. Clergymen who have thus cheerfully, and voluntarily, given up their regular services to attend such educational meetings with their congregations, show their deep interest in the subject; and their fervent prayers, and active co-operation, may be looked upon as an earnest of the future good that may be expected from their efforts in this new but interesting department of labor.

2. EDUCATIONAL SOCIETIES.

In my former reports, I have spoken of the object of these societies, and the extent to which they had been organized. I am happy in being able to say, I have now visited every organized county in the State,—with the exception of a portion of the new counties bordering on lake Superior, and organized since my visit to the upper peninsula,—and that in every county visited, a "County Educational Society" has been organized, whose object is "the promotion of the cause of Popular Education, and particularly the organization and improvement of Common Schools, throughout the county." In many of the counties auxiliary societies have been organized in all the townships. To render these societies efficient in their action, the friends of the cause must unitedly and perseveringly labor to promote the objects for which they have been established.

The form of constitution that has usually been adopted in these societies, may be found in my last annual report, at the 79th and 80th pages.

There are also organized, the "Michigan State Educational Society," whose second anniversary will be held at Lansing, the Capital of the State, on Wednesday, the third of January, 1849, and the "North Western Educational Society," organized in Chicago, in 1846, and whose second anniversary was held in Detroit, the 16th and 17th of August last. It is the object of the last named Society, to concentrate the energies of the active friends of Education in the North-west, in well directed and sys-

systematic efforts to carry out the spirit of that part of the celebrated Ordinance of July 13th, 1787, which says: "Religion, Morality, and Knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, SCHOOLS, AND THE MEANS OF EDUCATION, SHALL FOREVER BE ENCOURAGED."

In the report from this Department for the year 1846, after speaking of the extent to which Educational Societies had been organized in this State, and throughout the North-west, the following passage occurs:—"I anticipate the arrival of the period when we shall have a grand United States Educational Society, to which any State Educational Society, may, on application, become auxiliary. Such an institution could not fail to exert a healthful influence upon the educational interests of the Nation."

Practical Educators from several States of the Union, North and South, have signified their approval of such an enterprise; and a call for a *National Educational Convention*, to be held probably in Philadelphia, during the Autumn of 1849, will be issued in the January number of "Wright's Casket," a paper published in Philadelphia and devoted to *universal education*. This Convention will allow the friends and advocates of education, an opportunity for mutual consultation, not only, but to effect a permanent *national organization*. It is respectfully suggested that at the approaching anniversary of our State Educational Society, delegates be elected to attend the National Convention.

In considering the means that have contributed to advance the interests of public instruction in this State, I would gratefully mention,

3. THE INFLUENCE OF THE PRESS.

The importance of establishing an Educational Journal in this State, under the patronage of the Legislature, and the advantages that might be expected to result from the regular communication of such a journal, to school inspectors and district officers, can hardly be over-estimated. This subject has been deemed of sufficient importance to receive the recommendation of the undersigned, not only, in his former reports, but of his predecessors in office. But in the absence of such a journal, it is very grati-

fyng to the friends of the cause, that the conductors of aecular and religious periodicals throughout the State, have so readily admitted to their columns communications of general interest, on the subject of education. In many papers, also, original articles on the subject have frequently appeared. It is hoped this liberality will be continued, and that ere long an Educational Department will be opened in every periodical in the State. Then shall we realize more fully the beneficial influence of the press.

4. REPORTS OF COUNTY CLERKS.

The abstracts of school inspectors' reports received from the different counties of the State, show that the county clerks, who are charged with this work, are bestowing more attention upon the subject than formerly. Since my connection with this department, the reports from some of the counties have been uniformly received in good condition. But the notes that have been appended to the abstracts of the school inspectors' reports, show that in many cases, hitherto, they have been very deficient, and, in not a few instances, erroneous. These abstracts have become more and more free from errors, from year to year. But never has there been so great a change for the better, in any one year, in the reports received at this office, as in those for the last year. This is to be attributed, in no small degree, to the reception of the reports of the Superintendent, by all classes of officers charged with making and transmitting reports to this department. These officers have hence repeatedly expressed the hope that the Legislature would make provision for the regular, annual distribution of the reports from this Department, to county clerks, school inspectors, and directors of school districts. This is the more necessary, inasmuch as in the absence of an educational periodical, the annual reports of the Superintendent constitute the principal, and well nigh the only medium through which he can communicate with local school officers, as well as the source from which they hope to derive information in relation to the wishes and recommendations of this Department, and the progress of education in different parts of the State. It is therefore respectfully suggested, that the provisions of the "Joint Resolution relative to publishing the reports of the superintendent of public instruc-

tion," approved March 4th, 1847, be extended to the successive annual reports from this Department.

5. STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

Under this head, in the reports from this Department for former years, are statements which show a marked improvement, from year to year, in the condition of our schools, the number of scholars that attend them, the number of visits they receive from district and township school officers, the number and size of township libraries, the extent of their circulation, etc., etc.

By examining the reports received at this office for the last school year, and comparing them with the reports for preceding years, it will be seen that our system of public instruction is still gaining upon the confidence of the public, and rapidly increasing in usefulness.

The number of townships from which reports have been received for the past school year, is 442—17 more than reported the preceding year. The number of school districts reported, is 3,071, which is 129 more than have reported in any former year. Of this number, 2,548 have maintained schools taught by qualified teachers, the Constitutional term. This shows an increase of 177 over former years. The number of children reported between the ages of four and eighteen years, is 117,952, the same being 9,822 more than have been reported for any former year. The whole number that have attended school during the year, is 98,044, which shows an advance of 9,964 over all former years.

While there has been an *increase* in the wages paid "qualified teachers," there has, at the same time, been a *decrease* in the number of months the schools of the State have been taught by unqualified teachers, amounting, in the aggregate, to more than *eleven years*; and a corresponding decrease in the wages paid them.

The interest of the primary school fund apportioned to the several counties and townships of the state in May last, was \$32,605 20, the same being 30 cents to every child reported within the legal ages, and an increase over former years of \$1,330.46. For the preceding year, the apportionment was 32 cents to every child reported between the ages of four and eighteen years.

This shows a falling off of two cents in the amount apportioned to each scholar, which was caused by a greater proportionate increase in the number of scholars, than in the amount apportioned from this fund,—a circumstance which it is not probable will ever occur again; for there can be little doubt that the annual increase of the primary school interest fund, will be eight or ten thousand dollars a year, for several years to come.

The amount of the mill tax, for township libraries and the support of schools, is \$15,020 44, which is more than twice the amount heretofore raised in any one year.*

The amount of tax voted by the people for the support of schools, at the last annual township meetings, is \$11,346 11,† which is nearly three times the amount heretofore raised for said purpose.

The amount of public money actually distributed among the several counties and townships of the state for the support of schools during the past year, from the three sources just named, is \$11,970 14 more than for any former year.

It was stated in the last annual report from this Department, that while there had been a large *increase* in the number of scholars attending *common schools*, there had been a corresponding *decrease* in the number attending *select schools*. This fact shows that while our common schools are gaining rapidly upon the confidence of the public, our select schools are losing patronage.

This two fold method of showing the superiority of common schools, when judiciously managed and properly improved, over

* This shows that the people are beginning to demand of the supervisors, whose duty it is made to assess this tax, a compliance with the provisions of law relating to it. This tax has not been heretofore so generally raised as it ought to be, in consequence of the neglect or refusal of supervisors to assess it. It is still, in too many instances, overlooked. For the liability of supervisors for neglect of duty, see notes K. and L. appended to the pamphlet edition of the School Law, at the 44th and 45th pages.

† In consequence of the repeal of the former law relating to this subject, all that was voted was not returned. For the present provisions for raising money for the support of schools, see the 7th general division of this report, entitled, "Modifications of the School Law."

select schools, as they ordinarily exist, is now still more manifest than ever before.

During the last year, the *increase* in the number attending common schools has been nearly *ten thousand*, as we have already seen; and the *decrease*, in the number attending select schools, has been upwards of one hundred.

The report shows that there are 345 township libraries in the State, containing, in all, 58,203 volumes, which is an increase of 45 townships, and 14,277 volumes,* during the past year.

* The increase is doubtless more than this; for the counties of Barry, Eaton, Genesee, Ingham, Lapeer and St. Clair, report a less number of volumes in their township libraries than for the preceding year. The probability is that some townships are either not reported at all, or at least, not fully reported.

ABSTRACT [A.] OF THE SCHOOL INSPECTORS' REPORTS BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	No. of Townships in each County	Number reporting.	Total No. of school districts in each of the several counties.	No. of districts in each county from which reports have been received.	No. of children reported in each county between the ages of 4 and 18 residing in districts in which schools have been kept 3 months by "qualified teachers."	No. attending school in each county under 4 yrs of age.	No. attending sch'l in each county over 18 yrs of age.	White No. that have attended school in each county during the year.	No. between 4 & 18 that have not attended any sch'l, who can't read fluently, write legibly and cipher through interest.	No. of qualified male teachers that have been employed in each county.	No. of qualified female teachers that have been employed in each county.	Average No. of months the sch's of each county have been taught by qualified teachers.
Allegan,	13	12	41	39	1243	12	44	1120	60	15	41	5.3
Barry,	14	14	55	40	1149	30	66	1132	83	18	41	4
Berrien,	16	16	75	67	3638	55	127	2351	250	29	57	4.4
Branch,	16	16	110	98	3870	70	203	3495	210	45	96	4.8
Calhoun,	20	20	150	134	5652	54	237	5773	270	66	147	5.5
Cass,	15	15	100	78	3336	57	185	3169	839	42	60	4.4
Chippewa,	1	1	1	1	174	—	—	93	71	1	—	6
Clinton,	13	13	48	36	1213	14	41	989	135	12	30	4.3
Eaton,	16	16	95	77	2004	60	89	2117	145	25	82	5.1
Genesee,	16	16	109	86	3713	60	132	3255	169	37	97	4.7
Hillsdale,*	16	16	150	120	4400	61	200	4000	100	70	80	5
Ingham,	16	16	91	73	2462	53	93	2347	116	36	80	5.5
Ionia,	16	16	85	72	2332	20	53	1924	216	33	60	5
Jackson,	17	17	174	147	6110	120	305	6012	221	83	159	5.3
Kalamazoo,	16	16	105	91	4239	55	140	3496	159	57	86	5.5
Kent,	17	17	94	79	3169	41	90	2571	280	29	79	4.1
Lapeer,	10	10	62	51	2083	66	97	1900	63	29	50	4.4

Lenawée,	20	20	205	186	9061	160	422	7333	396	129	198	5
Livingston,	16	16	136	114	4339	101	204	4090	264	53	89	5.2
Mackinaw,	4	1	1	1	—	—	3	110	89	1	1	10
Macomb,	14	14	122	91	4915	69	219	4135	516	60	79	5.6
Monroe,	15	15	114	94	4632	63	144	3155	906	45	83	5.2
Oakland,	25	25	268	213	10115	146	524	9349	529	143	187	6
Ottawa,	9	6	26	16	501	—	6	414	55	2	12	3.8
Saginaw,*	6	5	25	20	450	10	10	500	25	10	20	4
Shiawassee,	13	10	49	40	1441	15	91	1388	125	17	41	4.7
St. Clair,	16	14	74	58	2817	59	54	2047	585	23	58	4.7
St. Joseph,	16	16	94	80	4045	41	202	3133	205	60	81	5.1
Van Buren,	14	14	58	49	1415	22	84	1246	128	15	50	5
Washtenaw,	20	20	210	180	10116	122	406	8328	426	128	174	6
Wayne,	20	19	144	117	13323	98	220	7072	941	99	118	5.5
	456	442	3071	2548	117952	1736	4689	98044	8087	1413	2436	5.2

*These two counties were estimated. For reasons, see notes appended to these tables.

ABSTRACT [D.] OF THE SCHOOL INSPECTORS' REPORT BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.

	Average wages per month, exclusive of board, paid qualified male teachers in each county.	Average wages per month, exclusive of board, paid qualified female teachers in each county.	Total number of months all the schools of each county have been kept by unqualified teachers.	Total amount of wages paid such unqualified teachers in each county.	Average number of months scholars between 4 and 18 have attended school during the year.	Amount of school money received from township treasurers, apportioned by township clerks.	Amount of money raised by tax in all the districts of each county.	Amount paid on rate bills for teachers' wages besides the public money.	Amount raised for purchasing, building and repairing school houses.
Allegan,	\$14 33	\$6 47	6	\$80 00	3.7	\$684 50	\$974 74	\$389 59	\$917 85
Barry,	12 50	5 75	12.5	41 12	4	378 69	830 03	303 91	396 86
Berrien,	15 14	6 37	29.1	185 99	8.5	941 63	1338 39	928 11	1253 30
Branch,	13 62	5 65	51.2	338 67	4.2	1358 51	2755 83	937 76	1462 75
Calhoun,	14 01	5 97	73.6	534 33	4.3	2690 50	4702 95	1261 17	2305 67
Cass,	14 22	6 87	30.2	194 27	3.7	1257 56	1533 75	709 92	1111 93
Chippewa,	15 00	—	—	—	—	63 00	77 00	48 95	—
Clinton,	12 40	5 00	8	35 00	8.6	247 42	505 88	348 18	596 88
Eaton,	12 21	5 24	28.2	164 62	4.2	882 73	1412 74	1047 41	1581 99
Genesee,	14 00	5 50	34.3	246 03	3	1309 90	2087 47	565 50	1406 86
Hillsdale,*	13 00	6 00	40	200 00	4	1600 00	4000 00	2000 00	2400 00
Ingham,	12 15	4 78	28.2	147 00	4.1	821 44	2881 52	626 91	2453 35
Ionia,	13 45	5 40	10.5	163 00	3.8	712 40	1645 35	690 57	1488 33
Jackson,	12 50	5 75	74.5	352 92	3.8	2902 62	2504 88	1182 16	965 02
Kalamazoo,	13 92	6 31	21	131 75	3.5	1582 62	1282 90	663 72	1208 03
Kent,	13 90	5 55	32.3	215 94	3.6	708 09	1793 79	1115 30	1741 14
Lapeer,	12 05	5 37	34.5	65 25	4.4	722 29	736 29	224 58	734 84

Lenawee,	13 23	5 94	79.5	474 16	4	3693 69	4355 36	2999 12	2580 88
Livingston,	12 61	5 71	45	272 88	4.4	1273 46	1479 06	1201 35	1009 10
Mackinaw,	20 00	12 00	—	—	—	—	500 00	—	300 00
Macomb,	12 51	6 23	57	368 97	4.3	1750 03	2298 62	1390 92	908 01
Monroe,	13 56	6 17	20.5	117 25	4.5	1629 50	2221 98	564 09	2273 82
Oakland,	12 62	5 92	1 19.3	706 68	4.4	4359 94	3349 75	3504 98	1089 83
Ottawa,	10 00	7 68	—	—	3.8	227 47	534 00	12 25	1015 00
Saginaw,*	13 00	6 00	3	15 00	4	100 00	300 00	50 00	400 00
Shiawassee,	17 59	6 02	15	59 75	3.4	492 72	823 49	863 41	540 00
St. Clair,	12 50	5 81	19.8	157 00	4.7	1120 52	1045 61	281 72	735 34
St. Joseph,	14 02	6 16	35.7	217 76	3.3	1722 50	3306 07	1403 54	3103 68
Van Buren,	15 00	6 00	10.7	57 58	4	511 63	691 49	737 88	679 50
Washtenaw,	14 22	6 43	78	515 25	5.3	4463 25	4976 44	2775 54	2919 04
Wayne,	15 34	7 11	49.7	325 37	4.8	2523 57	6798 25	1573 52	529 94
	\$13 70	\$5 97	1047.3	\$6378 54	4.1	\$42734 21	\$63743 63	\$30402 06	\$40108 89

*These two counties were estimated. For reasons, see notes appended to these tables.

ABSTRACT [C.] OF THE SCHOOL INSPECTORS' REPORTS BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Amount of money received from local funds.	Total number of times all the schools in each county have been visited by the school inspectors.	Total number of times all the schools in each county have been visited by their district boards.	No. of scholars in each county who have attended unincorporated select & private schools in their respective districts.	Average amt. per quarter paid for the tuition of a single scholar in each county.	No. of scholars between the ages of 4 and 18 that have attended such private schools in each county.	No. of towns that have township libraries.	No. of vols. in said libraries.	No. of districts in each county that draw quarterly the proportion of books from the township library.	Am't of mill tax assessed by the township library and collected for township libraries & the support of schools.	Am't of additional tax voted at the annual township meetings for the support of schools.	Am't of fines, penalties and forfeitures of the county treasurer for the township library.
Allegheny,	\$119 05	47	45	743 00	—	68	9	1160	33	\$423 42	\$357 00	—
Barry,	944 00	30	43	—	—	—	10	1328	26	259 81	353 29	—
Berrien,	9 60	50	76	541 1 50	—	132	14	1818	20	313 33	366 60	—
Branch,	150 01	88	82	501 88	—	—	14	1782	34	464 68	137 50	\$5 00
Calhoun,	180 23	148	102	3051 70	—	282	15	4027	73	115 93	1084 38	147 44
Cass,	56 01	73	58	90 2 00	—	85	12	2548	46	459 62	313 60	117 79
Chippewa,	69 00	4	—	109 free.	—	107	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clinton,	49 25	35	28	93 1 50	—	—	11	1639	16	157 63	214 50	—
Eaton,	77 98	58	54	361 38	—	25	14	1791	35	438 02	307 75	—
Genesee,	110 74	110	72	891 22	—	66	6	1031	24	196 45	99 53	—
Hillsdale,*	100 00	150	100	1003 00	—	100	14	3600	80	250 00	850 00	—
Ingham,	216 97	87	61	541 00	—	44	9	944	33	176 39	313 00	6 40
Ionia,	19 91	18	15	100 2 49	—	69	7	945	20	218 30	312 25	—
Jackson,	77 66	115	127	248 2 43	—	200	13	2080	56	423 18	530 10	—
Kalamazoo,	140 17	67	63	1391 70	—	277	13	1941	47	341 18	1024 00	—
Kent,	63 70	71	58	1201 88	—	104	15	1389	51	552 34	885 99	—
Lapeer,	155 75	60	60	72 2 54	—	44	8	1359	37	231 29	295 00	—

Lenawee,	245 22	228	174	345 1 91	224	18	5079	146	1407 85	523 50	156 75
Livingston,	59 35	114	76	106 2 00	91	13	2159	49	388 82	467 50	8 83
Mackinaw,	50 00	—	—	37 00	36	—	—	—	36 00	—	—
Macomb,	154 59	83	94	145 1 43	121	11	1571	38	606 10	203 00	—
Monroe,	356 31	98	67	129 1 42	81	10	2617	33	9 3 18	375 50	259 17
Oakland,	448 03	267	224	516 2 47	301	24	5729	129	1051 73	415 00	42 84
Ottawa,	221 42	10	5	141 00	11	3	342	8	96 15	77 00	—
Saginaw,*	—	10	15	10 2 00	10	4	200	10	40 00	100 00	—
Shiawassee,	145 41	36	60	631 25	65	10	870	35	25 71	115 50	—
St. Clair,	146 16	82	73	130 1 67	60	10	1270	35	57 73	487 44	—
St. Joseph,	173 30	95	110	173 1 52	125	14	1975	43	553 43	233 50	48 05
Van Buren,	86 42	49	46	100 2 00	60	12	1440	31	335 36	105 00	—
Washtenaw,	188 35	189	144	415 2 01	344	17	4353	97	1797 33	528 50	5 00
Wayne,	368 42	112	125	419 2 04	275	12	1818	38	872 73	352 50	253 46
	\$5183 04	2584	2257	4788 2 03	3407	845	58203	1322	15020 443	11316 14	1050 73

* These two counties were estimated. For reasons, see notes appended to these tables.

6. NOTES ON THE PRECEDING TABLES.

In consequence of the beneficial influences that have resulted from notes appended to the tabular returns for former years, the Superintendent continues them in this report. As stated in the fourth general division of this report, under the head, "Reports of County Clerks," there has been a very considerable improvement in the reports last received, over those for former years. With a very few exceptions, the last reports of the county clerks are well made out.

Allegan County.

The report from this county is in good condition. All the columns are added, and the average is correctly given in those columns requiring it to be taken.

There is no report from the township of Leighton.

A tax for the support of schools was voted in *nine*, out of the thirteen townships of the county.

Barry County.

None of the columns were added in the report from this county, nor were any of the averages given.

According to the report, the average number of months scholars between the ages of four and eighteen years, have attended school during the year, is *twenty one and one half* in the township of Woodland, when it does not exceed *six*, in any other township of the county, and *can not*, in any case, exceed twelve. This number is hence omitted in taking the average for this column.

Of the amount received from "local funds," \$899 00 is from the township of Castleton, and \$45 00 from Woodland.

The amount of the mill tax, as given in the report does not include the township of Rutland. In this township according to the report, this tax amounts to *one and one half mills*! which it would seem must be a mistake.

A tax for the support of schools was voted in *ten*, out of the fourteen townships of this county.

Berrien County.

The report from this county is in good condition. *Seven* out of the fifteen townships of the county, voted a tax for the support of schools.

The whole amount reported from "local funds" in this county was from the township of New Buffalo.

Branch County.

This report is well made out. All the columns are added, and the average is given in the columns requiring it to be taken.

A "Militia tax" of \$15, is reported in Kinderhook, and \$39,25 in the township of Union.

Coldwater is the only township in the county that reports anything received from "fines, penalties," &c., for township library.

Two townships, (California and Ovid,) voted a tax for the support of schools.

Calhoun County.

The report from this county is evidently made out with great care. The columns are correctly added, and the average given where required. The accompanying notes and papers contain very satisfactory information.

A tax of \$1084 38 was voted in *twelve* townships, for the support of schools.

Cass County.

The report from this county is well made out, *except* none of the columns were added, nor were any of the averages taken.

A tax for the support of schools was voted in *five* townships:

Chippewa County.

The report from this county embraces only the township of Saut Ste. Marie. Of the 100 scholars taught in private schools, 67 were in the "Baptist Mission School," and, according to the report, "partly free,"—and 42 were in the "Methodist Mission School," and "free."

Clinton County.

The majority of the columns, in the report from this county, were correctly added. A few were left unadded. None of the averages were given.

A tax for the support of schools, was voted in six townships, in the majority of which, (if not in all,) the full amount authorized by the statutes was voted.

Eaton County.

The report from this county is well made out. The footings and averages are all given.

The report shows that the mill tax was voted in all the townships of the county, except Roxand, Tylex and Windsor. Seven of the sixteen townships, voted an additional tax of \$367 75 for the support of schools.

Genesee County.

This report seems to be very well made out, in most respects. The columns, however, are not footed, nor are the averages given.

The two townships, Clayton and Forest, are, according to the report, the only ones in the county that have raised the fifty cent tax for the support of schools.

The report does not show that there is a township library in any of the following townships: Argentine, Flint, Forest, Gains, Genesee, Grand Blanc, Montrose, Mundy, Thetford and Vienna; whereas there should be such a library in every township of the state that has been organized two years or more,—and that library should be reported.

Hillsdale County.

The report from this county, although several times written for, was not received until too late to be incorporated into the tabular returns. This delay, I am advised, is on account of the illness of the County Clerk. The report which has just come to hand, (one month after the time it was due,) is apparently well made out.

A "Militia tax" of \$56 29 is reported for the township of Wright.

Seven townships voted a tax of \$818, for the support of schools.

Ingham County.

The report from this county is well made out, with the single exception that the average is not taken in the columns requiring it.

Four townships voted a tax of \$313, for the support of schools.

Iowa County.

None of the columns were added in the report from this county, nor were any of the averages given. The report contains evident marks of error, which can not be corrected at this office. This may be, in part at least, and doubtless is, in consequence of errors in the inspectors' report.

The following are examples of defects and errors:—The number of school districts in the township of Lyons, is *ten*, but the number from which reports have been received is not given. The reports shows that in the township of Berlin, \$10,50, and in Keene, \$70, have been paid unqualified teachers, but it does not give the length of time their schools have been taught, in either township.

The report says that the *entire number* of scholars that have attended private schools in the township of Lyons, is *one*! and still it represents that of *this number, thirty* are between the ages of four and eighteen years? These statements show how far the report may be relied upon for accuracy.

Jackson County.

The report from this county is in some respects better than the one for the preceding year. In that, none of the columns were footed. In this, the most of them are. Some mistakes, however, have been found in the footings. None of the averages are given.

There are some singular features in this report. For example:—There are *ten* townships in the county in which nothing has been raised on rate bills for teachers' wages, viz: Concord, Columbia, Grass Lake, Henrietta, Napoleon, Pulaski, Spring Arbor, Sandstone, Tompkins and Waterloo. In the majority of these the mill tax was not raised, nor was any tax voted for the support of schools.

Of the \$1,182.16 raised on rate bills in the remaining townships of the county, \$441.55, (which is more than one third of the whole amount raised in the county,) was raised in the township of Parma.

In the township of Jackson, according to the report, the mill tax was not raised, nor was any tax raised for the support of schools. All that was paid for the maintenance of public schools, over and above the public money, was \$144; still, in this township, a large Union School has been maintained the whole year, in the village of Jackson, and schools have been maintained in eighteen other districts in the township, on an average, *eight and one half months during the year.*

The county clerk, in a statement accompanying his report, says: "Some of the inspectors reports were so badly made out, that it was almost impossible to make a return from them."

The report is not dated, nor does it bear the name of the county. The only means the Superintendent has of knowing what county it is intended for, is the *names of the townships* and an accompanying note.

There are other important omissions in this report.

Kalamazoo County.

The report from this county comes to us in unusually good condition, and has evidently been made out with great care.

A tax was voted in *eight* townships for the support of schools. In most of these townships, the full amount authorized by the statutes was raised.

Kent County.

The report from this county is well made out, as it was last year, except, as then, no averages are given in those columns requiring it.

A tax for the support of schools was voted in more than half of the townships of the county; and in the majority of the *eight* townships that voted a tax, the full amount authorized by the statutes was raised.

Lapeer County.

This report is well made out. In *five* of the townships a tax was raised for the support of schools. In the most, if not in all of these townships, the full amount authorized by the statutes was raised.

Lenawee County.

The report from this county comes to us in good condition.

The columns are all added, and the averages are all correctly taken, except the last.

A tax for the support of schools was voted in *five* townships.

Livingston County.

The report from this county is well made out. The full amount authorized by the statutes for the support of schools, is raised in *three* of the townships.

Mackinaw County.

But one school district is reported in this county; and by reference to the tables, it will be seen the returns for that district are not very full.

Macomb County.

This report is apparently made out with great care. The columns are all footed, and the averages given with a single exception. The report, however, shows some things that are quite unusual, to say the least. For example:—In the township of Chesterfield a select school has been maintained, attended by *one scholar only!* with the moderate tuition of *eight mills per quarter!* This needs a little explanation.

Monroe County.

The report from this county is well made out. There are evidently defects in the reports from some of the townships. *Five* townships in the county voted a tax for the support of schools.

Five townships in the county do not report any township library. Monroe City is among them, and has had a library three or four years, but never reported. Why is this?

Oakland County.

The report from this county is made out with great care and accuracy.

Five townships have voted a tax for the support of schools. In one township at least, (Waterford,) the full amount authorized by the statutes is raised.

Ottawa County.

The report from this county is much more full than heretofore. There are reports from twice as many townships as last year, and the increase in attendance at school is more than *three fold*.

The full amount authorized by the statutes for the support of schools, was voted in two townships.

Saginaw County.

The report from this county, though due more than one month ago, has not come to hand at the time of closing this report. The returns for this county are hence, of necessity, estimated.

Shiawassee County.

This report is well made out. The townships voted a tax of \$145 50 for the support of schools.

St. Clair County.

In the report from this county, the columns are added with the exception of two; but the averages are not given. From a statement of the clerk accompanying his report, the returns from several of the townships must have been very imperfect.

Six townships voted a tax for the support of schools, some of which voted the full amount authorized.

St. Joseph County.

The columns are properly added, and the averages given, where required, in the report from this county; and the report is in other respects, well made out.

The tax of \$236 50 for the support of schools, was voted in the two townships of Florence and Park.

Van Buren County.

The columns requiring it, in the report from this county, were properly added; but none of the averages were given.

A tax of the full amount authorized for the support of schools, was voted in three townships.

Washtenaw County.

The report from this county is well made out. A tax for the support of schools was voted in three townships.

Wayne County.

The report from this county is well made out. The columns are all added, and the averages all given. A tax for the support of schools was voted in three townships, viz: Greenfield, Hamtramck and Taylor. In the first, a 50 cent tax was voted, (all that the statutes then authorized,) amounting to \$241 50. In the

second, a 25 cent tax, amounting to \$118; and in the third and last, a tax of \$3, which is less than *three cents* to a scholar, there being 101 scholars reported in Taylor. This, it would seem, must be a mistake.

7. MODIFICATIONS OF THE SCHOOL LAW.

If frequent changes in the statutes are attended with beneficial results elsewhere, they certainly are not in the Educational Department. In some instances, good laws have been repealed almost before their provisions were known in the more remote parts of the State. This was the case with the law providing that "The qualified voters of any township, may, by vote at the annual township meeting, raise by tax a sum not exceeding *five* cents for every scholar in the township, between the ages of four and eighteen years, for the support of common schools in the township," repealed by the last Legislature. The temporary inconvenience resulting from the early abolition of this excellent provision of law, may be compensated by the more liberal provisions of the section which takes its place; provided that section is permitted to remain in force until its provisions become generally known. The section referred to contains the following more excellent provision:—"The qualified voters of any school district may, by a vote at their annual district meeting, raise by tax upon the taxable property of the district, a sum not exceeding one dollar for every scholar in the district between the ages of four and eighteen years, for the support of common schools in the district." This provision of the law has taken a strong hold upon the sympathies of the people, where it has become known, and can not fail to prove eminently beneficial to the interests of education; for, as it becomes known, districts will every where avail themselves of its provisions. I hope and trust it will neither be repealed nor modified for a few years at least.

There are a few minor points in our school law that operate so unequally and injuriously, as, in my judgment, to call for an immediate change.

Section 40, providing for the supply of fuel, should be so modified as to allow districts to vote a tax and hire some individual to provide fuel for the district. A better article could thus be

obtained, in many cases, at a reduced price, and at far less inconvenience to the citizens of districts, than according to the present provisions of law; for there are not a few instances in which the majority of the citizens of a school district buy all their fuel.

Section 23, should be so modified as to authorize districts in which there are one hundred or more scholars between the ages of four and eighteen years, to raise any amount of tax they please for the purchase of apparatus. Such a provision of law is required, in order to meet the wants of union schools, which are becoming very extensively established in all parts of the state.

Section 137 should be repealed. Where the citizens of a village have incurred a heavy expense for the purpose of establishing a union school, any person buying a village lot within the bounds of the district, at an expense of fifty dollars, (or even less,) is entitled to all the privileges of residents of the district; and although he resides four or five miles from the district, may hire his children boarded in the district, and thus avail himself of taxes raised upon the property of the district for the support of schools of which he pays the smallest fraction. This is not fancy. Complaint is frequently made on this ground.

There are a few other points that require consideration, but which may perhaps be more appropriately brought before the proper committees. I will in this connection only suggest that some more efficient provision be made for the proper

8. EDUCATION OF TEACHERS.

"As is the teacher, so will be the school," has become a proverb. In our efforts, then, to advance the interests of education, we should look carefully to the character of the teachers employed in our primary schools; for the schools will never advance beyond the attainments of their teachers. Teachers, then, should be models of excellence. They may possess a sufficient amount of learning to pass a creditable examination in the branches usually taught in common schools, and still be poorly qualified to take the charge of schools. Instructors of youth should be thorough scholars, it is true. In addition to this, they should be *apt to teach*. Moreover, their personal, intellectual, social, and moral

habits should, in all respects, be what their scholars may safely copy. To qualify teachers for the proper discharge of the duties of their profession, they need a specific training. An academical institution, or a college, whose graduates are not good school teachers, should no more be condemned as a *literary institution*, than one whose graduates are not good lawyers, physicians, or divines. The graduates of literary institutions should be *good scholars*. They are then qualified to enter advantageously upon a course of professional study. A mere graduate, or scholar, can hardly be supposed to be better qualified to teach school, than to practice medicine. I should place as high an estimate upon the judgment of a man who would employ such a person as a family physician, as upon the judgment of one who would employ him as the teacher of his children.

[To qualify a person for the most efficient and successful discharge of the duties of an instructor of youth, he should himself receive his training, from the very first, in the best schools. Well conducted Union Schools, hence become the very best preliminary training places for teachers. But these alone are not sufficient. A regular course of normal instruction should subsequently be given. This is as important,—I may say, as essential,—to enable the *mere scholar* to become a *good teacher*, as are the exercises and developments of the *dissecting room* to constitute him a *good physician*. In addition to these, the latter needs hospital practice with an experienced physician. The former, likewise, needs practice in the model school, under the supervision of a normal professor. But, neither all teachers, nor all physicians, can avail themselves of such advantages, desirable as they are. They should, however, seek the best opportunities that are afforded them, to become proficient.

From these considerations, the necessity of establishing normal schools, and the advantages that would result from their establishment and patronage, may be readily inferred. I would not, however, with our age as a State, and the advancement we have made in the department of public instruction, recommend the establishment of a single State Normal School;—and especially, when we consider our present necessities. During the

past year there have been employed in our public schools, 1,413 male, and 2,436 female teachers. With, or without, a State Normal School, we must depend mainly upon these to supply our schools with teachers, for some years to come. It then becomes us to make provision for their improvement. If we can provide a course of normal instruction of which the present generation of teachers can generally avail themselves, we accomplish a two fold good. In the first place, we provide better teachers for the 117,952 youth of the State. By this means our citizens generally will see the benefits of normal training, and will thus be prepared for the timely establishment of one or more State Normal Schools, in which a more thorough and extensive course of instruction may be given. I would suggest the following, as the plan that seems to me best adapted to our present circumstances:—

Let three or four *Teachers' Institutes*, or Normal Classes, be held annually, or at most, semi-annually, (fall and spring,) in different parts of the State, as shall best accommodate the *whole State*. In determining the points at which these Institutes, or Normal Classes, shall, from time to time, be held, reference should be had to the interest taken in the subject in various places; the number of teachers that might be expected in attendance, &c., &c. To render these Institutes most advantageous, and to give them unity and efficiency, I think the Superintendent of Public Instruction should be authorized to associate with himself two or three persons of ability and experience,—persons of his own selection,—and attend the Institutes of a single season, in regular succession, devoting six or eight weeks to them all. The most appropriate time for holding them, would be between the close of the winter schools and the opening of the summer schools, if they be attended in the spring only; and a like season in the autumn, provided it be advisable to hold two sessions a year.

[This would, in my opinion, at present, be far better than establishing a single *State Normal School*, inasmuch as it would afford an opportunity of benefitting a greater number of teachers, in a more acceptable manner, and at less expense. Very

many teachers would attend a course of normal instruction, to continue from two to four weeks, who would be unable to avail themselves of the benefits of a more extensive course, at a State Normal School. Moreover, the citizens of several villages in this State have offered gratuitous board to two hundred teachers, for a session of two or three weeks.]

But how shall the necessary expense attending such a course of instruction, be met? This is a question worthy of consideration. Some have proposed raising it by contributions from the citizens of places where sessions may be held. But this would be a heavy tax; and especially where the citizens of a place offer to board the teachers in attendance. Gratuitous board, as has been offered in several places, is all that could be desired, and more than could be ordinarily expected. Others have proposed that the teachers in attendance be required to pay a specific sum. But this might exclude many worthy persons, who are unable to spare the necessary amount, from the small sum they have received for their services as teachers. Others still, propose to raise the necessary sum to meet the expense of maintaining an Institute in each county, by a county tax. But if this method were desirable, it is not practicable. The number of teachers that would attend, would be hardly sufficient to justify such an undertaking, in some of the new counties. It would, moreover, be exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to secure the services of a sufficient number of competent persons, to carry forward so many Institutes at the same time. The plan proposed is a medium between County Institutes and a State Normal School, and seems to combine, to a great degree, the advantages of both, without the inconveniences of either.

I would recommend, that the expense of providing a Board of Instruction for the proposed Institutes, be met on this wise: Authorize the Superintendent of Public Instruction to draw a warrant upon the State Treasurer for the necessary sum, to be paid from the annual interest of the primary school fund. It might be well to provide that the expense incurred should not exceed eight or ten per cent. of the avails of said fund. I think there can be little doubt in the minds of any, but that eight or

ten per cent. of the avails of this fund, judiciously spent in improving the mass of the common school teachers of our State, and the remaining ninety or ninety two per cent. in paying them for services rendered, would accomplish much more, in the way of advancing the interests for which that fund was created, than the expenditure of the whole amount in sustaining schools kept by teachers of inferior qualifications; or such as we must otherwise rely upon. The plan herein proposed, is strongly commended to the favorable consideration of the Legislature.

9. TEACHERS' INSTITUTES FOR 1849.

In a circular issued in October last, I proposed to attend a series of Teachers' Institutes, very nearly on the plan here recommended, during the months of March and April, provided sufficient encouragement were offered by the citizens of places in different parts of the State. In reply to this circular I have received several very encouraging communications. Not less than five villages have generously proposed to furnish a suitable building for the sessions of the Institute, and to board, gratuitously, the Board of Instruction, and two hundred teachers, should that number be in attendance. The citizens of one village, with their characteristic generosity, have proposed to board three or four hundred teachers, should that number be in attendance, (and they think that at least two hundred will attend,) and to pay one hundred and fifty, or two hundred dollars, should it be necessary, to meet the expense of providing a Board of Instruction. They, however, at the same time say:—"We approve of the enactment of a law authorizing a tax for the support of the Institute."

Two or three Institutes, and possibly more, on the plan proposed, will be held during the months of March and April. The times and places of attending them have not yet been determined. They will be fixed upon and extensively noticed, during the month of January.

10. UNION SCHOOLS.

This deservedly popular, and eminently useful form of common school organization, was dwelt upon at considerable length, in the last annual report from this Department, commencing at

the one hundred and first page. Their nature and advantages are there somewhat fully presented. This class of institutions, which may be made to constitute a connecting link between the ordinary common school and the State University, is fast gaining upon the confidence of the public. Those already established, have generally surpassed the expectations of their founders. Some of them have already attained a standing rarely equalled by the academical institutions of the older States. Large, commodious, and beautiful edifices, have been erected, in quite a number of villages, for the accommodation of these schools. These school houses frequently occupy the most eligible sites in the villages where they are located. I am happy in being able to state, in this connection, that the late Capitol of our State, having been fitted up at much expense, was, in June last, opened as a Common School House; and that, in that house, is maintained a Free School, which constitutes the pride and ornament of the City of the Straits.

For the benefit of districts that may hereafter have occasion to build school houses with several departments, I will state that, during the past year, a new and very valuable treatise on "School Architecture," has been published, edited by the Hon. Henry Barnard, Commissioner of Public Schools in the State of Rhode Island. This work is worthy of a place in every township library of the State, and should be consulted by every building committee, before determining upon a plan for a valuable school house. If it can be widely circulated in the State, at an early day, many districts, and a generation of children, may be saved from the curse of a poor school house. It is published by A. S. Barnes & Co., New York, and after a few months, at most, may be obtained at the principal bookstores in this State.

11. RECOMMENDATION OF BOOKS.

It is made the duty of the Superintendent of Public Instruction to recommend a list of books suitable for use in primary schools, and a list of books for township libraries.

As such lists, together with a list of books for teachers, periodicals for teachers, articles of apparatus, etc., were appended to my last annual report, and to the primary school law,—both

of which have been communicated to every school district in the State, and are placed on file with the director, for the use of the district,—it is not deemed advisable to repeat those somewhat extensive lists, and especially as the alterations would be very few.

To the list of “books for township libraries,” I would add “Barnard’s School Architecture,” noticed in the preceding page of this report; and to the list of “periodicals for teachers,” “Wright’s Casket,” published by A. E. Wright, of Philadelphia—a monthly, devoted to “universal education.” Terms, twenty-five cents a year, in advance.

The Superintendent deems it important that a uniform series of books be adopted, as soon as practicable, in all the districts of the State. For his views on this subject, he would respectfully refer those interested, to the “note relating to the recommendation of books,” in his last annual report, at the 156th page.

12. ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS.

For information concerning the University, reference is made to the documents herewith communicated. The report of the Board of Regents, and of the Board of Visitors appointed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, are so full and complete as to preclude the necessity of extended remarks in this connection. They represent the University to be in an increasingly prosperous condition.

The citizens of our State may well be proud of the unparalleled success of our system of Public Instruction. The doors of our improved, and rapidly improving Common Schools, are open to all. The number in attendance at these institutions, increases several thousand, from year to year. In round numbers, *ten thousand more* of the youth of our State, drank at these fountains of intellectual and moral culture—of domestic and social happiness—of State and National prosperity—during the last year, than in any former year. At the same time, the blessings of our State University,—which, like our common schools, is alike open to all,—are sought and enjoyed by an increasing number of the young men of our State, who may, at home, enjoy well-nigh all the literary privileges afforded in the older States.

In concluding this report, I would gratefully acknowledge my indebtedness to the co-operation I have received from all classes of citizens; and especially from the conductors of periodicals, clergymen, school officers, and school teachers. I would also make grateful mention of the courtesy that has been extended to me as a school officer, (and especially in connection with the Sabbath labors spoken of in the former part of this report,) by the officers and agents of those thoroughfares of the State, over which I have been allowed freely to pass without charge. If the character of the Sabbath labors connected with this Department, is unusual for a civil officer, so are the facilities that have been extended to the Superintendent, in the discharge of the duties he has voluntarily assumed, and the active and hearty co-operation he has received, upon which the success of his labors so greatly depends.

Humbly invoking the blessing of the Almighty upon all persons in any way connected with the Department of Public Instruction,—school officers and school teachers, not only, but the active friends of popular education,—I may be permitted to express the strong hope, and confident expectation, that an increasingly bright and felicitous career awaits the rising, and all future generations, of our State and Nation. May the active advocates of this cause everywhere be multiplied; and through their benevolent, well-directed and ceaseless efforts, may ignorance and idleness, with consequent poverty and wretchedness, give way to knowledge and industry, to prosperity and happiness; and may the youth of our beloved country, being trained up in the way they should go, become that happy people whose God is the Lord, and enjoy, rationally, the blessings of the life that now is, in the reasonable expectation of immortality and eternal life in that which is to come.

IRA MAYHEW,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.



To the Superintendent of Public Instruction :

IRA MAYHEW, Esq. :

Sir—The organic law “of the University (of the State of Michigan) and its branches,” agreeably to whose provisions we have been appointed by you, during this current year, as “a Board of Visitors, declares, that our “duty shall be, to make a personal examination into the state of the University in all its departments, and report the result to the Superintendent, suggesting such improvements as (we) may deem important.”—*Sec. 15.*

In pursuance of your request, a majority of the Board of Visitors repaired, in July last, at the time named, to the University in Ann Arbor; and, having made their examination to some extent, in the absence of two members of the same, adjourned, to hold a future meeting in the same place; which, after due notice given, was accordingly done; and the following report adopted, by the members present:

The departments of the University, as prescribed by the organic law, are—FIRST, “of Literature, Science, and Arts;” SECOND, “of Law;” and THIRD, “of Medicine.” In the first department, the law contemplates FIFTEEN professorships, viz: One each, and severally—1st, of Ancient Languages; 2d, of Modern Languages; 3d, of Rhetoric and Oratory; 4th, of the Philosophy of History and Logic; 5th, of the Philosophy of the human mind; 6th, of Moral Philosophy; 7th, of Natural Theology, and the History of all Religions; 8th, of Political Economy; 9th, of Mathematics; 10th, of Natural Philosophy; 11th, of Chemistry; 12th, of Geology and Mineralogy; 13th, of Botany and Zoology; 14th, of Fine Arts; 15th, of Civil Engineering, and Drawing.

This department has been organized since 1841, and has not yet been perfected; but, agreeably to the provisions of the organic law, the professorships have been created, as the number of students, their progress in study, and other exigencies required. Seven professors have been appointed, who discharge the duties of *eleven* professorships; viz:

1, GEO. P. WILLIAMS, Professor of Natural Philosophy and Mathematics.

2. ABRAHAM SAGER, Professor of Botany and Zoology.
3. ANDREW TEN BROOK, Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy.
4. DANIEL D. WHEEDON, Professor of Logic, Rhetoric and History.
5. JOHN HOLMES AGNEW, Professor of Latin and Greek languages.
6. SILAS H. DOUGLASS, Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology.
7. LOUIS FASQUELLE, Professor of Modern Languages.

The examinations of the students, which we witnessed to some extent, on two different occasions, furnished evidence of the zeal, fidelity and ability of the professors, in their respective departments of science, and of the success and diligence of the students, generally.

The resources of the University, and the pressing exigencies in this early stage of its organization, will not admit, at present, of the appointment of any greater number of professors; nor is it, with the present number of students, at all necessary—that number ranging somewhere between eighty and ninety. The Regents have wisely arranged the combination of professorships, and distributed the duties of the same among the existing professors, so as to embrace the entire range of studies pursued in our best conducted Eastern Colleges, with the exception of the subject of Political Economy. It deserves to be particularly noticed, that they have introduced a system of extensive and efficient study in the Modern Languages, running through the whole course, which will make all the students acquainted with most of the modern languages of Continental Europe, and particularly the French, Spanish, Italian and German. In Eastern Colleges, the Modern Languages are but an incidental study, during one or two terms of certain classes; and that, by students only who may elect them in preference to other branches. In this respect, our University possesses superior privileges; and meets, more extensively and efficiently, the wants of our educated youth, than any of our older Colleges. It is a new feature in College studies, and particularly appropriate to our Western

States, filling up with a foreign population from nearly all the different nations of Europe.

It is suggested, whether a much more practicable and economical permanent arrangement, than that contemplated by the organic law, and that which the Regents have thus far, "in the first organization" adopted, is not in every way preferable; and therefore, whether such amendments might not be made to the statute, as shall give to them full power to provide, at any time hereafter, for the full range of study contemplated in it, without employing more professors than may be actually needed. The duties of several of the professorships, may occasionally be better distributed and provided for, at the discretion of the Board of Regents, who may consult the convenience, qualifications and taste of the different professors whom they may elect, and the relative importance and value of the branches of study, than by being required to appoint so many distinct professors, and one severally for each.

It is suggested, also, whether the employment of tutors might not be provided for, so as to meet certain interests of education and government, as efficiently, and more economically than by the multiplication of professors. Where the duties of instructors must be discharged by means of public lectures, it is essential that competent professors should be secured for that purpose. But where the nature and routine of study require a closer inspection, and severer drill and discipline of mind, than are requisite in the natural sciences, as in the languages and mathematics, somewhat of the labor, especially in the inferior classes, may be wisely and advantageously allotted to tutors, while the professors' time may be occupied with the higher, more difficult, more erudite, and more abstruse studies, appropriate to the more matured years and judgment of the superior classes.

The general experience of Colleges, if not the universal voice of those whose students reside not in parent's houses, commends, both for economy and efficiency, the employment of young unmarried men, recently graduated, who, being associated with the professors, may render important services, in various depart-

ments of science, and for general purposes of necessary government. There is no tutor at present associated with the Faculty. The consequence is, that the professors, having families, and separated in their dwellings from the students, are totally unable to exercise the necessary *surveillance* for all purposes of moral and physical safety and welfare.

The Board of Regents have wisely abstained from requiring, as is done in other colleges, the students to board in commons. They have left each at liberty to procure, in respectable families in the village, such accommodations in this respect, as may best suit their means and inclinations. When students come from abroad, and have no guardians and friends, with whom to lodge, in the village, they are congregated in buildings erected for the purpose of affording conveniences for dormitories and studies. Two large edifices, four stories high, have been constructed for this purpose; and the great body of the students are lodged in them. These buildings are without any officer of College residing or lodging in them. There is no one whatever, dwelling in any of the suites of dormitories, to watch over and guard, during the hours of evening and night, the general interests of a large number of youth.

In all Colleges there are many young men, especially in the two superior classes, whose sense of propriety, honor, and duty, will always be sufficient to restrain and direct them. But perhaps a large number will most frequently be found in the inferior classes, whose tender years and limited experience, often render them liable to imposition and severities attempted by others older than themselves. Moreover, there is a ready, easy and frequent opportunity of access to instructors, both for purposes of directing and facilitating study, and of consultation in other matters, which, it is important should be furnished in official guardians, and not be left at hazard, and which can only be fully secured by the appointment of suitable tutors to take cognizance night and day, of the youth lodging in the several sections of the dormitory buildings subjected to their care.

The buildings which have been erected by the Regents for dormitory purposes, are admirably finished, after the most ap

proved plan, the result of long experience and observation on the part of College officers.

Should the appropriate buildings be erected for lecture and recitation rooms, agreeably to the plan of the Regents, and the present edifices, conformably with the original design of their construction, be wholly occupied for dormitory uses, each of the two stately edifices now on the ground, would afford just such ranges or suites of rooms as four double four story houses would furnish, viz : 16 study rooms, and 32 separate chambers ; in all, 64 of the former, and 128 of the latter, with necessary wood, and other closets. One fourth of each building, however, of necessity has been appropriated for lecture rooms, recitation rooms, Chapel Library, Mineralogical Cabinet, and Society Halls. The buildings have been so constructed, that there is no possible communication from one section to the other, although both are included under the same roof, without having to pass outside. The studies and chambers in each section all communicate with one common stair way, commencing on the entry of the lower floor. A tutor for each section containing 16 studies and 32 chamber—should he take a student into his own apartment with him, and having his room on the first floor, at the commencement of the stair-way—would have the watch and guard of thirty-one young men. He would thus prevent the ingress of improper persons to the building, and the egress of the students at improper hours and for improper purposes, while a much more efficient drilling in their studies, of the inferior classes might be secured. The want of such a class of offices, must necessarily operate to the detriment of the students, both in respect of study and the necessary *surveillance*. The Faculty have earnestly recommended to the Board the adoption of this feature into their system, and we accord with them in their suggestions in this respect. If the Regents have not power, under the existing organic law, to appoint such officers, it would be proper that it be so amended, as to authorize them to make such arrangements, economical and otherwise, as may in this respect be found most advantageous.

Beside the fifteen professorships contemplated in the organic law, it provides also for the appointment of a Chancellor. This

officer has not been appointed, and for reasons, which we deem abundantly sufficient. The law defines not, nor in any degree aids in determining, what are the powers and duties of the Chancellor. If the import of the name and the usages of the English institutions, whence the title has been borrowed, or the nature of courts of Chancery, in which the chief judge is called Chancellor, are to be taken into view in estimating his duties, there appears to be no ground of analogy that would enable us to do so.

A Chancellor is supposed to have originally been a notary or scribe, under the Roman Emperors named CANCELLARIUS, because he sat behind a lattice, balister or railing, called CANCELLUS, to avoid being crowded by the people. Naude says it was the Emperor himself who sat in the "*Chancel*," and rendered justice from within, while the Chancellor attended at the door of the same, and thence obtained his title. Others allege that it is derived from the word CANCELLARE, signifying to erase or cross out, and that he took his name from the fact, that, through him, all letters, addresses, petitions, are passed to the king, and being first examined, were *cancelled* by him, if amiss. Coke says, he had his title, because all patents, commissions, and warrants coming from the king were examined and *cancelled* by him, when granted contrary to law. Others, because he *cancelled* and annulled the sentences of other courts. Others still, have conjectured different reasons for the appellation; but it is certain that the name of Chancellor was known in the *courts* of the Roman Emperors, and denoted a chief scribe or secretary, invested with judiciary powers, and a general superintendency over the other officers. Gibbon has noticed, that under the Emperor Carinus, one of his door keepers, with whom he entrusted the government of the city, was denominated *Cancellarius*, from which humble original, he says, the appellation of Chancellor, has, by a singular fortune, risen into the title of the first great office of state in the monarchies of Europe. From the Roman Empire it passed into the Roman church, and hence every Bishop has his Chancellor, the principal judge of his consistory.

The modern nations of Europe, which grew up on the ruins of the Roman empire, have nearly all preserved its Chancellor,

with different jurisdictions and dignities, according to their constitutions. In all he seems to have had supervision of all charters, letters patent, and such other public instruments of the crown, as were authenticated in the most solemn manner; and from the time that seals came into use, to have had the custody of "the king's seal," just as he was said, while an ecclesiastical officer near his person, for his aid in casuistry, to have had "the keeping of the king's conscience." The Lord High Chancellor of England is the first dignitary after the king and princes of the realm, being chief administrator of justice near the sovereign, judge of the court of Chancery, having the appointing power of all the justices of the peace in the kingdom, being general guardian of all infants, idiots, and lunatics, and having the general superintendence of charitable uses, and being assisted by twelve coadjutors, or inferior officers, once called *Clerici*, as being in "holy orders," but were *masters in Chancery*, and the *master of the Rolls*.

The Chancellor of an University, is he who seals the diplomas or letters of degrees, provisions, &c., given in the University. The Chancellor of Oxford is their chief magistrate, *elected* by the students themselves. His office *durante vita* is, to govern the University, preserve and defend its rights and privileges, convocate assemblies, and do justice among the members of his jurisdiction. Under him is the Vice Chancellor, nominated by him, and elected by the University in convocation, whose business is strictly *vicarious*—acting in the absence of the principal. Four *pro vice* Chancellors are chosen by him out of the heads of Colleges, to one of whom he deposes his power in his absence.

The Chancellor of Cambridge is in most respects like that of Oxford, only he holds not his office *durante vita*, but may be elected every two years. The Vice Chancellor is chosen annually, by the Collegiate Senate, out of two persons nominated by the heads of the several Colleges and Halls. The word University, is a collective term applied to an assemblage of several colleges established in a city or town, having Faculties of Theology, Law, Medicine and the arts and sciences. In Oxford there are twenty distinct endowed corporations, termed Colleges, and five are

called Halls, or buildings appropriated for the residence of Students. In Cambridge there are thirteen Colleges, and four Halls. Over the several faculties and officers of these different Colleges, the officer called Chancellor, is the supreme judge and administrator in the University, or cluster of Colleges.

There is nothing answerable to this state of things in our American institutions, and the word University is used rather by accommodation or anticipation, where separate faculties for Law, Medicine, Theology and Science exist, or may be contemplated. The original law of our institution contemplates the organization of three distinct Colleges.

The Government of our American Colleges needs no such office as a Chancellor. It is a title totally unsuited to Democratic simplicity. Such an officer, to be appointed by the Regents, with such a title and no well defined duties, would either be a perfect sinecure, or excite jealousies and prove a cumbrous clog in the operations of our University. We cordially approve of the policy and views of the Board, therefore, in abstaining from the appointment of a Chancellor.

The Faculty of the Arts and Sciences, comprises the existing professors actually engaged in the business of instruction; several of the same being occupied in this way only for a portion of each year. From the professors engaged regularly in the business of instruction during the whole year, one, according to an established law of rotation, becomes the President of the Faculty, and the acting Principal of the University for one year; performing all the duties,—in the way of convoking the Faculty, presiding in its meetings and administering the government,—which are commonly discharged by what are called the President of the College. Thus far, the experience of our University commends the wisdom of the Regents. A similar arrangement, we understand, exists in the University of Virginia. We therefore suggest, that the organic law be amended, so as to strike from it the exceptionable, and somewhat monarchical feature of a chancellor, as contemplated by its existing provisions, and extend to the Regents the appointment of officers, and the arrangement and distribution of their duties. The direct re-

sponsibilities and practical wisdom, the constant watch and minute knowledge of the wants and interests of the institution, which pertain to the Regents, qualify them for this much better than any theoretic legislation can do.

At the same time, and appropriately in this connection, we take occasion to suggest a general revision of the organic law, and such further legislation as may have been rendered necessary or desirable by the past experience of the Board, and may be best calculated to promote and secure the uniform, persevering and regular administration of a system thus far so happily designed, and developing itself so advantageously and successfully. The knowledge which, through their observations and experience the Regents,—who have been constantly and actively engaged in the management and prosecution of the interests of the University, and thus better enabled to acquire,—will possess a practical value superior to all that may be had by those who merely look on from a distance, and are not particularly and personally conversant with its affairs. The University is a blessing and an honor to our State. We may well be proud of it. It gives us a name abroad, and is already affording rich hopes of promised good to be very speedily reaped among ourselves, in the high tone of education, that will characterize, at no distant day, the young men passing from it into actual life. Its influence is already felt on the other side of the globe. We know not that there is, in any other state in the confederacy, an institution which furnishes, as does our University, such an amount and means of instruction, free of all charge. As in our admirable system of free schools, so is it in our University, instruction “without money and without price” is provided for any and every youth that enters it. While the price of board, which varies from \$1 25 to \$1 75 per week, can be had in families in the village, and opportunities are afforded to those that are necessitated to teach, or labor, or industriously occupy themselves for a portion of their time, in order to meet their expenses of boarding and clothing, &c., few, if any of our young men, desirous of receiving a liberal education, need be deterred from seeking it. If the standard of Education in our free schools should be elevated,

so as to embrace the full course of ordinary High schools or academical study, comprising the Latin and Greek languages, and such branches of mathematics as are included in the preparations for entering College,—which extension and improvement we hope shortly to see accomplished by means of “Union Schools,” and of the interest that you, sir, as Superintendent of Public Instruction have been instrumental in exciting,—we may expect very soon to see a much larger proportion of our youth availing themselves of the advantages afforded by the University for the procurement of a liberal education. A monopoly of learning should, by all means, be guarded against, and that as sedulously as any of the monopolies toward which the tide of popular prejudice is justly directed. But this can only be done by fostering our University, and endeavoring to diffuse the benefits it affords, and place them equally within the reach of all. May nothing occur to embarrass or frustrate the plans of the Regents thus far so successfully prosecuted.

It is a happy circumstance, that since the commencement of the labors of the Regents, nearly coterminously with the organization of our State itself, there has not been any thing to distract public attention, to excite political or denominational jealousies, or to secure unwise interference with the management of its concerns by its officially constituted guardians. The transactions of the Board have been free from sectarian influences, and the wise and judicious course pursued by the Regents, in selecting, as far as possible, their professors from different religious denominations, and in appointing those who would be generally acceptable to the community, has conciliated general confidence. It is also a theme for congratulation, that,—while in other states, where Legislative interference, prompted by political and religious jealousies, has dictated to and controlled those who have been immediately and personally responsible as regents or directors, or trustees of some institutions receiving state patronage, and while the history of such Colleges has been but a series of disasters and confusion, revolution and disorganization, rendering them sometimes a by-word and reproach, and necessitating religious denominations to organize, endow and patronize their

own peculiar means for the education and preservation of their youth,—the University of Michigan has been subjected to no such hostile influences. The guardian genius of Christianity, broad and free,—noble and grand as the Bible, has nevertheless been cherished and appreciated; and the Regents have been permitted, unmolested, to develop their measures for the education of our youth.

The several chief magistrates of our commonwealth, who, by the organic law, ex-officio presidents of the Board of Regents, have manifested a liberal and disinterested regard for the best welfare of the interests of education, following the example of Governor Mason, who devoted much of his time and thought to the University, and contributed, by his zeal and his enlarged views of the wants of our state in this respect, to give character and shape to the early movements, and the very laborious efforts of the Regents in the initiatory processes of its organization. The relation of our University to the state is somewhat peculiar, and different from some of the state institutions whose history has been so disastrous. The state being constituted the Trustees in fact, to promote the great ends of the Federal Government, in their liberal endowment of the University, by the grant of seventy-two sections of land, have endeavored to execute that trust, agreeably to the provisions of the organic law enacted for this purpose, by means of a certain number of gentlemen, twelve in all, to be appointed by the Governor, with the consent and approbation of the Senate; associating with them the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, the Chancellor of the State, and the presiding judges of the several district courts as ex-officio members of the Board. The members of the Board of Regents, appointed by the Governor and Senate, serve for four years, three only being appointed each year. Their duties have been discharged without fee or reward; and on them mainly has been devolved the chief care and labor of carrying out the necessary details, and of executing the plans of the Board. The sale of the lands, the investing of the proceeds, the collecting the interest, and the general management of its fiscal concerns, are confided by existing laws to the Commissioner of the State land office and the Su-

perintendent of Public Instruction, and the avails thereof reach the Board through the State Treasurer. What the resources of the Board will be, from year to year, they can never tell directly themselves, having no officer of their own, or responsible to them, whom they may direct, to give them information; but are, always and wholly, dependent for it on the State officers, viz: the Treasurer and Superintendent, who by writing furnish it. This has been, and may yet be more seriously, the occasion of embarrassment. The Board having sometimes been led to expect that means would be at their disposal, sufficient to justify them in incurring various expenses necessary for the extension of their system of instruction, but eventually have been disappointed.

There is a building necessary for a Laboratory and the delivery of Chemical and other Lectures, which it was supposed, a year ago, the funds available would be adequate to meet; and an appropriation was prospectively made accordingly. But the actual state of the finances, as paid in to the Treasury of the Board, rendered it necessary to suspend further operations. Happily, the prospective deficiency was suspected and discovered by the fiscal officers of the Board, before the contracts authorised had been made by the Committee appointed for the purpose.

It is greatly to the credit of the Board, that, placed as they are, by the organic law, in this anomalous, and sometimes perplexing condition, they have, nevertheless, thus far, so judiciously conducted the disbursement of moneys put into their hands,—that they have erected four houses for professors' dwellings, two large, handsome and commodious halls, four stories high, for dormitory purposes and for students,—for a season, reared and fostered branches, till they were able to sustain themselves,—organized a Faculty, and sustained the professors,—while the debt incurred in 1838, by the loan of \$100,000 on State bonds granted for that purpose by the Legislature, has been so far reduced, by the payment and discharge of principal, agreeably to a wise specific legislation for the redemption of said bonds, so as to leave but about \$20,000 remaining, to be liquidated.

It is suggested whether some change in the organic laws, on the subject of the University funds, might not be beneficially

made, on a revision of the same, by the competent authorities. The future and permanent welfare of the University depends upon the prudent and careful management of its funds. It would seem but reasonable, that the Regents, who are held immediately responsible to the public in all matters pertaining to the interests of the University, should have some way of being of heard, and acting in relation to the preservation and promotion of its financial interests.

There are certain interests of the University that require speedy attention. There is no philosophical apparatus, nor are there any mathematical instruments at all appropriate to the wants of the Institution. There is not a Telescope, or Sextant, or Orrery, or transit instrument, or any whatever for astronomical uses or celestial observations, belonging to the Board; nor have they any of the important and necessary means and facilities for demonstrating and illustrating the great laws of Electricity, of Galvanism, of Magnetism, of Pneumatics, of Hydraulics, of Hydrostatics, of Optics, and of the Mechanic powers, except a few limited appliances, that have been picked up by the merest accident. Not an instrument, even, for Meteorological purposes, is to be found in their inventory, notwithstanding the subject is becoming every year one of increasing interest to the scholar and postical man, and awakens the attention of our national and other Legislatures.

The organic law authorizes the Board "to expend as much of the interest arising from the University fund, as may be necessary for the purchase of philosophical and other apparatus, a library, and cabinet of Natural History," &c. Sec. 18. A mineralogical cabinet, and, to some extent, geological collection, of great value, have been procured. There is also a tolerable collection in other departments of natural history; and especially, of the birds, animals, reptiles and flowers of our own State. A valuable and extensive library, too, has been procured, which is rich in historical collections; but which is deficient in classical literature, in that of the modern languages of Europe, in standard works of philosophy, and of the various exact and physical sciences, with the exception of Geology and Mineralogy, and in

other important, especially modern publications, that should be within the precincts of every College.

The organic law provides for the appropriation of the initiatory fees of the students,—which is the only charge allowed to be made of them,—for the necessary repairs of buildings, and for the increase of the Library. Hitherto, little or nothing available, or of much account, has been derived from this source, for the increase of the library.

The surplusage of the last two years in the revenue of the Board, has been absorbed by the erection of an additional suite of dormitories, which had become indispensably necessary for the accommodation of students, and which has been provided in a new symmetrical, substantially built, and well finished edifice, corresponding with the one previously on the ground. That of the coming year will be absorbed, in all probability, by the erection of a Chemical Laboratory, and Lecture rooms, connected with it, which have become as indispensably necessary. But it is suggested, that however important such demands may be, the interests of the University require the procurement of a philosophical and other apparatus as speedily as possible.

The building about to be erected is intended to afford accommodations for, and facilitate the operations of a Faculty for a Medical School or College, which, during this current year the Board have undertaken to organize. In as economical a method as practicable, the professors of Chemistry and Geology and Mineralogy and of Botany and Zoology, in the College of Literature, Science and Arts, have been appointed to professorships in the Medical College, of which they now form the Faculty. The former assumes the title, and performs the duties, also, of professor of *materia medica*, of professor of Pharmacy and medical jurisprudence; the latter of Prof. of the Theory and practice of Medicine, and performs the duties also, of Prof. of Obstetrics, and the diseases of women and children. A third, it is expected will be appointed as soon as arrangements can be completed for opening this department. The organic law contemplates six professorships in this College: 1st, one of anatomy, 2d, of surgery, 3d, of pathology and physiology, 4th, of the practice of physic, 5th,

of obstetrics and the diseases of women and children, 6th, of materia medica and pharmacy, and medical jurisprudence. The professor to be appointed next will assume the title of Prof. of anatomy and discharge the duties of Prof. of Spinal and Surgical Anatomy.

The Regents have had regard to the provision of the organic Law, in this as well as the other department, which directs them so to arrange the professorships as to appoint such a number only as the wants of the institution shall require. By the organization of this department it is expected at an early period to afford advantages at home, to at least one hundred youth of our own state, who it is estimated have to seek them annually abroad in the prosecution of their medical studies.

The Board of Visitors are happy, in the conclusion of their report, to express their entire approbation of the zeal and fidelity with which the Regents and Faculty execute the high trusts reposed in them. The watchful preservation of its funds,—the prudent management of its affairs, by gentlemen that appreciate the value of a liberal education, and in their patriotism and religion rise above the jealousies and prejudices of sect and party, the steady and uniform perseverance in carrying out and perfecting the system already adopted,—and the blessing of a benignant providence, will not fail, at no distant day, not only to render the University of Michigan of inestimable benefit to our State, but to make it rank among the highest and oldest of the literary institutions of our country, in respect to the extent, liberality, elevated standard and efficiency of its course of study, the talent and reputation of its Faculty, the character and usefulness of its students, the industry and disinterestedness of its Regents, and the wisdom and care of a fostering Legislature.

Adopted by the members of the Board, in session at Ann Arbor, Dec. 19, 1848.

GEO. DUFFIELD,
Chairman of the Board of Visitors.

The Rev. Mr. G. L. Foster, of Jackson, and the Rev. Prof. C. T. Hinman, of Albion, attended with the chairman, at the meeting of the committee or board appointed by the Superintendent in July last. The Rev. Mr. Foster attended at the adjourned meeting in December, and united with the chairman in the above report. The Rev. John Farnan, D. D., of Detroit, and the Rev. S. C. Hickok, of Jonesville, were providentially prevented from attending on either occasion. Prof. Hinman has been absent for several months from the State.

NAMES OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

REV. GEO. DUFFIELD, D. D.,

“ G. L. FOSTER, A. M.,

“ C. T. HINMAN, A. M.,

“ JOHN FARNAN, D. D.,

“ S. C. HICKOK, A. M.,

Eleventh Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan.

In compliance with the law for the organization of the University of Michigan, the Board of Regents submit their eleventh annual report to the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Chapter 57, Section 16, of the Revised Statutes of 1846, page 218, makes it the duty of the Regents to embrace the following matter in their annual report, viz :

- 1st. The condition of the University.
- 2d. The amount of expenditures.
- 3d. The number of Professors and Tutors, and their salaries.
- 4th. The number of Students in the several departments
- 5th. The different classes and the number in each class.
- 6th. The books of instruction used.
- 7th. The estimate of expenses for the ensuing year.
- 8th. Such other information as the Superintendent of Public Instruction may require.

FIRST. The condition of the University.

For a detailed answer to this requirement, the Board of Regents must refer to the Report of the Faculty, the statements of the State Treasurer, Treasurer of the University, Secretary, and the Reports of the several Standing Committees of the Board; all of which are herewith submitted.—Marked Schedules A, B, C, D, E, F.

The Regents may add that they have great pleasure in witnessing the continued advancement of the University in the increased numbers of the Students, their general good character and deportment, their habits of application, and attainments in literature and science, and the highly satisfactory evidence of those acquirements evinced at each examination of the respective classes.

SECOND. The amount of expenditure.

Under this head, the Regents find it necessary, if not unavoidable, to a full exhibit and understanding of the finances, to embrace the period commencing with the appropriation for the erection of a second University Building, and terminating with the

completion of that edifice. This period will also embrace the appropriations for erecting a building suitable for a Laboratory, and Chemical and Medical Lecture Rooms.

The statement of the Building Committee will show in detail the receipts and expenditures under this head.

THIRD. *The number of Professors.*

There have been no additional Professors appointed during the past year. Seven have been heretofore appointed, four of whom have been continuously employed; one, the Professor of Chemistry, Geology and Mineralogy, during two terms. The Professor of Botany and Zoology during one term, and the Professor of Modern Languages during one term.

Incipient measures have been adopted for the organization of a Medical Department, by constituting three professorships, viz: One of Anatomy, charged also with the duties appertaining to Special and Surgical Anatomy; one of *Materia Medica*, charged also, with the duties appertaining to Pharmacy and Medical Jurisprudence,—and one of the Practice of Physic, charged, also, with recitations in Obstetrics and the diseases of women and children. Dr. S. H. Douglass, Prof. of Chemistry, &c., has been designated to fill the professorship of *Materia Medica*, and Dr. Abram Sagar, that of the Theory and Practice of Medicine; but without any additional expense to the University. No one has been designated for the third, which is still vacant.

The salary of the Professors is \$800 per annum. Those who are employed but a part of the year, are paid in proportion to the time occupied. There are no Tutors employed.

FOURTH. *The number of Students.*

There have been eighty-eight Students in the University, during the year ending July 19th, 1848.

FIFTH. They are divided into four classes, to wit: Sixteen in the Senior class, who have graduated and received the first degree of A. B. The Junior class consists of thirty, the Sophomore class numbers fifteen, and the Freshman class twenty-seven. Total, as above, eighty-eight.

SIXTH. The books of instruction used.

The following scheme from the catalogue for the year 1847-8, exhibits the subjects studied in the several terms of each year, and the books used :

FRESHMAN YEAR.

- FIRST TERM.** { Livy, (Lincoln's, or Folsom's,) Roman Antiquities, (Eschenburg's Manual.)
Homer's Odyssey, (Owen's.)
Bourdon's Algebra, Newman's Rhetoric.
- SECOND TERM.** { Livy, Ancient History.
Grecian Antiquities, (Esch. Manual,) Homer's Odyssey.
Algebra.
- THIRD TERM.** { Horace, Odes.
Herodotus, (Wheeler's,) Zoology.
Geometry, Botany.

Monday morning throughout the year, Greek Testament, (Gospels.)

SOPHOMORE YEAR.

- FIRST TERM.** { Newman's Rhetoric, History of Middle Ages.
Horace, Satires, Herodotus.
Conic Sections, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.
- SECOND TERM.** { True's Elements of Logic, Calculus.
Tacitus : Germania' et Agricola, (Tyler's.)
Æschines and Demosthenes de corona, Isocrates.
- THIRD TERM.** { Prometheus of Æschylus.
Cicero de Senectute et de Amicitia.
French.

Monday morning throughout the year, Greek Testament, (Acts).

JUNIOR YEAR.

- FIRST TERM.** { Modern History.
Sophocles, Quintillian.
Olmsted's Natural Philosophy.
- SECOND TERM.** { Tacitus : Historia, Euripides.
Natural Philosophy.
Turner's Chemistry, Philips' Mineralogy.

THIRD TERM. { Pindar, Andria of Terence, or Medea of Seneca.
Blair's Rhetoric.
Olmsted's Astronomy, Chemistry, Mineralogy.

Monday morning throughout the year, Greek Testament, (Epistles.)

SENIOR YEAR.

FIRST TERM. { Geology, (Hitchcock's.)
Upham's Mental Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity.
Xenophon's Memorabilia, Natural Theology, (Paley.)

SECOND TERM. { Tappan's or Whately's Logic, Plato's Gorgias.
Upham's Mental Philosophy (third vol.),
Wayland's Moral Science. ✓ [zed.
Cicero pro. Leg. manil., rhetorically analyzed.

THIRD TERM. { Wayland's Political Economy.
Butler's Analogy.

Monday morning throughout the year, Greek Testament, (Epistles.)

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

Ramsborn's or Dumesnil's Latin Synonymes, Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities, Anthon's Classical Dictionary, Mitchell's or Butler's Atlas Classica, Mitchell's Ancient Geography, Cousin's Psychology, Stewart's Philosophical works, Locke on the Human Understanding, Edwards on the Will, Whewell's Elements of Morality.

SEVENTH. The estimated expenses for the ensuing year, are as follows, viz:

In addition to the balance in the hands of the Building Committee for erection of Laboratory, as per statement of said Com., (\$2,219 98), the further sum of \$3,000, will be required to complete the building, and the necessary tables, seats, desks, &c., for the several departments and lecture rooms.

For payment of Professor's Salaries,	\$5,666 66
“ Insurance on buildings, payment of Janitor repairs to buildings, fuel and other incidental expenses,	1,000 00
“ finishing Laboratory,	3,000 00
“ payment of outstanding Warrants, as per statement of Treasurer,	3,156 22
	<hr/>
	\$12,824 88

In estimating the receipts from the University Interest Fund, it is supposed that the interest due from the State on their Internal Improvement Warrants, received in payment for University lands, will meet the interest payable in New York, on the One Hundred Thousand dollars of State Bonds, loaned the University. And therefore these Interest accounts are assumed as balanced.

The estimated receipts are as follows, viz :

From University Interest Fund,	\$12,000 00
“ Room Rent, Initiation Fees, &c., say,	1,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$13,000 00

The financial system of the Board has been matured by the experience of past years, and seems now to be conducted with as rigid a regard to economy, as the interests of the several other departments will allow.

Much benefit is found to result from the services of the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, and under the care and labor of the present excellent officer, the University fund has realized no inconsiderable sum by the systematic collection of Initiation fees, Room rents, fines assessed on Students for injuries to the University buildings, &c.

There have been sold, of the University lands, up to the 30th June, 1848, 19,931 41-100 acres.

By Resolution of the Board of Regents and in their behalf, respectfully submitted by the Executive Committee.

J. KEARSLEY,

Chairman Executive Com.

Dated Detroit, December 1st, 1848.

[SCHEDULE A.]
REPORT OF FACULTY.

*To the Honorable, the Board of Regents,
of the University of Michigan :*

The Faculty, in presenting their annual report, can not but congratulate the Board, on the general health of the students, and an entire exemption from death, notwithstanding the prevalence of fatal disease in our own vicinity.

On the introduction and enforcement of a new code of laws, there might naturally be expected some friction, yet the Faculty are happy in being able to assure the Board, that the enforcement of these laws has been wholesome, and unattended by any serious difficulty. Although one dismission, and a few cases of suspension have occurred during the year, our quiet has not been disturbed by any rebellious spirit, nor by any very high misdemeanors. The faculty will, however, take the liberty of suggesting a few amendments of the existing code of laws, principally the result of experience. They beg leave, also, to recommend a slightly modified course of studies. The suggested amendments will be found in the accompanying copies of the catalogue and statutes.

As some difference of opinion has existed in the Board, in respect to the propriety of a law prohibiting certain societies in the University, the Faculty herewith present for your consideration a special report on that subject, accompanied by a correspondence with the presidents of the principal colleges in our country.

If the Board will appropriate means for carrying out their intentions in regard to prizes, as expressed in the last section of the laws, the Faculty will announce the subjects for the present graduating class.

We also ask to be authorized by the Board, to expend the whole amount of the special appropriation of one hundred dollars, to be made this year, we presume, as last, in the increase of the library, in the departments belonging to the several Professors; except so much as shall be necessary for the purchase

of Silliman's Journal, and of the four reprints of foreign journals.

The course of study has been pursued and accomplished in the several departments, except that of languages. Here, the failure has resulted from the impossibility of accomplishing the whole, under the existing arrangement.

Of the whole number of students on the catalogue, all have been more or less in attendance, except four; and but few have obtained leave of absence for any considerable time.

By order of the Faculty.

J. HOLMES AGNEW,

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, }
July 18th, 1848. }

Pres't of Faculty.

[SCHEDULE B.]

STATEMENT OF THE TREASURER OF THE STATE
OF MICHIGAN.*Treasurer of the State of Michigan, in account with University
Interest Fund.*

1847.		Dr.
Aug. 1,	To balance,	\$13,634 90
" "	" Cash,	396 76
Sep. 30,	" "	122 28
Nov. 30,	" "	936 38
Dec. 31,	" "	14 00

1848.		
Jan. 1,	" Internal Imprv't and General Funds,	2,199 77
Feb. 29,	" Cash,	602 00
March 31,	" "	1,089 30
April 1,	" General Fund,	1,603 94
" 30,	" Cash,	30 77
May 30,	" "	8,214 21
		<hr/>
		\$28,844 71

1847.		Cr.
Aug. 31,	By cash paid Treasurer of University, and interest on loan,	\$1,993 66
" "	" " " " "	5,430 00
Oct. "	" " " " "	6,022 25
Dec. "	" " " " "	4,328 78

1848.		
Jan. 31,	" " " " "	30 00
Feb. 29,	" " " " "	5,169 54
April 30,	" " " " "	480 00
May 31,	" " " " "	3,512 51
June 30,	" Balance,	1,877 97
		<hr/>
		\$28,844 71

Balance in treasury, June 30th, 1848, \$1,877 97.

I certify the above to be a true copy of the books of this office, showing the receipts and disbursements by the State Treasurer, from August 1st, 1847, to June 30th, 1848.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
Lansing, June 30th, 1848. }

J. B. FRINK,
Deputy State Treasurer.

SCHEDULE C.

STATEMENT OF TREASURER OF UNIVERSITY.

*University of Michigan in acc't with D. V. Bell and J. J. Adam,
late and acting Treasurer.*

						Dr.
1847.						
Sept. 13.	To	paid	Warrant	No. 546,		\$2 50
"	"	do	do	do 547,		6 00
"	"	do	do	do 548,		11 50
"	"	do	do	do 549,		266 66
"	"	do	do	do 550,		31 50
"	"	do	do	do 551,		225 66
"	"	do	do	do 552,		266 66
"	"	do	do	do 553,		196 66
"	"	do	do	do 554,		266 66
"	"	do	do	do 555,		26 66
"	"	do	do	do 556,		4 00
"	"	do	do	do 557,		10 00
"	"	do	do	do 559,		7 00
"	"	do	do	do 560,		266 66
"	"	do	do	do 561,		111 00
"	"	do	do	do 562,		7 79
"	"	do	do	do 563,		9 00
"	"	do	do	do 564,		37 75
Oct. 22.	do	do	do	do 541,		3,000 00
"	"	do	do	do 558,		3,000 00
Dec. 28.	do	do	do	do 565,		133 32
"	"	do	do	do 566,		100 00
"	"	do	do	do 567,		1,000 00
"	"	do	do	do 568,		1,000 00
"	"	do	do	do 569,		35 13
"	"	do	do	do 570,		2 08
"	"	do	do	do 571,		53 75
"	"	do	do	do 572,		4 50
"	"	do	do	do 573,		2,030 00
1848.						
Feb. 10.	do	do	on acc't	do 574,		3,000 00
March 14.	do	deposited	in State Treasury,			110 50
May 29.	do	paid	bal. of Warrant	No. 574,		2,000 00
"	"	do	do	do 576,		129 18
"	"	do	do	do 577,		1,333 33
"	"	do	do	do 578,		50 00
June 30.	do	balance	on hand in River Raisin bills, rec'd of Prof. Ten Brook.			10 00
						<hr/> <hr/>
						\$18,955 45

SCHEDULE C.—(Continued.)

STATEMENT OF TREASURER OF UNIVERSITY.

*University of Michigan in acc't with D. V. Bell and J. J. Adam,
late and acting Treasurer.*

	Cr.
1847.	
Aug. 1. By balance on hand,	\$120 50
Sept. 13. " cash from State Treasurer,	1,993 66
Oct. 22. " do do do do	6,000 00
Dec. 28. " do do do do	4,328 78
1848.	
Feb. 10. " do do do do	3,000 00
May 29. " do do do do	3,512 51
	<hr/>
	\$18,955 45
	<hr/>

JOHN J. ADAM,

Acting Treasurer of the University.

LANSING, June 30, 1848.

OUTSTANDING WARRANTS, JUNE 30, 1848.

Warrant No. 395,	\$53 22
Do do 426,	66 67
Do do 575,	3,000 00
Do do 579,	8 33
	<hr/>
	\$3,158 22
	<hr/>

JGHN J. ADAM,

Acting Treasurer of the University.

[SCHEDULE D.]

Statement of the Secretary of the Board of Regents, of Expenditures, from the 31st day of July, 1847, to the 30th day of June, 1848, inclusive.

1847.

Aug. 3.	Warrant No. 547 in favor of Rev. Marvin Allen, Regent, for expenses attending meeting of the Board, Aug. 1846, and Aug. 1847,	\$8 00
" "	Warrant No. 548, in favor of Minot T. Lane, Regent, for expenses attending meeting of Board, Aug. 1847,	11 50
" 4	Warrant No. 549, in favor of Prof. A. Ten Brook, for salary, term ending Aug. 4, 1847,	266 66
" "	Warrant No. 550, in favor of Hon. Austin E. Wing, Regent, for expenses attending meeting of Board, April, 1846, Aug. 1846, and Jan. and Aug. 1847,	81 50
" "	Warrant No. 551, in favor of Prof. D. D. Whedon, balance of salary for term ending Aug. 4, 1847, (forty-one dollars having been received by him for admission fees from students,)	225 66
" "	Warrant No. 552, in favor of Prof. L. Fasquelle, for salary term ending	266 66
" "	Warrant No. 553, in favor of Prof. G. P. Williams, balance of salary term ending Aug. 4, '47, (seventy dollars having been received by him for admission fees from Students,)	196 66
" "	Warrant No. 554, in favor of Prof. J. H. Agnew, salary term ending Aug. 4, 1847,	266 66
" "	Warrant No. 555, in favor of Prof. S. H. Douglass, salary term ending Aug. 4, 1847,	266 66

Aug. 4,	Warrant No. 556, in favor of Rev. E. H. Pitcher, Regent, expenses attending meeting of Board, Aug. 1847,	4 00
" "	Warrant No. 557, in favor of T. Romeyn Palmer, for salaries as assistant Librarian for term ending Aug. 4th, 1847,	10 00
Aug. 4.	Warrant No. 558, in favor of Maj. J. Kearsley, Ch'n Building Com., on account of appropriation for University Building,	3,000 00
" "	Warrant No. 559, in favor of Rev. Geo. Duffield, Regent, expenses attending meeting of Board, Aug. 1846 & 1847,	7 00
" 5	Warrant No. 560, in favor of Prof. A. Sager, salary term ending Aug. 4th, 1847.	266 66
" "	Warrant No. 561, in favor of Dr. S. H. Douglass, Sup't, for amt rec'd by Ex Com., of Prof.'s Whedon and Williams, (admission fees,)	111 00
" "	Warrant No. 562, in favor of Dr. S. H. Douglass, in addition to amount appropriated for trip to Lake Superior, expended by him,	7 79
" 6	Warrant No. 563, in favor of Hon. E. Farnsworth, expenses attending meetings of Aug. 1846 and 1847,	9 00
" "	Warrant No. 564, in favor of E. A. Wilcox, Sec'y, salary quarter ending July 28th, 1847. Expenses attending meeting, and disbursements for Board, Aug., 1847,	37 75
Oct. 20.	Warrant No. 565, in favor of John Owen, & Co., in full of acc't for Paints and Oils for University,	133 32

Nov. 12.	Warrant No. 566, in favor of Dr. S. H. Douglass, for subscription for Periodicals and appropriation for Library, under Resolution of Board, August, 1847,	100 00
" 13	Warrant No. 567, in favor of Maj. J. Kearsley, Ch'n Building Com., under Resolution of Board, Aug., 1847,	1,000 00
" "	Warrant No. 568. Same to same,	1,000 00
" "	Warrant No. 569, in favor of B. B. & W. R. Noyes, for stoves for University,	35 13
" 27	Warrant No. 570, in favor of James A. Armstrong, & Co., for transportation of one box of plants, for University,	2 08
" 30	Warrant No. 571, in favor of E. N. Willcox, Sec'y. Salary one third year, to Dec. 1st, and expenses attending trial of suit of P. Kelly vs University, \$50, \$3 75,	53 75
Nov. 30	Warrant No. 572, in favor of Maj. J. Kearsley, Regent, expenses attending meeting, Aug., 1847,	4 50
Dec. 11	Warrant No. 573, in favor of same, Ch. Ex. Com. Estimate for Prof.'s salaries, &c.,	2,000 00
1848.		
Feb. 4	Warrant No. 574, in favor of same, Ch'n Building Com., for completion of University Building, under Resolution of Board, Jan. 19th, 1848,	5,000 00
" "	Warrant No. 575, in favor of same, Ch. Building Com., for Laboratory, under same Res.,	3,000 00
" 26	Warrant No. 576, in favor of Hon. D. V. Bell, Treasurer University, salary from Feb. 21st, 1846, to Feb. 4, 1847,	129 18

Mar. 24	Warrant No. 577, in favor of Maj. J. Kearsley, Ch'n Ex. Com. Salaries of five Prof.'s, term ending April 19, 1848,	1,333 33
Apr. 5	Warrant No. 578, in favor of E. N. Willcox, Sec'y. Salary from Dec. 1, 1847, to March 31st, 1848,	50 00
" 28	Warrant No. 579, in favor of Hon. D. V. Bell, Treasurer, University. Salary one month, from Feb. 21, to March 21, 1848,	8 33

\$18,820 78

E. N. WILLCOX,

*Sec'y Board of Regents,
University of Michigan.*

Dated, Detroit, June 30th, 1848.

SCHEDULE E.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Executive Committee of the Board of Regents, in account with the University of Michigan.

1847.

Dr.

Aug. 1,	To balance cash in hands of Dr. S. H. Douglass, Superintendent of University Buildings and Grounds, as per his Annual Report,	\$221 58
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1848.

Feb'y. 8,	To cash received of C. Manveiller, on contract for purchase of lot in city of Detroit,	100 00
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April 25,	To cash received of John Palmer, agent Insurance, for damage, by fire, to Professor's house,	\$25 00
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July 1,	To cash received of Mason Palmer, agent for same,	25 00
---------	---	-------

50 00

To whole number of Warrants drawn on Treasurer of University, from Aug. 3d, 1847, to June 30th, 1848, as per statement of Secretary,	18,840 78
--	-----------

To cash received by Superintendent, from Aug. 1st, 1847, to June 30th, 1848, from sundry sources, as per annual report and account of Superintendent, as follows :

Admission fees,	500 00
Room rents,	330 00
Tax on Students, for Repairs, fines, &c.,	98 37

Iron sold, \$8,32, grass sold, \$4, bal-	
ance on Periodicals, \$4,42,	16 74
From Ex. Com., for Periodicals,	100 00
" " " " Walks, Re-	
pairs, Outbuilding, damage by	
fire, &c.,	403 60
	<hr/>
Whole am't rec'd by Sup't,	\$1,448 71
To balance due Superintendent,	
for cash paid, over and above	
money rec'd by him, as per his	
account and vouchers,	9 62
	<hr/>
	<u>\$20,670 69</u>

1848.

July 1, To cash to new account, \$50 00

'47-8.

Cr.

By warrants paid Building Committee, and ac-	
counted for as per report of said Com'tee,	\$13,000 00
" Amount expended, from Aug. 1st, 1847, to	
June 30th, 1848, as follows; viz:	
For salaries of Professors,	\$4,533 25
" " of Treas'r, Sec'y, and	
Assistant Librarian,	272 51
" Expenses of Regents and Sec'y	
attending meetings,	109 76
" Insurance on University Build-	
ings,	343 34
" Periodicals,	100 00
" Repairs of damage by fire, con-	
structing Walks, Repainting	
and Repairs of Buildings,	403 60
" Paints and Oils,	133 32
" Stoves,	35 13
" Transportation,	2 08
" Balance to Prof. S. H. Douglass,	
expenses to Lake Superior,	7 79
	<hr/>

\$5,940 78

By amount disbursed by Superint'nt
of Buildings and Grounds, un-
der the direction of Ex. Com.,
as per his acc't and vouchers,
rendered and audited,

1,679 91

" Cash in hands of Committee, carried to new
account,

50 00

\$20,670 69

J. KEARSLEY,
Chairman Ex. Com.

Detroit, July 1, 1848.

SCHEDULE F.

STATEMENT OF THE BUILDING COMMITTEE.

The Building Committee of the University of Michigan, submit the following statement of their entire receipts, under appropriations of the Board of Regents, for building purposes, and the disbursements of the same, from January 8th, 1847, to October 3d, 1848 :—

Building Committee of the Board of Regents, in account current with the University of Michigan.

1847.	Dr.
May 10th, To Warrant No. 541,	\$3,000
Aug. 4th, " " " 558,	3,000
Nov. 12th, " " " 567,	1,000
" 13th, " " " 568,	1,000
1848.	
Feb. 4th, " " " 574,	5,000
" " " " " 575,	3,000
Sept. 5th, " cash of C. Manveiller, on contract for sale of lot in Detroit,	100
Oct. 3d, " Warrant No. 586,	250
	<hr/>
	\$16,350

'47-8.

Cr.

By cash expended for enclosing, as follows; viz:

For Brick, 366,900, at \$4,20,	\$1,540 98
" Stone, 519 1-2 perch,	259 75
" Cut stone, 626 1-2 feet,	250 60
" Stone lime, 1,229 1-5 bushels,	307 31
" Sand, 1818 bbls.,	187 78
" White lead, oil and putty,	88 88
" Glass,	747 77
" Timber, 67,052 feet, at \$9,85,	\$660 46
" Clear lumber, 9,320 feet, at \$17,	158 50
" Dressed roofing, 8,600 feet, at \$14,50,	124 70

For Common lumber, 12,354 feet,		
at \$9,50,	117 36	
" Timber, 6,738 feet, at \$9,85,	66 35	
" Sundry lumber,	12 48	
	<hr/>	1,139 94
" Tinning roof, at 11c. pr. sqr.,	635 48	
" Hardware, iron and nails,	101 54	
" Sundry materials,	47 47	
" Transportation, cartage, &c.,	38 20	
" Carpenter work, painting and glazing,	958 27	
" Mason work,	1,945 73	
" Sundry labour,	137 68	
By cash expended for finishing, as fol- lows; viz :		
For Clear lumber, 23,366 feet,	\$352 15	
" Com. do., 38,661 "	424 43	
" Transportation,	130 47	
	<hr/>	906 99
For sundry items of lumber (Lath 99,57)	281 14	
" Linseed oil,	52 29	
" Nails and hardware,	285 67	
" Locks and latches,	154 06	
" 20 bbls. water lime, (stucco,)	40 50	
" 217 bushels lime, "	54 25	
" 348 bbls. sand, " 6d,	21 75	
" 1297 yards stucco, at 3s.,	486 37	
" 65 bush. hair, (inside plaster)	25 62	
" 10 bbls. plaster, "	16 05	
" 531 1-2 bushels lime, "	132 81	
" 734 bbls. sand, "	39 00	
" 5281 yds. plastering, " 11c., and ex- tras, setting thimbles, &c.,	584 61	
" Window weights,	151 20	
" Carpenters' labor,	1,383 31	
" Painting,	112 58	

For Transportation,	47 70
" Sundry materials,	18 20
" " Labor,	140 86
" Conductors,	38 97
" Amount expended for Ex. Committee and included in their account,	210 12
" Amount expended for Laboratory, submit- ted with main building account,	425 52
" Am't expended for Laboratory, as per vouchers on hand,	739 13
" Bal. on Laboratory, carried to new acc't,	2,219 98
	<hr/>
	<u>\$16,350 00</u>

J. KEARSLEY,

Chairman Building Committee.

Detroit, December 1st, 1848.

INCORPORATED INSTITUTIONS.

There are several incorporated institutions which the Superintendent may be expected to notice, before closing this report.

By examining the Session Laws as far back as 1841, there appear to be *seventeen* incorporated literary institutions in the State. Of this number,

Five are subject to visitation by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and are required to make an annual report to him.—Some, on or before the 12th of October, and others on or before the 20th. These are,—The Adrian Academy, incorporated January 30th, 1846. The Woodstock Manual Labor Institute, incorporated February 15th, 1848. The Leoni Seminary, and the Olivet Institute, each of which was incorporated February 22d, 1848; and the Howell Academy, incorporated March 27th, 1848.

Three are required to make an annual report to the Superintendent,—one, on or before the 1st of November, and the other two, on or before the 10th; but they are not subject to visitation by him. These are,—The Vermontville Academical Association, incorporated April 28th, 1846; the White Pigeon Academy, incorporated March 12th, 1847; and the Clinton Institute, incorporated February 12th, 1846.

Eight are neither subject to visitation by the Superintendent, nor required to make any report to him. Of this number, three are female seminaries, and one a theological institution.

One,—the Michigan Central College,—it is the duty of the Superintendent to attend the examinations of, once in each year. It is also made his duty “to report at each annual Session of the Legislature the condition and prospects of said College.”

The Superintendent has received no communication from any of those institutions whose charters require an annual report to be made to him. He has visited the Michigan Central College, according to the requirements of law. The President has, by request, made a report to the Superintendent, though not required by law to do so. The following extract from his report will show the prospects and means of usefulness of said Institution.

* * Three years have now elapsed since the first building was erected for the accommodation of the Institution which had been located here in March, 1845. There are now belonging to the Institution, two College buildings, besides other real estate in the vicinity. These buildings are pleasantly situated on an elevated spot, surrounded by an area of ten acres, which are laid out for College grounds. They are located with reference to a Central building, directly between them; are well constructed, substantially built, of two high stories, and are 32 by 40 feet. They contain rooms for recitations, apparatus, library, &c., and for the accommodation of from 40 to 50 students. The rest of the students are furnished with rooms in the vicinity.

The Library consists of 1,500 volumes, valued at \$1,200. Besides many other standard works of great value, there are the Americana and Brittanica Encyclopedias, the latter of which cost \$175.

The Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus has been purchased at a cost of about \$1,000. It embraces a large Electrical Machine, with its accompaniments; Magic Lantern, with Astronomical slides; Orrery, Globes, splendid horse shoe magnet, air-pump, &c., &c.

The course of study is arranged in four departments: College, Preparatory, English or Teachers' Course, and Ladies' Course.

* * * * *

Our Catalogue contains the following summary of names:— College, 21; Preparatory, 65; English Course, 19; Ladies' Course, 58. We have classes in the first three years in College, and also in the Ladies' Course, and the first two years in the English Course. [It takes three years to complete this course.]

I pass now to speak of the Board of Instruction. And in the organization of this we shall not be understood, unless it be considered that we calculate on nothing short of a *College*. How soon we may reach the standard before us, time will decide. * * We are yet in our infancy; but it is our intention either here or elsewhere * * to have an Institution of as high a character as any in the country. We feel that as yet we are only in the embryo state. But in the organization of the Board of Instruction

we have reference to something more than at present our Charter allows us to be.

Our plan embraces the following Professorships,—sooner or later. 1st. President and Prof. of Moral Philosophy; 2d. Prof. of Int. Philosophy and Logic; 3d. Prof. of Ancient Languages; 4th. Prof. of Modern Languages; 5th. Prof. of Mathematics and Nat. Philosophy; 6th. Of Rhetoric and Belleslettres; 7th. Of Political Economy; 8th. Of Chemistry, Botany and Physiology; 9th. Geology and Mineralogy; 10th. Principal of Preparatory Department.

Of these ten, six are already chosen and have accepted their appointments. Besides these, we have at the head of the Female Department a lady eminently qualified for the post she occupies. * * * * *

The Institution owes about \$1,500, and has due, at the present moment, nearly \$3,000. Besides this, there are between ten and twelve thousand dollars due on subscription, to be paid hereafter. This we have designed to appropriate to the erection of a Central building. * * * * *

(Signed.)

E. B. FAIRFIELD.

*Michigan Central College, }
Spring Arbor, Dec. 25, 1848. }*

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ADJUTANT AND QUARTER MASTER GENERAL

OF THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN,

FOR THE YEAR 1848.

SECOND EDITION.

DETROIT:

**MUNGER & PATTISON, PRINTERS TO THE STATE:
1849.**

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE STATE

OF THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN

FOR THE YEAR 1910

SECOND EDITION

DETROIT:
WILSON & BELLING, PRINTERS TO THE STATE
1910

ADJUTANT AND QUARTER MASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Detroit, February 1, 1849.

IN compliance with the annexed resolutions of the Hon. the Senate and the House of Representatives of this State, this, the second edition of the Report of this Department is issued, as duly revised, and the several errors and omissions in the former Muster Rolls, corrected, in accordance to the latest returns obtained.

J. E. SCHWARZ,
Adjutant and Quarter Master General M. M.

Extract from Senate Journal.

SENATE CHAMBER, }
Lansing, Tuesday, January 9, 1849. }

Mr. DORT offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That extra copies of the annual report of the Adjutant and Quarter Master General, be printed for the use of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. THOMPSON, the blank was filled with the words "five hundred," and the resolution was then adopted.

Extract from the Journal of the House of Representatives.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, }
Lansing, Friday, January 19, 1849. }

Mr. CHITTENDEN offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That this House order five hundred extra copies of the Annual Report of the Adjutant and Quarter Master General to be printed.

On motion of Mr. PENNOYER, the vote by which the last resolution was adopted, was reconsidered.

Mr. PENNOYER then moved that the resolution be amended by striking out the words "five hundred," and inserting "one thousand," which motion prevailed, and the resolution as amended was then adopted.

LEGISLATURE, 1849.

No. 7.

REPORT.

ADJUTANT AND QUARTER MASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Detroit, December 1, 1848. }

To his Excellency, EPAPHRODITUS RANSOM,

Governor and Commander in Chief:

SIR:—This being the time fixed by law at which the Annual Report of this department are to be laid before you, I have the honor to state, in a detailed but concise manner, how the duties of this branch of the government have been administered during the present year.

During the month of April last, and in conformity with an act approved April 3d, the rooms heretofore occupied as an office and armory, were vacated, and removed to the state building. Some of these rooms were fitted up with gun racks, &c., as far as the small appropriation, (viz: \$50 for materials and labor,) would permit. The accumulation of arms and accoutrements is such as to require more rooms in said building to be prepared in the same manner, and therefore an additional appropriation is solicited. In connection with this subject, I beg leave to call your Excellency's attention to the fact, that during the month of September last, eleven thousand four hundred and ninety-three 10-00 dollars worth of *field artillery* has been received from the Federal government, being the balance for the year 1846, and the year 1847, of the quota due the state under the act of Congress of 1808, providing for arming the whole militia of the United States. The supplies received are based upon the re-

turns made annually to the general government, of the aggregate amount of our militia, active and inactive. The quota for any given year, is reckoned at a valuation in muskets, each musket being appraised at \$13, and is issued in arms and equipments, for cavalry, artillery, infantry or riflemen, at the option of the commander in chief, and is deliverable, free of expense of transportation, at such port on any navigable stream within the state, as shall be designated. Since my resuming this office, and since the year 1844, Michigan has received, in various military stores, the value of 2,255 10-13 muskets, equal to \$29,324 90-100, being an annual supply of 563 12-13 muskets, or about 7,331 22-100 dollars annually, as per abstract A. The quota for the present year will probably be about the same as that of 1847. It is this accumulation of ordnance and accompanying equipments, that requires immediate provision to be made for the erection or purchase of a *gun shed*. Notwithstanding no wooden building should ever be used for arsenal purposes, as they are manifestly unsafe, and none but *fire-proof* should be erected, still, at present the rare opportunity offers of obtaining a building at less than one third its original cost, and which, with a small expenditure, can be rendered suitable for storing cannon, caissons, &c., &c. Said building is adjacent to the State Armory, and situated on state land in this city, known as the old railroad depot. I would therefore respectfully recommend that a select committee of both houses of the Hon. the Legislature, be appointed to examine into these facts, and convince themselves of the necessity for the erection of a proper *fire proof building* on the said lot of land, or have power and authority to conclude the purchase of the above mentioned building, and thus enable me to remove, as speedily as possible, the field artillery and ordnance now stored in a warehouse on one of the wharves, at a very heavy rate of storage, and great risk from fire. For the gun carriages are dismounted and stored away, for want of room, in as small a compass as possible, and surrounded by hundreds of barrels of flour. Should said warehouse take fire, total destruction is evident. If the state have its own, and properly constructed gun shed, the field pieces can be completely mounted, and readily removed in

use of fire. Should it, however, be determined to continue the storing of said ordnance in merchant warehouses, I then most earnestly recommend the insuring all such property. Upon inquiry at the Insurance offices, I have been informed that said risk would not be taken for less than one-half per cent. For a detailed statement of the amount of property so stored, I beg leave to refer to abstract B. in the appendix.

During the month of July last, the eleven companies of volunteers called into the service of the United States by a requisition of the President, to serve during the war with Mexico, returned, and were mustered out of service. They consisted of the company of Brady Guards, which was stationed at Fort Mackinaw, and the 1st regiment of Michigan Volunteers, nine companies of which were for months garrisoned at Cordova, and one company encamped at Vera Cruz, in Mexico. Although the latter ten companies suffered greatly from the diseases of the climate, and death made sad havoc in their ranks, yet it is a matter of state pride and congratulation to know the commanding generals are unanimous in bestowing all due praise upon the volunteers of Michigan, excelled by none in soldier like bearing and discipline. The Colonel commanding the regiment has returned, and deposited in this office for safe keeping, the national as well as the regimental colors, which were presented to the regiment by the citizens of Detroit; also, several Mexican trophies, such as a flag staff, lance and escopette. In compliance with your Excellency's command, the general order (No. 24) was issued on the 17th July, welcoming the returned troops, and thanking them, on behalf of the state, for the spirit and patriotism evinced, and the strict discipline observed. Directions were given, that said order should be read by the captains to their companies, at the time the same were mustered out and paid off. The complete muster roll of each company will show their numerical strength the time when sickness caused individuals to be sent to hospitals, the deaths, desertions, and other casualties of war, as per abstract G.

I regret to be again compelled to complain of the imperfect mode of some, and in many instances, total neglect of the civil

authorities, (viz: county and township clerks and assessors,) to make returns of the numerical strength of the inactive or enrolled militia, as provided by the act approved May, 1846, in Chap. 14, secs. 9, 10 and 11, and notwithstanding the attention of these functionaries was called by me to their assigned duties as early as the 8th of April, in newspaper notices, still this year, not only few townships, but entire counties have failed to transmit their returns. I have, therefore, issued a circular to the different Brigadier Generals within whose Brigades such wilful neglect occurred, to see the same amended, or to proceed according to sec. 12, to enforce the law against those delinquents. But I regret to be compelled to state that all the commanding generals except Brigadier General A. D. Crane, of the 4th Brigade, and Major General M. W. Southworth, of the 9th Division, are equally in default, not only on account of their remissness to enforce the law made obligatory on them, but also as to their total neglect of making annual Division or Brigade returns through their Brigade or Division Inspectors.

In order to provide against the state suffering from these neglects in future, by not being able to show the whole numerical strength of persons liable to military duty, I was compelled to quote, in all cases of this year's delinquency, the returns of last year, if in my possession, as will appear by reference to Abstract C. Townships which have omitted to make returns for two years, are marked by daggers, (†) and those of this year marked (*).

The inactive or enrolled militia are exhibited by counties and divisions in said abstract C, and the following table for the years 1847 and 1848, shows the increase or decrease since the first named year, as consolidated:

COUNTIES.	1947.		1948.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.		REMARKS.
	LIABLE.	EXEMPT.	LIABLE.	EXEMPT.	LIABLE.	EXEMPT.	LIABLE.	EXEMPT.	
<i>First Division,</i>	3,316	161	3,364	214	48	53			
<i>Second Division,</i>	2,986	244	3,181	111	195			133	
Wayne,									
Washenaw,									
Oakland,	2,832		2,918		86				
Livingston,	1,455		1,829		344				
Clinton,	353		423		70				
Genesee,	823		949		126				
Saginaw,	261		353						
Shiawassee,	634		634						
Lapeer,	755		813	17	58	17	45		No returns for 1948.
Macomb,	1,596	88	1,559			88	73		
St. Clair,	1,174	11	1,101	11					
Monroe,	1,104	120	1,104	120					
Lenawee,	2,194	78	2,558	42	404			36	
Calhoun,	1,925		2,074	23	149	23			
Hillsdale,	1,690		1,649						
Branch,	1,399		1,497		98				
St. Joseph,	1,780	73	1,590	73					
Van Buren,	627		747		120				
Berrien,	884	6	884	6					
Cass,	1,249		1,199						

COUNTIES.	1847.		1848.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.		REMARKS.
	LIABLE.	EXEMPT.	LIABLE.	EXEMPT.	LIABLE.	EXEMPT.	LIABLE.	EXEMPT.	
<i>Eighth Division.</i>	Kalamazoo,	1,307	1	1,307					No returns for 1848.
	Kent,	1,016		1,016					" " "
	Ottawa,	295		295					" " "
	Allegan,	577		604	27				" " "
	Barry,	491		491					" " "
<i>Ninth Division</i>	Ionia,	552		527					" " "
	Jackson,	1,745	84	2,035	29		25		No returns, except for the township of Lyons.
	Eaton,	722		753	31				
	Ingham,	907		1,014	117				
	Mackinaw,	182		182					
<i>Attached to the 16th Regiment of the Line.</i>	Chippewa,								No returns for 1847 and 1848.
	Houghton,								
	Ontonagon,								
	Marquette,								
	Stchoolcraft,								
	35,650	866	38,800	642	2,150	181	143	224	

By the returns obtained, with those liable to military duty as yet omitted to be returned, as well as the strength of the active or volunteer militia, an aggregate of 60,135 men appears, which, if the returns be more accurately taken and made by the assessors the next year, ought to be exceeded by upwards of 3,000 or 3,500 men, being, in addition to the emigration, the access of the returned and discharged volunteers from the service of the United States, as shown by Abstract G, the majority of whom reside in this state.

I have to solicit the wisdom of the Legislature to correct this evil, either by some more stringent, compulsory law, or by allowing the assessors a small stipend for the extra duty of registering names of individuals liable to do military duty, say— dollars for every hundred men, or otherwise. Imperfectly as the duty is now performed, I am of opinion the state will lose more in one year by the diminished quota of arms to be received as due from the general government, than so small a compensation would amount to in the successive years.

To show the inaccuracy of the returns, I will quote only those of the several wards in the city of Detroit; the population of which has been considerably increased during the last few years, particularly by citizens liable to military duty.

Returns of 1847.	Liable.	Exempt.	Returns of 1848.	Liable.	Exempt
1st Ward,	504			293	
2d "	372			335	
3d "	256			270	122
4th "	112			150	
5th "	149	29		78	
6th "	172	41		198	
7th "				42	
	1866	70		1366	122

Thus, in my returns this year, will be found a deficiency of 499 men in this city alone. The counties of Monroe, Shiawassee, St. Joseph, Berrien, Kalamazoo, Kent, Ottawa, Barry, Mackinaw, Chippewa, Houghton, Ontonagon, Marquette, Schoolcraft and Ionia have made no returns whatever, excepting the latter, which

returned the township of Lyons only. Although the repeal of sections 1 to 8, in chapter 14, abolishing the annual tax of 25 cents for the support of the volunteer militia of the state, has given satisfaction to those liable to a similar tax, yet it has produced dissatisfaction among the majority of volunteer companies, who look to even that small compensation to each member as a sort of stimulus to exertion.

As the law now stands, there are in truth very few encouragements to volunteers, compared with the outlay for uniforming and the expenses generally attending the keeping up of a volunteer corps.

Owing to this, more than any other cause, but two new volunteer companies have been organized during this year, viz: the Montgomery Guards of Monroe, and the Peninsula Guards (Artillery) at Kalamazoo. It is therefore to be hoped that the auspicious day may not be far distant, when sec. 4 in chap. 10, of our state constitution shall be amended by striking out the following words of said section, to wit: "*and the money which shall be paid by persons as an equivalent for exemption from military duty,*" shall be exclusively applied to the support of said (Township) Libraries.

Until this is done, or some greater encouragement offered to volunteers, the formation of new companies, or even the keeping up the old ones, will be difficult, and but few young men, even of those imbued with the proper martial spirit, and who have actually seen service can be induced to enlist or aid in sustaining volunteer companies. Therefore, until the constitution is thus amended, the present volunteer system must be considered a failure. The truth is, this system is defective, and has no permanent or substantial basis. It resembles a pyramid resting upon its apex, which shores and supports fail to keep erect.

I attended during the year the inspections and reviews, as well as to the martial exercises of the following volunteer companies and the following counties:

In Wayne County, at Detroit.

The Scott Guards, Capt. Frederick Rueble commanding.

In Monroe County, at Monroe.

The Monroe City Guards, Capt. Ira R. Grosvenor; Cass Guards, Capt. Frederick Waldorf.

At Newport.

The Cass Infantry, Capt. G. Hooker.

In Washtenaw, at Ann Arbor.

The Washtenaw Guards, Capt. Charles H. Cavill, Clinton Guards, Capt. Thomas Kies, Jr., Montgomery Guards, Captains Johnson.

A great degree of improvement in practical knowledge and practice, was quite apparent, in the several corps on parade, with the exception of the Cass Infantry attached to the 18th Regiment of the Line, of the township of Ash, in Monroe county. This company, on account of inattention to drill, the bad state in which their uniforms, and especially the arms are kept, and also for the deficiency in the prescribed number of members, I respectfully recommend to be disbanded.

For the latter mentioned cause, the following companies are liable to be disbanded.

The Wayne Rifle Company of the 3d Regiment, Livonia Highland Rifle company of the 4th Regiment; also the Constantine Artillery and St. Joseph Cavalry, have been liable to be disbanded, as per statement of Major General Charles A. Hopkins, prior to his resignation.

Abstract D. in appendix, exhibits the appointments, promotions and resignations since my last annual report of December 1st, 1847.

Several applications have been made during the year for permission to organize volunteer *artillery companies*, provided field pieces and caissons could be furnished. But as heretofore, the state was in possession only of six pieces of six pound brass cannon, and those all issued and in use, the granting of these applications had been deferred until now, as by your Excellency's decision, to draw the additional receipt of the seventeen pieces of brass cannon of that calibre, the policy of having artillery companies located chiefly on the frontier, rather than in the in-

terior, can now be abandoned, and issues of artillery arms and ordnance with more safety and facility granted to the latter companies, so soon as they have erected the proper armories and houses for the safe and convenient storing of these valuable arms.

Due attention has been bestowed during the year upon collecting the arms of disbanded companies, and from those who are careless or unwilling to take proper care of the same.

Although arms and accoutrements are always issued to new companies, upon the express condition that such companies are to defray the expenses of transportation to and from their respective beats, in case of such arms being recalled, yet, experience has proved, that delinquent companies very seldom return arms in good order and condition, or defray the expense of re-transportation. And, inasmuch as there are no funds at the disposal of this department, for such and other incidental expenses, I have again to renew my request of last year, urged also by some of my predecessors, viz: the propriety of placing at the disposal of this department a small sum of money for incidental expenses, such as transportation, pay for laborers, cartage, &c. As heretofore stated, the sum need not be large, and would prevent much trouble and vexation, as these disbursements are made to a class of citizens who can ill afford to do this work on credit, or to wait from the meeting of one legislature to another for the necessary appropriations to be granted.

Authority and an appropriation are also required for the employment during a part of each year, of a good practical armorer or gunsmith, whose duty it should be, under the superintendence of this office, to repair and refit those muskets and arms, returned in an unserviceable state, and which, with a view to proper economy, would be rendered as good as new, either by oiling or entire cleaning. In case further repairs are needed, the component parts of the muskets damaged and thus rendered unfit, might be supplied by the General Government annually by a requisition on account of our quota, in lieu of muskets entire, and thus new locks or other deficient parts might be obtained at a

much less rate than they could be manufactured, and in this manner these damaged or broken muskets can be restored at a moderate expense to their full value and usefulness.

Abstract E. exhibits the annual return of the whole numerical strength of the militia of the State of Michigan, active and enrolled, for the year 1848—as well as of the arms and accoutrements, duplicates of which will be duly forwarded to the President of the United States, as prescribed by act of Congress.

In closing this my report, I should do injustice to my own feelings, did I not embrace this opportunity of returning to your Excellency my unfeigned thanks for the great confidence and support you have been pleased to afford me, trusting that the discharge of my official duties may meet your Excellency's approbation, and not have been unprofitable to the State.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. E. SCHWARZ,

Adjutant and Quarter Master General.

APPENDIX.

ABSTRACT A.

Arms and accoutrements received from the United States from the year 1844, to 1847, inclusive.

		D LLS. CTS.	
1844, July 31.	160 muskets and accoutrements,	equal to 419 7-13 muskets	5454
	160 Rifles, do		
1845, Oct. 20.	400 Pistols,	equal to 480 12-13	6252
	400 cavalry sabres,		
	400 sets of cavalry accoutrements complete		
1846, Aug. 29.	2 caissons,	equal to 471 3-13	6126
	2 axes felling,		
	2 do picks,		
	2 tar buckets, (sheet iron,)		
	2 spare poles,		
	2 do wheels,		
	2 do handspikes,		
	6 tow hooks,		
	2 sets artillery harness,		
	2 wheel horses,		
	2 do leaders,		
	260 muskets, contract bright, (1st class model of 1822,)		
	260 wipers,	equal to 471 3-13	6126
	26 ball screws,		
	36 spring vices,		
	260 spare flint caps,		
	16 packing boxes,		
	460 infantry cartridge,		
	boxes and plates,		
	620 cartridge box belts and plates,		
	620 bayonet scabbards and frogs,		
	620 waist belts and plate,		
	620 gunslings,		
	620 brushes and picks,		
Carried forward,		1871 9-13	17,832

Brought forward,		1371 9-13	17,832	
1847 Sept. 30.	17 six pdr. brass guns, net w't 15018 lbs. at 40 cts. per lb.		6007	20
"	" 17 six pdr field carriages, stdc pat'n, \$281 each	equal to 884 1-13	4777	
"	" 17 sets of implements and equipments complete, \$36 70-100 per set		623	90
"	" 17 cannon locks percussion, \$5 each		85	
		2255 10-13	29,324	10

ABSTRACT B.

Invoice of ordnance stores turned over by Sanders Lansing, Jr., Military store keeper, &c. to James H. Hooker, proprietor of the Troy and Ohio line of canal boats, for transportation to Gen. J. E. Schwarz, Adjutant and Quarter Master General of Michigan, at Detroit, in obedience to order for supplies, No. 206, and now in store at the warehouse of Armstrong & Co. at Detroit:

NO. OF PACKAGE.	QUANTITY	CONTENTS.	gross weights pounds.	dolls	cts
Boxes No. 18 to 34		17 six pound brass guns, viz: 2 of Alger's, No. 2 and 60 3 of Ames, 1, 2 and 187 4 do 224 to 227 8 do 223 to 380 Nett weight 15018 lbs. at 40 cts. per lb	1759 2642 3336 7061		
Carriages 1 to 17		17 six pound field carriages stock patterns \$281 each	28780	6007	20
1 package in each gun box No. 1, 2, 3		17 cannon locks (percussion) at \$5 each	47	4477	85
" " 8 5 3		34 six pounder sponges and rammers			
" " 6 7 1		17 field worms and stavers			
" " 1 1 1		17 tar buckets (sheet iron)			
" " 4		17 sponge do do do			
		17 linstocks			
		17 port-fire stocks			
		17 do shears			
		17 do cases	2058	623	96
		34 gunner's haversacks			
		17 tube pouches			
" " 3		17 priming horns			
" " 4		17 do wires			
" " 6 7		34 thumb stalls			
" " 4		17 prolonges			
" " 1		17 vent covers (leather)			
" " 2 2		17 target seals			
" " 1 2 3		17 tow hooks			
" " 3 9		34 six pounder sponge covers			
" " 8		35 handspikes, trail			
" " 4		17 elevating screws			
" " 10		17 gunners gimlets			
		17 vent punches			
		linch pins and washers			
		Total weights and value	47440	11493	110

GEN. J. E. SCHWARZ, ADJT GEN. OF STATE OF MICHIGAN.

ABSTRACT C.

ENROLLED MILITIA OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN.
AS RETURNED FOR THE YEAR 1848.IN THE FIRST DIVISION.—*Wayne County.*

WARDS AND TOWNSHIPS	Pop'ation	Liabie.	Ex'mt	REMARKS.
Detroit, 1st Ward,		293		
" 2d "		335		
" 3d "		270	122	
" 4th "	13,065	150		
" 5th "		78		
" 6th "		198		
" 7th "	no census	42		
Hamtramck	2,259	129		
Springwells	1,576	103		
Greenfield	1,221	142		
Redford	1,471	185		
Livonia	1,353	96	82	
Plymouth	2,602	159		
Canton	1,225	105		
Nankin	1,425	129		
Dearborn	1,313	144		
Ecorse	851	80		
Romulus	605	99		
Van Buren	1,262	136		
Sumpter	315	54		
Huron*	377	50		
Brownstown	811	101		
Monguagon*	556	90		
Taylor	no census	42		
Gross Point	" "	154		
	31,737	3,364	214	

SECOND DIVISION.—*Washtenaw County.*

Ann Arbor*	4,143	611		
Augusta*	595	90		
Bridgewater	1,073	114		
Dexter	775	106		
Freedom	1,222	95		
Lima	966	139		
Lodi*	1,154	161		
Lyndon†	763			
Manchester	1,279	262	51	No returns for 2 years.
Northfield	1,070	88		
Pittsfield	1,197	139		
Salem	1,424	101		
Saline	1,636	158		
Scio	1,737	210		
Sharon	800	132		

SECOND DIVISION.—*Washtenaw County (Continued)*

WARDS AND TOWNSHIPS	Pop'ation	Liabie.	Ex'mt	REMARKS.
Superior*	1,267	96		
Sylvan	865	97		
Webster	950	74		
York	1,312	100	60	
Ypsilanti	2,651	407		
	26,728	3,181	111	

THIRD DIVISION.—*Oakland County.*

Groveland	910	80	
Independence	1,281	133	
Brandon*	691	76	
Addison	729	89	
Bloomfield	1,739	165	
Commerce*	1,465	92	
Farmington	1,757	171	
White Lake	726	93	
West Bloomfield	1,217	92	
Royal Oak*	970	48	
Oxford*	874	161	
Novi	1,529	109	
Lyon	1,195	168	
Orion	1,030	115	
Milford	1,362	291	
Troy	1,589	110	
Holly	657	58	
Rose	750	53	
Waterford	1,017	127	
Southfield	1,240	142	
Oakland	674	74	
Highland	994	71	
Springfield*	373	103	
Avon	1,834	152	
Pontiac	2,879	145	
	30,241	2,918	

THIRD DIVISION.—*Livingston County.*

Unadilla	946	145	
Brighton	922	129	
Putnam*	887	199	
Green Oak	884	106	
Hartland	831	148	
Deerfield	697	82	
Tyrone	676	115	
Marion	601	107	
Iosco	552	62	
Hamburg	780	150	
Howell	708	218	
Osceola	708	78	

THIRD DIVISION.—*Livingston County (Continued)*

WARDS AND TOWNSHIPS	Pop'ation	Liabie	Ex'mt	REMARKS.
Tuscola	418	82		
Handy	301	65		
Conway	270	43		
Genoa*	610	100		
	10,737	1,829		

THIRD DIVISION.—*Clinton County.*

Bath	151	13		
Dewitt*	418	77		
Watertown	198	34		
Eagle	364	62		
Victory†	229			No returns for 2 years.
Olive	159	27		
Riley	134	18		
Westphalia	401	44		
Ovid	102	31		
Bingham	72	28		
Bengal	49	11		
Dallas	108	21		
Daplen†	213			
Essex	198	20		
Green Bush	105	19		
Lebanon	114	18		
	3,060	423		

THIRD DIVISION.—*Genesee County.*

Flushing	1,211	93		
Richfield*	427	51		
Genesee*	843	103		} No returns for two- years.
Thortford†	172			
Argentine†	384			
Grand Blanc*	1,029	74		
Flint	2,004	295		
Gaines*	156	30		
Davidson	203	55		
Forrest*	126	26		
Fenton*	953	90		
Vienna	342	22		
Atlas	780	110		
Mumday†	632			} No returns for two years.
Clayton†	} no census taken as yet			
Pewogawink†				
	9,266	949		

THIRD DIVISION.—*Saginaw County.*

WARDS AND TOWNSHIPS	Pop'ation	Liabie.	Ex'mt	REMARKS.
Saginaw	598	178		
Faymouth	21	9		
Bridgeport		28		
Hampton	194	33		
Tittabawassee	254	50		
Tuscola	104	33		
Northampton	47	22		
	1,217	353		

THIRD DIVISION.—*Shiawassee County.*

Woodland†	171			No returns received this year.
New Haven†	103			
Birmingham*	560	81		
Owasso*	418	98		
Vernon*	507	62		
Perry*	197	26		
Scioto*	181	33		
Antrim†	167			
Middlebury*	59	18		
Shiawassee*	650	127		
Venice*	97	30		
Caledonia*	331	84		
Burns*	488	75		
	3,821	634		

THIRD DIVISION.—*Lapeer County.*

Marathon	230	33		
Mayfield	266	40		
Metamora	567	78		
Attica	409	40	17	
Hadley	607	106		
Lapeer	858	144		
Dryden*	900	122		
Elba	219	47		
Almont	1,258	193		
Oregon	no census	10		
	5,314	813	17	

FOURTH DIVISION.—*Macomb County.*

Clinton*	1,762	235		
Ray*	1,166	100		
Arnada	1,070	125		
Bruce	1,375	150		
Shelby	1,293	137		
Sterling	831	83		
Washington	1,517	138		
Harrison	528	89		

FOURTH DIVISION.—*Macomb County (Continued)*

WARDS AND TOWNSHIPS	P'p'l'ation	Liab'l.	Ex'm't	REMARKS.
Erin	721	79		
Warren*	421	41		
Richmond*	315	116		
Lenox	513	66		
Chesterfield*	845	92		
Macomb	652	99		
	13,491	1,550		

FOURTH DIVISION.—*St. Clair County.*

Port Huron*	1,198	203		
St. Clair*	1,009	213		
China*	870	101		
Cottreville	727	102	3	
Clyde	438	70		
Burchville*	353	57		
Ira	392	39		
Clay	269	63		
Columbus*	315	40	8	
Wales	114	22		
Berlin*	476	42		
Riley†	334			No returns for 2 years.
Lexington	1,635	91		
Worth		58		
	7,566	1,101	11	

FIFTH DIVISION.—*Monroe County.*

Ash*	1,381	208		
Exeter*	276	55	2	
London*	594	68	61	
Milan*	438	82		
Dundee†	1,005		2 years.	
Raisinville*	877	130		
Frenchtown†	981		} more- turns for 2 years	No returns received this year.
Monroe*	864			
Monroe City†	2,496			
La Salle*	1,500	99	57	
Ida*	442	68		
Summerfield*	476	52		
Whiteford*	564	59		
Bedford*	849	121		
Erie*	1,016	162		
	13,287	1,104	120	

FIFTH DIVISION.—*Lenawee County.*

WARDS AND TOWNSHIPS	P'p'lacion	Liablc.	Ex'mt	REMARKS.
Adrian	2,321	304		
Blissfield*	860	126		
Cambridge*	817	89		
Dover	1,116	79		
Franklin	1,163	84		
Fairfield	1,204	160	35	
Hudson*	956	153		
Medina	1,176	193		
Madison	1,176			
Macon	925	54		
Ogden*	420	40		
Palmyra	1,118	176		
Raisin*	1,216	130		
Riga*	139	30		
Ridgeway	561	83	1	
Rome	1,460	222		
Rollin*	952	119	6	
Seneca*	849	117		
Tecumseh	2,624	355		
Woodstock*	766	78		
	22,918	2,598	42	

SIXTH DIVISION.—*Calhoun County.*

Homer*	880	127		
Clarendon*	692	123		
Tekonsha	530	85		
Burlington†	659			No returns for 2 years
Athens	375	62		
Leroy*	582	104		
Newton*	387	60		
Fredonia*	538	53		
Eckford*	711	91		
Lee	202			
Albion*	1,359	172		
Sheridan	816	105		
Marengo*	1,009	118		
Marshall*	2,395	374		
Emmet	1,134	169		
Battle Creek*	1,665	258		
Bedford	432	74	23	
Penfield*	518	53		
Convis†	539			
Clarence*	326	46		
	14,402	2,074	23	

SIXTH DIVISION.—*Hillsdale County.*

WARDS AND TOWNSHIPS	Pop'ation	Liabie.	Ex'mt	REMARKS.
Camden*	345	56		No returns for 2 years.
Woodbridge	217	43		
Rowland*	324	54		
Dwight†	277			
Fayette	1,720	394		
Wheatland	1,125	105		
Pittsford*	833	113		
Reading*	620	78		
Adams	792	112		
Summersett	776	120		
Allen	704	111		
Cambria	421	67		
Florida*	499	88		
Moscow	883	93		
Litchfield*	929	166		
Scipio	644	49		
Ransom				
	11,111	1,649		

SIXTH DIVISION.—*Branch County.*

Algansee	782	63	
Butler	469	62	
Brownson	561	79	
Batavia	636	104	
Bethel	449	121	
Noble	434	53	
Ovid	393	99	
Quincy	841	129	
Cold Water	1,467	144	
Girard	675	170	
Gilead	420	60	
Kinderhook	282	57	
Matteson	333	72	
Sherwood*	613	79	
Union*	715	144	
California	no census	62	
	9,064	1,497	

SEVENTH DIVISION.—*St. Joseph County.*

White Pigeon*	787	103	8	No returns received this year.
Nottawa	964	107		
Dockport*	673	178		
Colon*	883	114		
Flowerfield†	429			
Motteville	581	74		
Toll River	461	79		
Sherman†	252			

SEVENTH DIVISION.—*St. Joseph County (Continued)*

WARDS AND TOWNSHIPS	Pop ⁿ ation	Liab ^{le}	Ex ^t mt	REMARKS.
Sturges*	957	128		No returns received this year.
Fabius*	370	84		
Burr Oak*	421	82	15	
Constantine	1,042	202	45	
Park*	567	101		
Leonidas*	663	101		
Florence*	739	113	5	
Menden*	603	114		
	10,080	1,580	73	

SEVENTH DIVISION.—*Van Buren County.*

Almonee*	162	44	
Arlington*	51	24	
Antwerp	265	122	
Bloomington	51	12	
Columbia*	42	36	
Decatur*	54	15	
Hamilton*	131	34	
Hartford	96	44	
Keeler*	119	66	
Lawrence*	137	43	
Lafayette*	333	192	
Porter	161	68	
South Haven	62	28	
Waverly	40	19	
	3,743	747	

SEVENTH DIVISION.—*Berrien County.*

Bertrand†	1,395			No returns receiv'd this year.
New Buffalo*	406	70		
Galien*	141	32		
Wesan*	155	34		
Buchanan*	630	138		
Oronoko*	665	80		
Bainbridge*	613	54		
Pipe Stone*	277	46		
Royalton*	284	62		
St. Joseph*	628	113	6	
Benton*	237	52		
Berrien*	564	101		
Niles†	1,935			
Lake*	Cens ^s not ta- ken as yet.	28		
Watervleit*		49		
Hager*		25		
	7,865	884	6	

SEVENTH DIVISION.—*Cass County.*

WARDS AND TOWNSHIPS	Pop'ation	Liabie.	Ex'mt	REMARKS.
Ontwa*	636	93		
Pokagon*	618	92		
Wayne*	474	67		
Milton	478	62		
Jefferson*	684	145		
La Grange	1,030	176		
Volina*	531	74		
Silver Creek*	335	51		
Newberry	232	59		
Marcellus	187	46		
Calvin†	559			No returns for 2 years.
Howard*	622	92		
Penn†	536			
Mason*	398	86		
Porter*	948	156		
	8,007	1,199		

EIGHTH DIVISION.—*Kalamazoo County.*

Cooper*	482	84		No returns received this year.
Richland*	638	114		
Alamo*	307	34		
Attemo	408	30		
Comstock*	945	117		
Portage	547	34		
Prairie Ronde*	720	102		
Schoolcraft*	1,089	187		
Texas*	352	39		
Pavillion*	407	31	1	
Kalamazoo*	1,943	287		
Ross*	419	78		
Charleston*	390	102		
Climax†	464			
Brady	581	69		
Wakeshma†	no census			
	10,163	1,307	1	

EIGHTH DIVISION.—*Kent County.*

WARDS AND TOWNSHIPS	Pop'ation	Liabie.	Ex'mt	REMARKS.
Grand Rapids,*	1,510	210		No RETURNS RECEIVED THIS YEAR.
Walker,*	1,122	153		
Byron,*	493	109		
Paris,*	485	83		
Plainfield,*	565	83		
Courtland,†	400			
Vergennes,*	850	135		
Ada †	497			
Galedonia,*	127	27		
Muskegon,†	104			
Gratten,		57		
Sparta,		30		
Churchtown,†				
Newaggon,†	no census.			
Wabacis,*		74		
Alpine,*		55		
	6,153	1,006		

EIGHTH DIVISION.—*Ottawa County.*

Georgetown,*	133	30		No returns received this year
Talmadge,†	352			
Polkton,*	98	9		
Oceana county,†	45			
Norton,*	362	142		
Muskegon,†	119			
Ottawa,*	329	60		
Wright,*	no census.	54		
Holland,†				
	1,417	295		

EIGHTH DIVISION.—*Allegan County.*

Allegan,	861	142		No returns for 2 years. " " " "
Gun Plain,	516	97		
Newark,	241	40		
Manlius,	84	11		
Watson,*	207	36		
Martin,*	235	52		
Trowbridge,*	218	40		
Otsego,	509	98		
Wayland,†	134			
Monterey,		27		
Dorr,†	Census not taken			
Ganges,		49		
Leighton,		12		
	2,941	604		

EIGHTH DIVISION.—*Barry County.*

WARDS AND TOWNSHIPS	P'p'lotion	Liabie.	Ex'mt	REMARKS.
Thornapple,*	179	151		No returns received this year
Yankee Springs,†	220			
Prairieville,*	437	53		
Woodland,*	205	55		
Carlton,†	218			
Irving,*	139	15		
Hastings,*	226	74		
Johnstown,*	284	43		
Barry,*	213	49		
Assyria,*	208	32		
Castleton,*	200	19		
Maple Grove,†	} Census not yet taken.			
Orangeville,†				
	2,602	491		

EIGHTH DIVISION.—*Ionia County.*

Lyons,	705	96		No returns received this year.
Berlin,*	348	62		
Orange,†	348			
Boston,*	241	56		
Keene,†	390			
Ronald,†	201			
Montcalm,*	161	76		
North Plain,*	264	26		
Ionia,†	654			
Otisco,*	608	125		
Danby,†	150			
Libeway,†	400			
Easton,*	278	39		
Portland,†	654			
Orleans,*	} Census not yet taken.	46		
Odessa,*		21		
	5,003	527		

NINTH DIVISION.—*Jackson County.*

Pulaski,	653	79	
Hanover,	931	87	
Liberty,	692	112	
Columbia,	189	122	
Napoleon,	1,255	181	
Grass Lake,	1,342	111	
Leoni,	1,331	173	
Concord,	901	171	
Sandstone,	789	102	
Spring Arbor,	935	139	
Waterloo,	922	120	
Springport,	476	73	
Rives,	550	73	

EIGHTH DIVISION.—*Ionia County, (Continued.)*

WARDS AND TOWNSHIPS	P'p'l'ation	Li'ble.	Ex'mt	REMARKS.
Tompkins,	341	53		
Jackson,	3,427	303	29	
Parma,	769	142		
Henrietta,	422	44		
	16,825	2,085	29	

NINTH DIVISION.—*Eaton County.*

Tyler,	680	122		
Brookfield,	147	35		
Walton,	286	79		
Bellevue,*	653	102		
Kalamo,*	256	30		
Carmel,	288	67		
Eaton,	397	86		
Eaton Rapids,†	457			
Windsor,*	122	31		
Benton,	186	34		
Chester,*	201	33		
Vermontville,	272	42		
Gunfield,*	112	22		
Roxana,*	166	34		
Oneida,*	280	30		
Delta,†	110			
	4,613	753		

No returns received for 2 years.

" " "

NINTH DIVISION.—*Ingham County.*

Stockbridge,	552	80		
Ingham,	534	120		
White Oak,*	422	71		
Aurarius,	318	60		
Delhi,	343	59		
Meridian,	169	49		
Bunkerhill,	226	49		
Leslie,	509	54		
Phelpstown,	191	51		
Le Roy,	164	33		
Lock,	213	42		
Vevay,	604	110		
Wheatland,	180	26		
Alledon,	296	53		
Onandago,	559	84		
Lansing,*	88	73		
	5,267	1,014		

*Attached to the 16th Regiment of the Line.***MACKINAW COUNTY.**

WARDS AND TOWNSHIPS	Pop'lat'n.	Liab.	Ex'int	REMARKS.
Holmes,*	1,151	138		} No returns for 2 years.
St. Ignace,*	234	44		
Moran,†	281			
Peane,†	no census.			
	1,666	182		

CHIPPEWA COUNTY.

St. Marys,†	1,017			No returns for 2 years.
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HOUGHTON COUNTY.

Copper Harbor,	} no census.			} no returns.
Eagle Harbor,				
Houghton,				
Portage,				
Algonquin,				
L'Ance,				
Isle Royal,				

ONTONAGON COUNTY.

Ontonagon,	no census			} No returns.
Pewassee,				

MARQUETTE COUNTY.

Marquette,	no census			No returns.
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SCHOOLCRAFT COUNTY.

Grand Island.	no census			No returns.
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ABSTRACT D.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS, SINCE MY LAST
ANNUAL REPORT OF DECEMBER 1ST 1847.

In the General Staff.

Isaac D. Toll, of St. Joseph; Henry L. Whipple, Ingham;
John H. Harmon, Wayne; Thornton F. Broadhead, Oakland;
Aids De Camp to the Commander in Chief. J. Whitely Breeze,
Military Secretary to commander in chief, from Jan. 8, 1848.

FIRST DIVISION,

1st Brigade.

Major Noah Cowles, promoted to Lieutenant Colonel 1st Regiment, vice J. M. Williams resigned, February 15th 1848. Captain Keniston Dygert, Major, vice N. Cowles promoted; Paul Gies, 2d Lieutenant Scott Guards, vice L. Kunze resigned, June 19th, 1848.

SECOND DIVISION,

3d Brigade.

Charles H. Cavell, Captain, William A. Hatch, 1st Lieutenant, Marshall Parker, David Kenning, 2d Lieutenants, Washtenaw Guards, 5th Regiment, February 22d, 1848.

4th Brigade.

Norman A. Phelps, Colonel, James Davis, Lieutenant Colonel, Calvin T. Fillmore, Major 7th Regiment, October 12th, 1848. Sidney L. Derby, Brigade Quarter Master; Daniel Hosler, Judge Advocate; Garra B. Noble, Inspector; John H. Shepard, Aid de Camp; May 6th, 1848.

THIRD DIVISION.

6th Brigade.—Second Battalion National Guards.

George Hartsuff, Adjutant; Theron Winans, Paymaster; Andrew Hood, Quarter Master; Charles W. Haze, Surgeon; Jas. P. Foster, Surgeon's Mate; June 8th, 1847.

Samuel G. Ives, Captain of Livingston Troops; Edward B. Tyler, 1st Lieutenant; Van Ranseller T. Angel, Sylvester G. Noble, 2d Lieutenants; June 5th, 1847.

Major L. Chubb, Captain, Company B; Leonard Noble, 1st

Lieutenant; Henry P. Bennet, John Swartout, 2d Lieutenants; May 6th, 1847.

Asa Shattuck, Captain, Co. C.; May 6th, 1847.

Elijah F. Burt, 2d Lieutenant; Oct. 15th, 1845.

18th Brigade.

Joseph Davids, Captain Corrunna Guards, vice E. J. Van Buren, resigned; May 3d, 1848.

FIFTH DIVISION.

9th Brigade.

William Van Miller, Paymaster 18th Regiment; Henry Grinnel, Quarter Master; William Addison Noble, Adjutant; January 22d, 1848.

Ira R. Grosvenor, Captain Monroe City Guards; Nathan N. Kendall, 1st Lieutenant; George Sturdevan, James Darrab, 2d Lieutenants; June 1st, 1848.

James McBride, Captain Montgomery Guards; James Sheever, 1st Lieutenant; Lawrence Mains, Patrick Daily, 2d Lieutenants; February 22d, 1848.

10th Brigade.—First Battalion, National Guards.

Daniel Sinclair, Brigadier General, vice Frederick W. Macy resigned; April 1st, 1848.

Charles M. Crosswell, Captain Adrian Guards, vice D. Hicks resigned; Frederick Hart, 1st Lieutenant; January 7th, 1848.

Julius J. Holmes, Captain, Tecumseh Troop Flying Artillery; Thomas Cummins, 1st Lieutenant, Collins Davis, William J. Snell, 2d Lieutenants; May 13th, 1847.

Joseph L. Kies, Jr., Captain Clinton Guards; Joseph Tucker, 1st Lieutenant; David Woodard, Linns F. Stevens; 2d Lieuts. May 20th, 1848.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

14th Brigade.

Thomas Love, 1st Lieutenant Union Greys; vice, George Kinnerd, promoted, Willard S. Bostwick, 2d Lieutenant; vice, Love, promoted, October 2d, 1847.

EIGHTH DIVISION.

15th Brigade.

Charles E. Stuart, Brigadier General; Garret A. Vansickell, Colonel 29th Regiment; Harry A. King, Colonel 30th Regiment; May 14th, 1848.

William B. Clark, Capt. Peninsula Guards, (Artillery,) J. W. Breese, 1st Lieutenant; Samuel P. Cobb, Alexander Cameron, 2d Lieutenants.

16th Brigade.

Wm. A. Richmond, Brigadier General; Joseph Fisk, Colonel 31st Regiment, George Martin, Colonel 32d Regiment; Joseph Miller, Jr., Division Judge Advocate; W. R. Watson, Division Pay Master; George Kidder, Division Quarter Master; Miles J. Loss, Division Inspector; Alexander Sheldon, Aid de Camp to Major General; Aaron Chichester, Aid de Camp to Major General, May 4th, 1848.

NINTH DIVISION.

Brigadier General Mason W. Southworth, to be Major General; vice A. V. Berry, resigned, May 1st, 1848.

17th Brigade.

Colonel Heber Cowder, to be Brigadier General, vice J. D. Davis, resigned, November 21st, 1848.

18th Brigade.

Barnard M. Botton, to be Brigadier General, vice M. W. Southworth, promoted, November 21st, 1848.

Ogden A. Green, Lieutenant Colonel 41st Regiment (volunteers,) Anson H. Delamartre, Major, June 9th, 1848; George W. Brown, Pay Master 41st Regiment, March 21st, 1848.

Benjamin Porter, Jr., Division Pay Master, George W. Brown Division Judge Advocate, Rufus Hemmenway, Aid de Camp to Major General, November 21st, 1848.

ABSTRACT E.

Abstract of the Annual Return of the Militia of the State of Michigan, for the year 1848.

Major Generals.	Brigadier Generals.	Adjutant and Qr. Master Generals.	Judge Advocate General and Division and Brigade Judge Advocates.	Aids de Camp.	Military Secy to Command-in-Chief.	Colonels.	Lieutenant Colonels.	Majors.	Adjutants.	Quarter Masters.	Paymasters.	Chaplains.	Surgeons.	Surgeon's Mates.	Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.	Sergeant Majors.	Quarter Master Sergeants.	Musicians.	Buglers and Trumpeters.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total Commissioned Officers.	Total Non-Commissioned Officers.	Musicians, Artificers and Privates.	Aggregate.	Number of Divisions.	Number of Brigades.	Number of Regiments.	Number of Battalions.	Number of Companies.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
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ORDNANCE · ORDNANCE TORE ·

Adjutant-General's Office,
December 1, 1848.

J. E. SCHWARZ,
Adjutant and Quarter Master Gen. of the State of Mich.

ABSTRACT G.

Muster Roll of the Field and Staff Officers of the First Regiment of Michigan Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Thomas B. W. Stockton, called into the service of the United States by the President, under the act of Congress, approved May 13, 1846, from the 29th day of February, 1848, when last mustered, to the 30th day of April, 1848.

No.	NAMES. PRESENT AND ABSENT.	RANK.	ENROLLED.		MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.		REMARKS.
			WHEN.	WHERE.	WHEN.	WHERE.	
1	Thomas B. W. Stockton, Colonel.		42 Oct. 18, 1847.	Detroit.	Dec. 8, 1847.	Detroit.	J. W. Whittall. Present.—Commanding Regiment and Post at Cordova, Mexico.
2	Alpheus S. Williams,	Lt. Colonel.	37 do do	do	do	do	Present.
3	John V. Ruehle,	Major.	36 do do	do	do	do	do
COMMISSIONED STAFF.							
1	Adrian R. Terry,	Surgeon.	39				Appointed by the President, Oct. 30, 1847.
2	Henry Lemcke,	Asst Surgeon.					do do do
3	James E. Pittman,	Adjutant.	31		Nov. 15, 1847.		Appointed Adjutant from 2d Lieut. Company D, Dec. 9, 1847.
4	Edmund Rice,	Qr. Master.	38		Nov. 19, 1847.		Appointed Quarter Master from 1st Lieut. Company A, Dec. 23, 1847.
5	William S. Brown,	Asst Com'ry.					Appointed Asst Com' of Sub. by the President, Feb. 14, 1848, to rank as Captain from said appointment.
N. COMMISSIONED STAFF.							
1	David Hubbard, Jr.,	Serg't Major.	27		Nov. 19, 1847.		Appointed Serg't Major, from Co. A, Dec. 10, 1847.
2	Leander Fish,	Qrr. M. Serg't.	37		Dec. 1, 1847.		Gr. Mr. Serg. from Co H, April 1, 1848, in place of I. Warren, pro'd.
3	William O'Brien,	Drum Major.	31		Feb. 1, 1848.	V. Cruz	D. Major from Co. B, Feb. 2, 1848.



STATE OF MICHIGAN.

No. 8.

LEGISLATURE, 1849.

Annual Report of the Board of State Auditors.

BOARD OF STATE AUDITORS, }
Lansing, December 28, 1848. }

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan:

The undersigned respectfully submit the following report of their doings, as a Board of State Auditors, during the fiscal year commencing December 1, 1847:

The claims referred to the Board by joint resolutions, and submitted to them for consideration, have been examined and determined, as follows:

On the 6th day of January last, the Board examined the claim of James E. Brown, for services rendered as superintendent of the improvements on Flint river, referred by joint resolution No. 35, approved March 17, 1847, and upon the proofs presented, allowed and audited the same at one hundred and fifty-two dollars. On the same day, the claim of Joshua B. Taylor, for extra work done on the Clinton and Kalamazoo canal during the year 1840 and 1841, was submitted and rejected, on evidence establishing the fact that the work had been estimated to the original contractor, John F. Hamlin, and paid by the Commissioner.

On the 8th day of January last, the Board took under consideration, the claims of David C. McKinstry, referred by joint resolution No. 29, approved March 16, 1847, the Auditor General being associated with them for that purpose.

The resolution of reference in this case authorized the Board and the Auditor General "to make a final settlement with David C. Mc-

Kinstry on just and equitable terms, for any transactions between him and the state of Michigan, connected with the Central Rail Road. The report of the appraisers of the public works made to the Board of Internal Improvement, on the 21st day of January, 1841, in relation to these claims of Mr. McKinstry, which had been presented by him for their adjustment, refers to the contract between him and the acting commissioner on the Central Rail Road, from which the claims arise; it sets forth the various matters brought before the appraisers, the allowance of some claims and the rejection of others, with the reasons for their action, and shows that much time and great labor was expended in the investigation, and concludes by allowing to Mr. McKinstry the sum of \$11,137 64, which, after deducting such sum as might be due from him to the State, on his account as Commissioner of Internal Improvement, they recommended should be allowed and paid to him in lieu of all claims and demands on account of his said contract.

The board have also examined the statement made in February, 1841, by the Board of Internal Improvement, which, upon its face, is called a statement of allowance made by the Board of Commissioners of Internal Improvement to David C. McKinstry, late a contractor on the Central Rail Road, in lieu of the amount awarded by the board of appraisers, appointed under the 16th section of the act for the regulation of internal improvement, approved March 25th, 1840; which allowance is consented to and accepted by said McKinstry, being \$3,031 57 less than the amount of the aforesaid award. From these papers it appears that the amount then agreed upon as due McKinstry was \$8,271 57. It further appears, that on the 14th of April, 1841, Mr. McKinstry was paid by the State Treasurer, upon the warrant of the Auditor General, the sum of \$6,358 77, leaving a balance of \$1,912 80. This balance is the amount of an overdraft drawn by McKinstry, as Commissioner of Internal Improvement upon the Michigan State Bank, as appears by the testimony of Eurotas P. Hastings, late Auditor General, and was with other matters assigned to the State by the said bank. It further appears, that upon the payment of the said sum of \$6,358 77, the contract between McKinstry and the acting commissioner of the Central Rail Road, was cancelled.

The Board have come to the conclusion that it was not the inten-

tion of the Legislature in the passage of the resolution of reference, to authorize or instruct the Board to open this final settlement of the claims of Mr. McKinstry, and at this late day, enter upon a re-investigation of all the various matters which had been with so much patience and research examined into by the appraisers, and the amount due him ascertained and agreed to by Mr. McKinstry and the Board of Internal Improvement, more especially as it appears, from the schedule of the assets of the Michigan State Bank, assigned to the State, that said McKinstry is largely indebted to the State.

The Board, for these reasons, rejected the claims referred.

The Board have examined and allowed the claims submitted under joint resolution No. 13, approved February 5, 1848, for services rendered and expenses incurred in the removal of the state offices, and for furniture and repairs for the Capitol as follows:

Feb'y 5, 1848,	To Samuel G. Southerland,	\$1,328 41
" 10, "	" John Berry,	61 69
" 25, "	" Hibbard & Knapp,	4 66
" " "	" S. S. Carter,	10 16
" " "	" J. Berry & Co.,	2 50
" 26 "	" Henry Edgar,	4 00
" " "	" J. B. Godley & Co.,	8 00
March 9, "	" Benj. Porter,	9 86
" 13, "	" Andrew Merton,	5 00
May 5, "	" Edward Elliott,	38 08
Total under J. R. No. 13,		<u>\$1,472 36</u>

At a meeting of the Board held on the 10th day of March last, the claims of Benjamin Porter, contractor for the erection of the state buildings at Lansing, referred by joint resolution No. 9, approved January 28, 1848, were submitted for examination and allowance. Mr. Porter, having given bond as required in the resolution, appeared in person and by counsel, the Attorney General being in attendance on the part of the State. After a careful investigation of the proofs presented, the Board allowed to Mr. Porter the sum of \$1013 16 for the following items.

For balance of per centage on building contract
unpaid by commissioner, up to 1st Nov. 1847,
at which date, the commissioner, by Porter's

consent, assumed the contract on the failure of Porter to complete the same,	\$460 63
For 77 days work as agent under commissioner after 1st Nov. last,	231 00
For 64 days work of A. P. Woods since 1st of Nov. last, assigned to Porter at \$1 50,	96 00
For 58 days work of team and man at \$2 25,	130 50
For materials and expenses since 1st Nov.,	\$123 37
Less materials sold by Porter,	28 34 95 03
Total,	\$1,013 16

From which amount by consent of claimant and his counsel the Board deducted the sum of \$596 25, the amount due the State on the promissory note of said Porter, given to the State of Michigan June 1st, 1848, and also the sum of \$179 21, money paid to Porter by James L. Glen, acting commissioner, after the assumption of the work by the commissioner, leaving a balance of \$237 70, due to Mr. Porter, which was awarded to him by the Board, accepted by the claimant, and paid at the State treasury.

On the 18th day of March last, the Board examined the claims of Nelson H. Bennett and Elijah Bennett, referred by joint resolution No. 30, approved March 14, 1848. These claims, founded on alleged conveyance to the State of rights of way through lands, along the line of the Southern railroad, were rejected upon the ground, that no such conveyance was perfected by the claimants or either of them, prior to the sale of said road, and that no title to the same had ever become vested in the State.

The claims of Alexander Titchworth, referred by joint resolution No. 14, approved Feb. 7, 1848, were submitted to the Board on the 20th day of March last.

The demands of the claimant, so far as the same were based upon the depreciation of state warrants received by him on the settlement of his accounts, for services rendered as contractor on the Central Rail Road, were rejected, the Board being of opinion that having voluntarily accepted of these warrants on settlement, and having disposed of the same in the market, the claimant, although doubtless a loser by selling them at a discount, could have no legal or equitable claim upon the State for the amount of discount, the state being

still liable to the holders of the warrants for the full amount of their face.

The other claim submitted, being for materials furnished the State, for construction of the Central Road, was not allowed for want of evidence.

A claim of Patrick Kilfoil, submitted on the 22d day of March last, under joint resolution No. 33, approved March 20, 1848, being based upon the depreciation of warrants &c., received by him from the State, as contractor on the Central Railroad, was rejected for the same reasons, as in the similar case above mentioned.

At a meeting of the board held on the 23d day of March last, the claims of Henry B. Lathrop, referred by joint resolution No. 5, approved Jan. 14, 1848, were finally submitted for settlement. Upon examination of the evidence presented on this and at a previous session, the Board adjudged equitably due to the claimant as damages arising from the matter referred to in said resolution the sum of \$866 33, subject to all claims of the State against said Lathrop—these, consisting of \$192 29, a balance of accounts due from claimant to the agent of the State Prison on the 16th of May, 1846, and the further sum of \$597 71, due on his note given to the State, bearing date June 2, 1845, were with the assent of claimant and his counsel, deducted from the amount first above stated, and the balance certified in his favor; this balance the claimant has refused to accept, and has since recovered judgment in the Circuit Court for the county of Jackson against the agent of the State, for the same causes of action, submitted to the Board.

On the 4th day of April last, the Board examined the claims of Hon. E. Mundy for services and expenses as Attorney General under authority of Joint Resolution No. 38, approved March 29th, 1848, and awarded to him the sum of \$260 88, the balance found to be due him under the terms of that Resolution.

On the 10th day of April last, the Board audited and allowed to Samuel Higby, Esq., the sum of \$40 00 for professional services for the state, in the case of H. B. Lathrop, referred as above mentioned.

On the 15th of April, the Board examined the claims referred by Joint resolutions No. 44 and 50, A. D. 1848, and awarded to claimants thereunder, as follows:

To Joab Page,

\$13 50

To Whitney Jones, \$18 00

On the 5th day of May last, the Board audited and allowed the following accounts for costs in the case of H. B. Lathrop:

Edward Higby as Masetr in Chancery, taking depositions, &c.,	\$72 88
Alonzo Ferris, witness fees,	3 00
Ira C. Backus, " "	4 50
Elijah Dixon, " "	7 92

The claim of Samuel Watkins for services rendered the State on Central Rail Road, referred by Joint Resolution No. 25, approved March 7, 1848, was submitted to the Board on the 11th day of May last, and rejected, it appearing from the evidence before us that the claimant had from time to time received from the State, full compensation for all such services regular and extra, as he by his own accounts had claimed.

The claim of William Mayberry, referred by Joint Resolution No. 51, approved April 3, 1848, was submitted on the 9th day of June last, and allowed at \$80 57.

On the 10th day of July last, the Board examined the claims of Charles L. Bird and Joseph A. Kent, for costs and expenses incurred and damages sustained, in consequence of an action brought against them while in the service of the State, on the Central Rail Road, referred by Joint Resolution No. 40, approved April 3, 1848, and awarded to the claimants, the sum of \$235 00, the amounts proved.

The claim of J. L. F. Langley, was submitted to them on the 1st day of August last, referred by Joint Resolution No. 34, approved March 20, 1848, and the Board awarded the claimant the sum of \$60 00 for the services mentioned in the resolution of reference.

The claim of John Keane, for a horse lost in the service of the State on the removal of the State offices and property to Lansing, referred by Joint Resolution No. 39, approved April 3, 1848, was heard on the 29th day of August, and allowed at \$75 00.

On the 30th of August last, the Board examined the claim of Patrick Kilfoil, for damages sustained by him while contractor on the Central railroad, arising from suspension of work caused by the failure of the State to secure certain rights of way, and allowed the

same under authority of joint resolution No. 33, approved April, 1848, at \$161 00.

The above comprises the business of the Board for the fiscal year 1848.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes, the Board of State Auditors met at the office of the Auditor General on the 8th inst., and entered into a full settlement and final adjustment with Abiel Silver, Commissioner of the State land office, for the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1848; and upon the examination of the abstracts of his books and the returns of the Recorder of the Land Office, and the comparison of the same with the books of the State Treasurer, it was found that the said Commissioner had paid over the several amounts passed to the credit of the several funds or accounts kept on the books of his office.

On the 15th day of December inst., the Board, composed of the Secretary of State and the Auditor General examined the accounts of George B. Cooper, State Treasurer, and found that at the close of the fiscal year last past, he had on hand in cash, the sum of fifty-two thousand seven hundred and thirty six dollars and ninety-eight cents, (\$52,736 98,) which sum being exhibited as on hand in the State Treasury, was counted by the Board and found correct.

On the same day, the same Board examined the accounts of George B. Cooper, Chairman of the Board of Internal Improvement, and upon such examination found that the said George B. Cooper had fully accounted for all moneys which had come into his hands as such chairman during the past fiscal year, excepting the sum of two thousand one hundred and fifty one dollars and ninety-seven cents, (\$2,151 97) which said sum being the balance remaining in his hands unexpended was by him paid over into the state Treasury as appears by the receipt of the state Treasurer and the books of the Auditor General.

On the 26th of December inst., the Board examined the accounts of Jonas H. Titus, as Agent of the State Prison, up to the close of the last fiscal year, and compared the same with the books and vouchers kept in the office of the Auditor General, and upon such examination found that the said Jonas H. Titus had fully accounted for all moneys, which came into his hands, during the said year ex-

cepting the sum of one hundred and four dollars and ninety-five cents, which said sum was remaining in his hands at the close of said year.

All which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE W. PECK,
GEORGE B. COOPER,
JOHN J. ADAM,

Board of State Auditors.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

No. 9.

LEGISLATURE, 1849.

Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Prison at Jackson, for the year ending November 30th, 1848.

To the Secretary of State, of the State of Michigan :

The termination of another fiscal year of this Institution, has brought with it the annual duty of this board, and in its discharge, the undersigned respectfully beg leave to submit their annual report for the year ending as aforesaid, and also, as a part of which, the accompanying report of the agent, and tables annexed, exhibiting, for the same period of time, a general view of the various interests of the State Prison.

From the report of the agent, and the statements annexed to the same, and from other sources of information, we are satisfied that the various departments of the institution under his charge, have been properly conducted, and the final result of the transactions for the year, exhibits its financial affairs, in a prosperous and healthy condition.

One great desideratum in the arrangement of this branch of the public service, is to lessen as much as possible the cost of its support, not only in the aggregate, but also to diminish the amount of means to be drawn from the public funds ; and to the latter object our attention has been especially directed. We are aware that the people watch with peculiar interest, the public cost of conducting their institutions established for the punishment of the transgressors of the laws, and perhaps very many are apt to imagine that a State prison, with the same number of prisoners

that are now confined here, with the facilities for labor, ought to yield sufficient means for its entire support. But there are many facts connected with this prison, or any other on a similar plan, that ought to be duly considered, by those who entertain such views of its management. In the first place, there are several of the principal departments of expenditure, that would not be increased, if the number of prisoners should be double what it now is; and in the second place, the revenue derived from the additional number, would add so much to the general resources of the prison. By an accurate calculation, based upon the earnings and expenditures of the past year, this prison will be able to sustain its own support, with from 175 to 180 convicts.

From the report of the agent it will be observed, that the total receipts from all sources during the past year, including the balance on hand at the beginning of the year, have been \$17,455 18, of which there was drawn from the State Treasury, the sum of \$7,196 74; and the total expenditures for the same time, amount to \$17,350 23, a balance of \$104 95 remaining on hand, November 30th, 1848. The disbursement for building and repairs, which does not belong to the ordinary expenses of the prison, but is of course included in the grand total of expenditures, amounts to the sum of \$2,862 38, the items of the same being shown in the several monthly reports hereto annexed.

The centre building of the prison has not been advanced to the extent that we have desired, but still, as much progress has been made as could have been, under the circumstances; and we confidently anticipate, that at the end of another year, the prison authorities will be able to report the most of the building in a condition to be occupied, and rendered useful to the State. After this building is completed, and the two additional tiers of cells constructed in the west wing, which will make in all 328 cells, there will then be sufficient of the contemplated prison structures, for several years hence.

A joint resolution was passed, at the last session of the legislature, authorizing the completion of the centre building, immediately after which, the attention of the Board, in connection with the agent was devoted to that object. The resolution con-

ferring such authority, it will be remembered, was approved on the day of adjournment, and however anxious we may have been to accomplish the work designated, it soon became evident that the building could not be completed within the then ensuing year, without employing a large proportion of free labor, which, it was believed, the appropriation would not warrant. It was therefore thought advisable for the agent to devote his attention to procuring materials for the construction of the building, so as to be in a condition to commence the work, early in the coming spring. It will be seen, by the agent's report and inventory, to what extent this has been done, and that a large proportion of the materials are now on hand, while at the same time, no more money for the support of the prison and the building department, has been drawn from the treasury, than in former years.

The number of convicts in prison at the close of the past year, was 128,—the whole number received during the year, was 49,—discharged, pardoned and escaped, 40,—and it will be observed, by referring to the annual reports for the four past years, that the number has not materially increased, in that space of time. The causes existing for this, we do not pretend to account for, as a contrary result might be supposed to follow, from the fact that ours is a new State, and constantly increasing in population.

There are now seven convicts in prison, under sentence for life; four of whom, for murder in the first degree, were sentenced to solitary confinement, in pursuance of the statute recently enacted for the punishment of that crime, and also, they have been received during the past year. This state of facts is certainly to be regretted, that in so short a time since the enactment of the law before referred to, such an addition to the records of capital offences should exist, and with many, the question may arise, is it to be attributed to the abolition of the former mode of punishment, or can it be explained by other reasons, having connection with individual and extraneous circumstances? A sentence to solitary confinement for life, may be termed a severe punishment, and, if truly realized by him who is about to commit the crime of murder, might be supposed to

stay the bloody hand, as effectually as would a consciousness that death on the scaffold was to follow detection and conviction; yet, as long as the guilty homicide is assured that his life is to be spared, though deprived of his liberty, he will still hope that his own exertions, the aid of friends, or some unusual contingency, may result in restoring him to liberty, even if that is the liberty of the fugitive. We do not intend, by these remarks, to arraign the law as it now exists, but the circumstances introduced in the progress of our report, seemed to justify us in giving the subject a passing notice, and, presuming that the strongest advocates of the abolition of capital punishment do not claim that the present law is entirely perfect, therefore it may be thought advisable to amend it, so as to confine the murderer in prison, one year or more, and after the expiration of the time limited, the executive to issue his warrant to the proper authorities, for the execution of the criminal; or, it might be considered good policy to make such an alteration in the present law, providing for the punishment of death, for a murder committed while in prison.

There are now in confinement ten, under sentences for larceny, three boys, two of whom are less than fifteen, and the other about sixteen years of age. These boys are naturally bright and active, and they are placed in one of the shops, where they will be able to acquire a knowledge of some useful mechanical trade; also the improvement of their minds and morals, is made a subject of attention by the chaplain, as far as the conveniences of the place affords. There is also a girl, less than fifteen years of age, under a sentence of five years for a like offence, who was sent from Wayne county in October last. There being no separate female prison, it is necessary to keep this girl confined in a small room *all of the time*, and this must be the case with all females sent here, until some provision is made for their especial accommodation, which can be done to some extent, after the centre building is completed.

We are gratified to state that the administration of the government and discipline of the prison by the agent and keepers has met our entire approbation, and in no cases during the past year, has it been necessary in the discharge of our duties to the

State and the convicts, to question the acts of those officers on this subject. The history of the past four years, has taught us many valuable lessons on the subject of prison discipline, and it now seems to be the united testimony of those having charge of our penitentiaries, that the substitution, to a great extent, of moral suasion and mild treatment in the place of brute force and corporeal punishment has in nearly all cases, produced the happiest results.

Although every convict has been pronounced guilty of a violation of the laws of his country, and sentenced to expiate his crime within the walls of a prison, it is not to be presumed, however, that his moral susceptibilities are entirely blunted, or that the principles of virtue are forever eradicated from his breast; on the contrary, there are many cases on record, and perhaps many more exist that are not known, in which the single act for which the culprit is suffering, may be the only one of his whole life, which would cast a shade upon an otherwise irreproachable character. It is true that the walls of a penitentiary may contain persons of every grade of moral deformity, and perhaps there may be cases of such abandoned depravity, that would reject and disregard altogether the influence of kind treatment and moral instruction. Therefore, under such circumstances, a resort to physical punishment would seem to be the only means of enforcing good order and obedience. It is, however, with us, a confirmed conviction that order and discipline, may in general, be secured by mild treatment and correct moral instruction, while at the same time, the opposite course is well calculated to defeat one of the main objects for which penitentiaries are instituted, to wit: the improvement of the moral condition of the convict. We are much gratified with the assurance that those officers having charge of the discipline of the prison, entertain similar views to our own on this subject, and while cases of the infliction of corporeal punishment, during the past year, have been less frequent than formerly, the causes supposed to require such punishment have decreased in a corresponding ratio.

The report of the Chaplain, which is hereto annexed, will show the manner in which he has discharged his duties. It will

be remembered that by an act of the last Legislature, those duties were considerably enlarged; and we take pleasure in saying that the present incumbent has exhibited great industry and perseverance, in their discharge. To his untiring exertions, in behalf of the moral and religious improvement of the convicts, to a great extent, may be attributed the beneficial results before mentioned.

For information in regard to the condition of the hospital department, and the health of the prisoners, we invite attention to the report of the physician, which is herewith submitted.

The annual report of this Board for the year ending November 30th, 1847, mentioned the situation of certain business transactions then existing with H. B. Lathrop, and that suits in the Circuit Court of this county were then pending between him and the State prison. During the last session of the Legislature, as recommended in said report, and through the endeavor of Mr. Lathrop, a joint resolution was passed, referring the matters in dispute to the Board of State Auditors for adjustment, which was accepted by both parties, who proceeded to submit the case, together with the testimony, to that Board, as was supposed, for a final adjudication. The result of this arbitration, was an award to Mr. Lathrop, of about one thousand dollars, which not being satisfactory to him, one of the suits, (neither of which it appears had been discontinued,) was brought up for trial, at the recent term of the Circuit Court, and a judgment obtained against the agent of the prison, of about \$5,700 00. Whether this amount will be paid by the State authorities, or further litigation ensue, we are not informed, but presume the Attorney General will adopt the most prudent course, and that his report will contain a full history of the facts in the premises.

Respectfully, your obedient servants,

LEWIS BASCOM,
JOSEPH B. PIERCE,
GILES BLOOMFIELD,

STATE PRISON OFFICE, }
Jackson, Dec. 26, 1848. }

Inspectors of the State Prison.

Statement of the several Monthly Reports of the Agent, made to the Board of Inspectors, during the year ending November 30th, 1848.

[No. 1.]

To the Inspectors of the State Prison :

The following is a correct statement of moneys received and expended, on account of said Prison, during the month ending December 31st, 1847 :

Balance on hand Nov. 30, per Annual Report,	\$368 61
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CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.

Labor contracts, J. E. Beebe,	\$50 00	
Pinney, Lamson & Co.,	60 00	
Convicts' deposits—A. G. Pierce, \$1 40, A.		
Kospar, \$6 61, J. Martin, \$0 75,	8 76	
Visitors—amount received this month,	11 30	
		<u>\$498 67</u>

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

Sheriffs' expenses—L. D Welling, three con-			
victs from Jackson county,	\$3 25		
C. H. Knox, four do., from			
St. Joseph county,	55 92		
E. V. Cicott, nine do., from			
Wayne county,	47 85		
A. S. Johnson, four do.,			
from Wayne county,	41 31	\$148 33	
Wood—F. Mosher,		10 00	
Discharged convicts—A. H. Sheppard, C. Lo-			
ranger, J. Cormich, D.			
C. Sprague, and A.			
Gray, each \$3,		15 00	
Miscellaneous—A. Ferris, brooms,	2 50		
W. Maberry, cartage,	25	2 75	
Balance on hand,		322 59	
		<u>\$498 67</u>	

STATE PRISON OFFICE, }
Jackson, Jan. 6, 1848. }

State of Michigan, }
County of Jackson, }

J. H. Titus Agent, and W. Budington, Clerk of the State Prison, at Jackson, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement for December, 1847, is correct and true, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn before me, } J. H. TITUS,
 January 6th, 1848. } W. BUDINGTON.

LEWIS BASCOM,

President of the Board of Inspectors.

[No. 2.]

To the Inspectors of the State Prison:

The following is a correct statement of moneys received and expended on account of said Prison, during the month ending Janury 31, 1848:

Balance on hand brought forward,	\$322 59
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CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH,

Labor contracts—H. B. Ring,	\$84 33	
J. E. Beebe,	207 78	
Pinney, Lamson & Co.,	268 61	
D. Fisher & Co., (bal.)	40 39	601 31
Convict deposits—W. Barrett,		4 75
State Prison—A. F. Fitch, tailoring account,		5 25
Visitors—amount received this month,		12 13
		<u>\$946 03</u>

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

Rations—Berry & Rice, 3880 rations, Dec.,	\$242 50
Clothing and Bedding—Pinney, Lamson & Co.,	
materials,	\$69 74
H. B. Ring, shoes and	
mending,	69 94
J. H. Taylor, one coat,	5 00 144 68
Wood—Samuel Kells,	2 25
Building and Repairs—Hayden & Co., W. lime	
and shingles,	14 12

Discharged convicts— E. Bennett, Geo. Clinton, Daniel Sleeper, G. W. Cady, John Ackerson, and H. Smith, each \$3,				\$18 00
Sheriff's expenses— E. H. Spaulding, two con- victs, from Washtenaw county,				\$20 38
J. Hendrickson, one do., from Oakland county,				23 55
E. V. Cicott, one do., from Wayne county,				13 15 57 08
Agent's travelling expenses— Detroit and Lan- sing,				15 75
Miscellaneous— D. T. Merriman, tubs, &c.,				2 25
W. F. Story, postage,				7 41
W. Budington, time and ex- penses of procuring printing of Annual Report of Inspect- ors,				25 00
Ladue & Eldred, sheepskins,				10 00
D. T. Merriman, tob'co, oil, &c.				5 30
W. R. Williams, freight and cartage,				1 44
J. E. Beebe, blacksmith work,				9 78 61 18
Balance on hand,				390 47
				<hr/> \$946 03 <hr/>

STATE PRISON OFFICE, }
Jackson, Feb. 8, 1848. }

State of Michigan, }
County of Jackson. }

J. H. Titus Agent, and W. Budington, Clerk of the State Prison at Jackson. being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement for January, 1848, is correct and true, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn before me, } J. H. TITUS,
February 8th, 1848. } W. BUDINGTON.

LEWIS BASCOM,

President of the Board of Inspectors.

[No. 3.]

To the Inspectors of the State Prison :

The following is a correct statement of moneys received and expended on account of said Prison, during the month ending February 24, 1848 :

Balance on hand brought forward, \$390 47

CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.

Labor Contracts—H. B. Ring,	\$77 77	
J. E. Beebe,	246 02	
Pinny, Lamson & Co.,	481 76	805 55
Convicts' deposites—A. Gaff,		75
State Prison—O. C. Freeman, and others,		
wood, tailoring, &c.,		10 00
Visitors—amount received this month,		17 30
		<hr/>
		<u>\$1,224 07</u>

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

Rations—Berry & Rice, 3991 Rations, Jan.,	\$249 44	
Guards—Six men for Dec. and Jan.,	400 02	
Clothing and Bedding—H. B. Ring, shoes and		
mending,	34 95	
Pinney, Lamson &		
Co., materials,	11 38	
O. C. Freeman, arti-		
cles,	2 00	
J. H. Taylor,	75	
B. F. Eggleston, cut-		
ting garments,	2 13	
C. W. Penny, mate-		
rials,	12 50	63 71
Wood—R. W. Chamberlain	5 00	
N. J. Fifield,	12 00	
F. Pulver,	15 00	
J. Mosher,	10 00	42 09
Building and Repairs—J. E. Beebe, black-		
smith work,		16 17
Hospital—O. C. Freeman, milk,		4 3

Convicts' deposits—E. Tupking,	7	50	
J. Bogart,	82		
Sheriff's Expenses—W. E. Huntley, one con-			
vict from Livingston co.,		29	82
Oats and Hay—J. Cales, oats,		7	87
Miscellaneous—J. B. White, freight and cart-			
age,	1	46	
W. R. Williams, do.,	1	50	
G. F. Gardner, candles,	6	42	9 38
Balance on hand,		397	82
			<u>\$1,224 07</u>

STATE PRISON OFFICE, }
 Jackson, March 14, 1848. }

State of Michigan, }
 County of Jackson. }

J. H. Titus, Agent, and W. Budington, Clerk of the State Prison, at Jackson, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement for February, 1848, is correct and true, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn before me, } J. H. TITUS,
 March 15, 1848. } W. BUDINGTON.

LEWIS BASCOM,

President of the Board of Inspectors.

[No. 4.]

To the Inspectors of the State Prison :

The following is a correct statement of moneys received and expended on account of said Prison, during the month ending March 31, 1848 :

Balance on hand brought forward, \$397 82

CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.

State of Michigan—Per Inspector's Certificate, 1,196 74

Labor Contracts—Pinney, Connable & Co., \$100 00

H. B. Ring, 11 63 111 63

Convicts' deposits—J. Martin, 75c., W. Mc-
 Connell, \$1 N. Hough-
 ton, \$3, A. F. Wood-
 ward, 75c.,

5 50

State Prison—H. H. Gilbert and others, tailoring, &c.,	26 16
Visitors—amount received this month,	14 40
	<hr/>
	<u>\$1,752 25</u>

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

Officers and Keepers—Salaries for quarter ending Feb. 29,	1,196 74
Clothing and Bedding—B. F. Gleason, articles,	1 25
H. B. Ring, shoes and mending,	30 59
G. W. Raney, materials,	11 53 43 37
Wood—F. Mosher, \$10 00, W. H. Palmer, \$10 50,	20 50
Building and Repairs—H. DeGraff, locks, &c.,	3 41
Hospital—G. W. Raney, tea and sundries,	2 00
Oats and Hay—H. Hart, corn,	8 13
P. McFallan, hay,	10 00 18 13
Miscellaneous—I. Stillson, razors, &c.,	3 75
Hayden & Co., Express charges,	50
M. H. Crafts, candles,	8 05
G. W. Raney, do.,	21 25
Choate & Barrett, tin, plate, &c.,	31 85 65 40
Balance on hand,	403 10
	<hr/>
	<u>\$1,752 25</u>

STATE PRISON OFFICE, }
 Jackson, April 4, 1848, }

State of Michigan, }
 County of Jackson. }

J. H. Titus, Agent, and W. Budington, Clerk of the State Prison, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing state-

ment for March, 1848, is correct and true, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn before me, }
April 5, 1848.

J. H. TITUS,
W. BUDINGTON.

LEWIS BASCOM,

President of the Board of Inspectors.

[No. 5.]

To the Inspectors of the State Prison:

The following is a correct statement of moneys received and expended on account of said Prison, during the month ending April 30th, 1848:

Balance on hand brought forward,	\$403 10
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CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.

State of Michigan, per Inspectors' certificate,	1,000 00
Labor contracts—J. E. Beebe,	\$460 43
Pinney, Connable & Co.,	220 00
H. B. Ring,	71 00 751 43
Convicts' deposits—E. Tapping,	8 00
State Prison—Patch and others, tailoring &c.,	2 81
Visitors—amount received this month,	15 24
	\$2,180 58

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

Rations—Berry & Rice, 3761 rations, Feb.,	\$235 06
do. do., 4030 " March,	251 87 \$486 93
Guards—six men, Feb. and March,	399 96
Clothing and Bedding—S. W. Whitwell, ma-	
terials,	51 18
H. B. Ring, shoes and	
mending,	34 28
Root & Bennett, ma-	
terials,	19 59
J. H. Taylor, articles,	3 50 108 55
Wood—Charles Wheelock, \$20, L. M. Chun-	
ter, \$5, J. E. Beebe, \$36 25,	61 25
Hospital—M. A. McNaughton, surgical ser-	
vices,	8 00

Root & Bennett, sundries,	2 46	
D. G. McClure, medicines,	18 00	28 46
Discharged convicts —Lucy Kendrick, \$5, Sa- rah Jane Williams, \$5, J. Coulston, \$5, Ste- phen Snooks, \$10, S. Anthony, \$5, W. John- son, \$10, A. Hancock, \$7, M. Blain, \$7, J. Vir- ginia, \$10, and Wm. Wood, \$10,		72 00
Fugitives —M. Donell, paid expenses,	1 00	
H. H. Gilbert, reward,	7 00	8 00
Agent's travelling expenses, to Detroit,		9 60
Miscellaneous —J. Farmer, map,	3 00	
W. Budington, expenses to Michigan,	9 00	
W. F. Story, postage,	7 92	
J. E. Beebe, blacksmith work,	14 31	
W. Maberry, and P. Easterly, cartage,	50	
Livingston & Fargo, express charges,	50	
Root & Bennett, brooms, &c.,	11 86	
M. Donell, 1-2 bushel meas- ure,	50	
W. R. Williams, freight and cartage,	1 44	49 03
Balance on hand,		956 17
		<hr/>
		<u>\$2,180 58</u>

STATE PRISON OFFICE, }
Jackson, May 3, 1848. }

State of Michigan, }
County of Jackson. }

J. H. Titus Agent, and W. Budington, Clerk of the State
Prison at Jackson, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the

foregoing statement for April, is correct and true, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn before me, } J. H. TITUS,
May 31st, 1848. } W. BUDINGTON.

GILES BLOOMFIELD,

President pro tem. of the Board of Inspectors.

[No. 6.]

To the Inspectors of the State Prison :

The following is a correct statement of moneys received and expended on account of said Prison, during the month ending May 31st, 1848 :

Balance on hand brought forward, \$956 17

CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.

Labor contracts—Pinney, Connable & Co.,	\$703 34	
J. E. Beebe,	118 40	
H. B. Ring,	77 40	899 14
Convicts' deposits—Geo. Wells,		3 00
State Prison—H. Foster, and others, tailor- ing, &c.,		24 03
Visitors—amount received this month,		20 86
		<u>\$1,903 20</u>

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

Rations—Berry & Rice, 3,792 rations, April,	\$237 00	
Guards—J. H. Titus, Jr., 7 1-2 days,		8 25
Clothing and Bedding—Pinney, Connable & Co., materials,	\$75 85	
Aldrich & Co., do.,	9 48	
Chandler & Co., do.,	37 09	
H. B. Ring, shoes and mending,	49 30	171 72
Wood—Z. Crawford,	5 25	
P. T. Cranmore,	17 00	
F. Pulver,	41 13	
R. W. Chamberlain,	16 18	
L. M. Chanter,	8 00	
D. Hodgkins,	6 50	94 06

Building and repairs—W. R. Williams, freight			
and cartage,	1	75	
A Shuly, pine lumber,	500	00	
“ “ cartage of do.,	15	00	
P. T. Lowe, nails, &c.,	14	37	
C. R. Road, transportation,	66	00	
H. Foster, press punch, &c,	27	53	
J. E. Beebee, blacksmith work,	31	15	
Mosher & Goodrich, for timber,	35	00	
H. B. Ring, lumber,	6	60	
M. Dorell, “	26	11	
J. H. Titus, team work, 211 1-2 days, \$2 00 per day,	423	00	1,146 56
Hospital—Aldrich & Co., sundries,	3	17	
M. Dorell, do.,	1	18	
H. B. Ring, one truss,	1	50	5 85
Discharged convicts—Richard Fuller,			10 00
Convicts' deposits—N. Houghton,			3 00
Fugitives—J. McNeil, reward,			7 00
Agent's travelling expenses to Detroit,			10 25
Oats and hay—DeLamatter, corn,	2	19	
D. Dwight, hay,	4	00	6 19
Prison Library—W. F. Story, books,			25 36
Miscellaneous—W. F. Story, stationery,	4	39	
Aldrich & Co., tobacco,	2	84	
H. B. Ring, oil,	5	00	12 23
Balance on hand,			165 78
			<hr/>
			\$1,903 20

STATE PRISON OFFICE, }
 Jackson, May 31, 1848. }

State of Michigan, }
County of Jackson. }

J. H. Titus, Agent, and W. Budington, Clerk of the State Prison, at Jackson, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement for May, 1848, is correct and true, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn before me, } J. H. TITUS.
March 15, 1848. } W. BUDINGTON.

GILES BLOOMFIELD,

President pro tem. of the Board of Inspectors.

[No. 7.]

To the Inspectors of the State Prison:

The following is a correct statement of moneys received and expended on account of said Prison, during the month ending June 30th, 1848:

Balance on hand brought forward,	\$165 78
CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.	
State of Michigan—per Inspector's certificate,	2,000 00
Labor contracts—Pinney, Connable & Co.,	\$254 40
- J. E. Beebe,	26 00
H. B. Ring,	63 30
Convicts' deposits—M. Thayer,	1 00
State Prison—C. D. Henderson and others,	
rent, tailoring, &c.,	30 54
Visitors—amount received this month,	17 49

\$2,598 51

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

Rations—Berry & Rice, 3,793 rations, May,	\$237 06
Officers and Keepers—salaries for quarter ending May 31st,	1,313 40
Guards—eight men, for April and May,	415 99
Clothing and Bedding—D. T. Merriman, materials,	406 50
W. H. Palmer, pants,	
&c.,	3 00

J. H. Taylor, coat, pants, &c.,	9 00	
H. B. Ring, shoes and mending,	39 57	
Pinney, Connable & Co., materials,	51 81	
J. Van Wie, sundries,	8 00	
M. Dorell, do.,	3 50	115 38
Building and Repairs —Pinney, Connable & Co., cartage, &c.,	6 30	
J. H. Titus, team work in June, 41 1-2 days, \$2 per day,	83 00	89 30
Hospital —Mrs. Purdy, sundries for sick,		4 00
Discharged convicts —H. Cleveland, \$5, N. Trumbull, \$5,		10 00
Fugitives —J. B. Pierce, horses and wagon,	9 25	
Telegraph fees,	1 06	
P. B. Ring, expenses,	16 87	
J. H. Taylor, do.,	3 65	30 83
Miscellaneous —J. B. Tomlinson, sundries,	75	
J. H. Taylor, powder,	37	
J. Huntoon, basket,	25	
Pinney, Connable & Co., buckets, &c.,	13 35	
Hayden & Co., express char- ges,	50	15 22
Balance on hand,		267 33
		<u><u>\$2,598 51</u></u>

STATE PRISON OFFICE, }
Jackson, July 3, 1848. }

State of Michigan, }
County of Jackson. }

J. H. Titus Agent, and W. Budington, Clerk of the State
Prison, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing

statement is correct and true, according to the best of their judgment and belief.

Subscribed and sworn before me, }
July 3d, 1848.

J. H. TITUS,
W. BUDINGTON.

LEWIS BASCOM,

President of the Board of Inspectors.

[No. 8.]

To the Inspectors of the State Prison :

The following is a correct statement of moneys received and expended on account of said Prison, during the month ending July 31st, 1848 :

Balance on hand brought forward,		\$267 33
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CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.

Labor contracts—J. E. Beebe,	\$79 17	
Pinney, Connable & Co.,	371 33	
H. B. Ring,	40 62	491 12
State Prison—J. Billings and others, tailor- ing, &c.,		4 75
Visitors—amount received this month,		30 87
		<hr/> \$794 07 <hr/>

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

Rations—Berry & Rice, 3,572 rations in June,		\$223 25
Clothing and Bedding—Aldrich & Co., ma- terials,	\$2 76	
H. B. Ring, shoes and mending,	34 62	
Pinney, Connable & Co., materials,	21 75	59 13
Wood—Henry Carr, wood,	1 50	
H. Mosher, "	4 25	5 75
Building and Repairs—Mosher & Goodrich, timber,	115 64	
W. W. Peterson, do.,	74 27	
J. E. Beebe, blacksmith- ing,	79 17	

J. H. Titus, team work, in July, 53 days, \$2 per day,	100 00	369 03
Hospital—S. S. Vaughn, medicines,		67 78
Discharged convicts—Dennis Wilkes,	6 00	
J. W. Rose,	5 03	11 00
Convicts' deposits— " " "		5 41
Fugitives—E. L. Warner, horse and buggy,		4 00
Miscellaneous—S. W. Whitwell, sundries,	2 31	
Aldrich & Co, Brushes, brooms, &c.,	5 67	
W. F. Story, postage,	10 66	
Pinney, Connable & Co., buckets, &c.,	8 79	26 74
Balance on hand,		21 93

\$794 07

STATE PRISON OFFICE, }
Jackson, Aug. 2, 1848. }

State of Michigan, }
County of Jackson, }

J. H. Titus Agent, and W. Budington, Clerk of the State Prison, at Jackson, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement for July, 1848, is correct and true, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn before me, }
August 2, 1848. }

J. H. TITUS;
W. BUDINGTON.

LEWIS BASCOM,

President of the Board of Inspectors.

[No. 9.]

To the Inspectors of the State Prison:

The following is a correct statement of moneys received and expended on account of said Prison, during the month ending August 31, 1848:

Balance on hand brought forward,	\$21 93
CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH,	
State of Michigan, per Inspector's certificate,	1,000 00
Labor contracts—J. E. Beebe,	640 22

Pinney, Connable & Co.,	1,167 05	
H. B. Ring,	74 27	1,181 54
Convicts' Deposites—J. Martin,	3 50	
N. Houghton,	1 50	
A. Gaff,	3 50	
State Prison—S. Coggsell and others, rent,		
tailoring, &c.,		22 75
Visitors—amount received this month,		24 16
		<u>\$2,958 88</u>

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

Rations—Berry & Rice, 3,786 rations, July,		\$236 62
Officers and Keepers—Salaries quarter ending August 31st,		1,397 94
Guards—eight men, June and July,	\$583 28	
S. Coggsell, two-days,	2 18	535 46
Clothing and Bedding—H. B. Ring, shoes and mending,		70 27
Building and Repairs—O. H. Cobb, work on agent's house,	3 17	
J. Marvin brick,	24 00	
W. Ferris, do.,	100 00	
J. H. Titus, team work in August, 51 days, \$2,	102 00	
J. E. Beebe, blacksmithing,	77 22	
E. H. Rice, lumber,	31 88	336 22
Discharged convicts—George Johnson,		8 00
Convicts' deposits—George Wells,		3 00
Fugitives—Knickerbocker, horse & buggy,		4 00
Oats and hay—H. B. Lathrop, oats,		26 00
Miscellaneous—W. F. Story, blank books, &c.,	15 15	
J. S. Miller, tobacco,	50 00	
T. H. Eaton, account of oil,	20 00	
F. Livermore, counsel fees,	10 00	
C. Straight, buckets,	1 00	

I. A. Baily, repairing muskets,	
&c.,	2 50
J. Maherry, cartage,	39
Balance on hand,	54 93
	<hr/>
	\$2,958 88

STATE PRISON OFFICE, }
 Jackson, Sept. 15, 1848. }

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }
 County of Jackson, }

J. H. Titus Agent, and W. Budington, Clerk of the State Prison at Jackson, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement for August, 1848, is correct and true, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn before me, } J. H. TITUS,
 September 16th, 1848. } W. BUDINGTON.

LEWIS BASCOM,

President of the Board of Inspectors.

[No. 10.]

To the Inspectors of the State Prison:

The following is a correct statement of moneys received and expended on account of said Prison, during the month ending September 30, 1848:

Balance on hand brought forward,	\$54 93
CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.	
Labor contracts—J. E. Beebe,	\$35 00
Pinney, Connable, & Co.,	501 38
H B. Ring,	50 00 586 38
Convicts' deposits—A. Gaff.	50
State Prison—B. F. Gleason, and others, tailoring, &c.,	5 13
Visitors—amount received this month,	26 84
	<hr/>
	\$673 78

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

Rations—Berry & Rice, 3,882 rations, Aug.,	\$242 62
Clothing and Bedding—Pinney, Connable & Co., materials,	\$254 38

P. B Ring, articles,	4 00	
W. H. Palmer,	1 50	
D. Titus,	3 50	263 38
Building and Repairs—Pinney, Connable & Co., zinc,	11 00	
J. H. Titus, team work in Sept. 50 days, \$2,	100 00	111 00
Hospital—G. P. Bennett, dental services,		1 00
Discharged convicts—E. O'Connell,	8 00	
S. J. Cooper,	10 00	18 00
Fugitives—P. B. Ring, expenses,		4 00
Miscellaneous—Pool & Hodgkins, brooms,	2 00	
C. Straight, baskets,	1 00	3 00
Balance on hand,		30 78
		<hr/> <hr/> \$673 78

STATE PRISON OFFICE, }
 Jackson, Oct. 2, 1848. }

State of Michigan, }
 County of Jackson, }

J. H. Titus Agent, and W. Budington Clerk of the State Prison at Jackson, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement for September, 1848, is correct and true, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn before me, } J. H. TITUS,
 October 4, 1848. } W. BUDINGTON.

GILES BLOOMFIELD,

President pro tem. of the Board of Inspectors.

[No. 11.]

To the Inspectors of the State Prison:

The following is a correct statement of moneys received and expended on account of said Prison, during the month ending October 31st, 1848.

Balance on hand brought forward, \$30 78

CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.

Labor Contracts—Pinney, Connable & Co., \$193 13
 J. E. Beebe, 59 89

H. B. Ring,	161	02
G. H. Wilcox, (on old balance,)	50	00 463 54
Convicts' deposits—M. Dodge, 34c.; G. Mills, \$3, M. Thayer, 75c.,		4 09
State Prison—S. S. Brown, and others, tailoring, &c.,		7 75
Visitors—amount received this month,		32 26
		<u>\$538 52</u>

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

Rations—Berry & Rice, 3627 rations, Sept.,		\$226 69
Clothing and Bedding—H. B. Ring, shoes and mending,	\$36	03
Pinney, Connable, & Co., materials,	94	75
M. Dorill, articles,	4	69
W. Budington, coat,	5	00
D. Titus, vest,	1 75	142 21
Building and Repairs—C. R. Road, transportation,	5	25
J. H. Titus, team work in Oct., 25 days, \$2,	50	00 55 25
Discharged Convicts—F. Green, \$4, S. Rogers, \$5, W. Beach, \$3, E. Tapping, \$6,		16 00
Convicts' deposits—E. Tapping,		7 37
Fugitives—P. B. Ring, paid for extra time,	3	23
E. Morrill, reward,	5	00
Miscellaneous—H. B. Lathrop, Jr., straw,	3	63
Pinney, Connable, & Co., buckets, &c.,	9	07
W. R. Williams, freight and cartage,	1	50
W. F. Story, postage,	9	63
Loomis & Dwight, pails, &c.,		24

E. S. Lathrop, stationery,	4 00	28 61
Balance on hand,		51 91
		<hr/>
		\$538 52
		<hr/>

STATE PRISON OFFICE, }
 Jackson, Nov. 14, 1848. }

State of Michigan, }
 County of Jackson. }

J. H. Titus Agent, and W. Budington Clerk of the State Prison, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement for October, 1848, is correct and true, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn before me, } J. H. TITUS,
 Nov. 14th, 1848. } W. BUDINGTON.

LEWIS BASCOM,
President of the Board of Inspectors.

[No. 12.]

To the Inspectors of the State Prison:

The following is a correct statement of moneys received and expended on account of said Prison, during the month ending November 30th, 1848 :

Balance on hand brought forward,	\$51 91
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CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.

State of Michigan, per Inspector's certificate,	2,000 00
Labor Contracts—J. E. Beebe,	\$574 78
Pinney, Connable, & Co.,	783 47
H. B. Ring,	490 99
United States—support of convicts,	1,849 24
Convicts' deposits—H. Jones, 75c., R. Care,	392 60
94c., J. Martin, \$1 50,	
A. Gaff, \$8 25,	11 40
State Prison—E. H. Rice, and others, pork,	
rent, tailoring accounts, &c.,	127 28
Visitors—amount received this month,	16 96
	<hr/>
	\$4,449 43
	<hr/>

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

Rations—Berry & Rice, 3,758 rations, Oct.,	\$234	88	
do. 3,817 do. Nov.,	238	56	473 44
Officers and Keepers—Salaries quarter ending Nov. 30,			1,394 45
Guards—eight men, Aug. and Sept.,	533	36	
do. Oct. and Nov.,	533	36	
Clothing and Bedding—Pinney, Connable & Co., materials,	96	62	
J. Watkins, & Co., materials,	2	96	
A. Ferris, socks,		75	
H. B. Ring, shoes and mending,	110	71	
G. F. Rice, materials,	16	73	
Berry & Rice, do.,	5	89	
Sumner & Bennett, do.	83	50	
J. L. Fisher, articles,	2	75	
L. H. Ranney, & Co., materials,	13	57	
J. H. Titus, Jr., articles,	1	50	
Pinney, Burr & Co., materials,	79	59	414 55
Building & Repairs—J. E. Beebe, blacksmithing,	51	32	
D. F. Dwight, lime,	79	06	
H. B. Ring, 100 m. brick,	300	00	
G. F. Rice, shovels, &c.,	4	63	
Sumner & Bennett, glass, nails, &c.,	19	79	
Shoemaker & Ernst, shingles,	10	00	
H. DeGraff, nails and hardware,	27	26	
Pinney, Connable & Co., stove pipe,	4	20	

J. H. Titus, team work in Nov. 46 1-2 days, \$2,	93 00	
M. Dorrill, lumber and timber,	101 78	
J. E. Beebe, lumber,	28 63	719 67
Hospital—S. S. Vaughn, & Co., medicines,	14 88	
E. L. Jones, do.,	71 97	86 85
Discharged Convicts—E. Dear, \$4, J. Kait- ing, \$6, J. G. Bean, \$10,		20 00
Prison Library—J. Billings, books,	17 63	
W. F. Story, do.,	52 27	
N. A. Strong, do.,	2 88	
N. Allen, do.,	4 48	77 26
Fugitives—O. C. Freeman, 1 1-2 day,	1 62	
J. L. Fisher. 2 “	2 18	
O. R. Cole, 1 1-2 “	1 63	
J. H. Titus, Jr., 4 “	4 36	
D. Titus, 3 “	3 27	
Oats and Hay—Berry & Rice, ship stuff,		6 25
Miscellaneous—C. R. Road, transportation,	89	
Pinney, Connable & Co., buck- ets, &c.,	2 13	
J. Watkins & Co., shot, caps, &c.,	2 27	
R. S. Cheeny, publishing ration notice,	3 00	
H. B. Lathrop, Jr., straw,	7 50	
W. R. Williams, freight and cartage,	1 58	
S. S. Vaughn & Co., powder, lead, &c.,	11 22	
A. Ferris, witness fees,	3 25	
W. Maberry, cartage,	40	
H. B. Ring, sheepskins,	8 75	
G. W. Ranney, alum, copper- as, &c.,	71	

Sumner & Bennett, brooms,		
&c.,	12	71
E. L. Jones, brushes,	1	50
" " " bibles,	4	63
H. DeGraff, W. W. brushes,		
&c.,	11	69
		72 23
Balance on hand,		104 95
		<hr/>
		<u>\$4,449 43</u>

STATE PRISON OFFICE, }
 Jackson, Dec. 12, 1848. }

State of Michigan, }
County of Jackson. }

J. H. Titus Agent, and W. Budington, Clerk of the State Prison at Jackson, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement for November, 1848, is correct and true, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn before me, } J. H. TITUS,
 December 16th, 1848. } W. BUDINGTON.

LEWIS BASCOM,

President of the Board of Inspectors.

Agent's Report.

To the Board of Inspectors of the State Prison at Jackson :

GENTLEMEN—My annual report of the affairs of said Prison, for the year ending November 30th, 1848, and the tables and statements accompanying the same, are hereby respectfully submitted.

Statement marked (A.,) will exhibit the total receipts, and from what sources, as well as the entire disbursements, and on what account the same were made; and by reference to which, you will observe, that the balance on hand at the beginning of the year, was \$368 61, and the total receipts during the past year, \$17,086 57; amounting to the sum of \$17,455 18, also that the total expenditures have been \$17,350 23, leaving a balance on hand, of \$104 95.

Statement marked (B.,) embraces, in a condensed form, the entire earnings of the convicts, for said year, with the number of days' labor, price, and amount on each of the several contracts in the mechanical branches, the total of which is \$8,607 39; also, the labor for the State is included at the usually estimated prices per day, which amounts to the sum of \$2,930 38, making the total sum of the earnings, \$11,537 77.

Statement marked (C.,) will show that the number of convicts in prison at the commencement of the year, was 119—received during the year, 49—discharged, pardoned and escaped, 40—remaining in prison on the thirtieth of November, 128; also, the manner of their employment is therein stated, specifying the number on each branch of business for the contractors, and the various departments of labor for the State.

Statement marked (D.,) contains an account of the number of convicts received during the year, their crimes, and the counties from which they were sent, also the length of time they were collectively sentenced. The inventory of property remaining at the State Prison, at the close of the year, is also hereto annexed, though not required to do so, in my report to the Inspectors.

The tables before referred to, and the monthly reports of receipts and expenditures submitted to you, from time to time du-

ring the year, a statement of which will be incorporated in your annual report, together constitute a lucid exposition of the financial affairs, and many other facts connected with the prison, for the period of time before mentioned.

At the last session of the Legislature, a joint resolution was passed, authorizing the Inspectors and Agent of the State Prison to erect and build the centre or main building, with a proviso that the amount to be drawn from the State Treasury for that purpose, and for the support of the prison, should not exceed the sum of \$11,500; the resolution not specifying what time, nor any length of time, to which such amount was to be confined, though its most proper construction would appear to limit it to within the past fiscal year of the prison. In pursuance of the resolution, which was approved April 3d, I immediately took the necessary steps for carrying out the views of legislation, and commenced contracting for the delivery of the various materials required for the building, although at that season of the year, with so short notice, it was impossible to procure, with any degree of despatch, such articles as heavy sawed lumber, hewn timber, brick, stone, &c., a large quantity of each of which would be indispensable, before any progress could be made in the work. However, since that time, I have been able to obtain most of the hewn timber and brick necessary, which, together with a considerable quantity of stone and pine lumber, for the inside work, are already in the yard. The balance of the materials can mostly be obtained during the winter, so that at the opening of spring, there will be no obstacle to an early commencement of the work, and a steady prosecution of the same until the building is completed, which I think can be done during the ensuing summer.

There has been added to the building, during the past year, about 2,500 cubic feet of stone wall, consisting of cut and hammer dressed work, mostly laid upon the East and North sides, also the heavy sills and posts, which form the first floor above the basement, have been placed, and the entire walls secured from the weather. It is not necessary for me to state, particularly, all the reasons that might be given for the delay in the erection

of said building, as those already advanced, and your knowledge of, and experience in such business, will render it very apparent, that any further progress of that work could not have been made at least without an extraordinary effort, and considerable extra expense to the State.

The precise amount expended on said building, is not separately set forth in the annexed accounts, though the most of it has been for the purchase of the materials before enumerated; but the account for "building and repairs," as stated, amounts to the sum of \$2,862 38, a part of which is embraced in the ordinary account for repairs, on the shops and other buildings, and such additions and alterations as are more or less necessary and unavoidable.

It will doubtless be borne in mind, that in my last annual report, I submitted an estimate of the cost of materials, &c., for the centre building of the prison, amounting to the sum of \$6,000 00. I am still of the opinion that the entire work can be accomplished during the ensuing year, without exceeding that sum, and also without relying on the State Treasury for a greater amount than has been received from that source during the past year; provided, however, that the number of convicts should be such as to furnish the requisite amount of labor, and still keep the contractors in the mechanical branches supplied with a sufficient number, so as to produce about the same amount of revenue, as the year just closed.

The contracts for the employment of convicts have not been changed since the last annual report, and it is with considerable satisfaction that I am enabled to state, that the payments for the labor have been made with but little variation from the terms of the several contracts. Two of the contractors have liquidated all claims against them for labor during the year, up to the 30th of November last, and a balance for labor, in that month only, remains against the other, and which is not due until the last of the present month. There is still a balance of over \$700 00 due from the former contractor in the shoe shop, and about \$350 00 remain unpaid on the demands received for the old steam engine, both of which amounts, as reported last year, are amply secured,

and without doubt, will be paid or collected within the present year.

The manufacture of woollen goods, has been abandoned by the contractor in that branch, and the labor of the men applied upon other objects, consequently the machinery belonging to the state, was found to be of no practical use in the prison, and with your advice and counsel it was disposed of upon as advantageous terms to the State as could be obtained.

This machinery consisted of two single carding machines, one spinning jack, and one picking machine, the original cost of which, upwards of four years since, was about \$1,500 00; all of which has been sold for the sum of \$1,120 00, payable in three annual instalments, with satisfactory security for the final payment.

The returns have been furnished for the past year by contract at 6 1-4 cents per daily ration, and a new contract has been entered into for the year commencing with the first of this month, at 6 cents and 7 mills per daily rations, which was the most advantageous bid that could be obtained under the advertisement. The beginning and termination of the ration contracts, now correspond with the fiscal year of the prison, and they are usually advertised in season to permit the letting to take place about the first of October, for the then ensuing year.

The subordinate officers, guards and others who have been associated with me in the management of the prison, have all discharged their several duties in a satisfactory manner. Among the convicts, a spirit of industry and quiet submission to the rules and regulations has generally been manifested, and very few instances of insubordination, requiring more than a mild punishment, have occurred, and in fact, such cases have been, for some time past, gradually diminishing.

In reference to their religious, moral and intellectual condition, the chaplain's report will embrace the usual and necessary information, and from the strict attention with which he has discharged his duties, in that capacity, he has made himself more familiar with their mental peculiarities, than any other officer, whose intercourse with the men is of an entirely different character.

The general health of the convicts has been more than ordinarily good, and from the means of knowledge within my reach, I am satisfied that there has been less sickness than in any former year, with a corresponding average number of convicts. Should the physician submit a report of the hospital department, you will be put in possession of all the information connected with that branch of the prison service.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. H. TITUS,

Agent of the State Prison.

STATE PRISON OFFICE, }
Jackson, Dec. 16, 1848. }

[A.]

*Recapitulation of Receipts and Expenditures, for the year ending
November 30th, 1848.*

Balance on hand, November 30th, 1847,	\$368 61
---------------------------------------	----------

CASH RECEIVED.

From State Treasury,	\$7,196 74	
" Contractors for labor,	8,934 58	
" United States, support of convicts,	392 60	
" Convicts, on deposite,	56 29	
" Sundry persons, rent, tailoring ac- counts, articles sold, &c.,	266 45	
" Visitors,	239 91	
		<hr/>
Total receipts,		\$17,086 57
		<hr/>
		\$17,455 18
		<hr/>

CASH EXPENDED.

Salaries of Officers and Keepers,	\$5,302 53	
do Guards,	2,926 40	
Rations,	2,855 55	
Clothing and Bedding,	1,596 35	
Wood,	235 81	
Hospital,	196 06	
Discharged convicts,	195 00	
Convicts' deposites,	27 73	
Sheriffs' expenses, (to April 1st,)	234 33	
Pursuing fugitives,	79 17	
Agent's travelling expenses,	35 60	
Prison library,	102 62	
Oats and hay,	64 44	
Building and repairs,	2,862 38	
Miscellaneous accounts,	636 26	
		<hr/>
Total expenditures,		\$17,350 23
Balance on hand, November 30, 1848,		104 95
		<hr/>
		\$17,455 18
		<hr/>

[B.]

Statement of the earnings of Convicts, for the year ending November 30th, 1848.

FOR CONTRACTORS.

		days.	pr. day.	amount.
Pinney, Connable & Co. manufac-	turing farming tools, coopering, &c.,	16,776	34 1-4c.	\$5,121 20
do. do. do.		237 1-4	20c.,	
J. E. Beebe, wagon making,		6,218 1-2	35c.	2,290 95
do. do.		154 1-2	25c.	
do. do.		369 1-2	20c.	
H. B. Ring, shoemaking,		1,682	40c.	1,195 24
do. do.		818	31c.	
do. do.		163 1-2	25c.	
do. do.		915	20c.	
do. do.		306 1-2	15c.	
Total No. of days, and amount on contracts,		27,620 3-4		\$8,607 39

Average price per day, 31 15-100 cents.

FOR THE STATE.

Prison buildings,	786	50c.	\$393 00
Stone quarry,	1,012	50c.	506 00
Tailor's shop,	1,084	50c.	542 00
Grading yard,	527	37 1-2c.	197 03
Stocking loom,	53	50c.	26 50
Cutting stone,	100	75c.	75 00
Barber,	313	50c.	156 50
Washroom, kitchen, prison hall,			
wood cutting, &c.,	4,135	25c.	1,033 75
Lost by sickness, weather,			
old age, &c.,	2,180		
Solitary confinement,	458 2,638		
Total earnings,			<u>\$11,537 77</u>

Average number of Convicts, 125 1-3

[C.]

Statement of the number of Convicts received, discharged, &c., during the year ending November 30th, 1848.

Number in prison, Nov. 30, 1847,	119	
“ received during year ending Nov. 30, 1848,	49	
	<hr/>	168
Number discharged by pardon,	15	
“ “ “ expiration of sentence,	21	
“ Escaped,	4	
	<hr/>	40
Remaining in prison Nov. 30, 1848,		<hr/> <hr/> 128

EMPLOYMENT.

For Contractors—manufacturing farming tools,		
coopering, &c.,	54	
“ shoemaking,	15	
“ wagon making,	26	
	<hr/>	95
Total employed on contracts,		
For the State—Barber,	1—tailors,	4—5
Cutting stone,	2—teamsters,	2—4
Hospital,	1—carpenters,	2—3
Prison build'gs,	5—stone quarry,	5—10
Washroom,	2—kitchen,	3—5
Prison hall,	1—solitary confinement,	3—4
Aged and infirm, (unemployed)	2	
	<hr/>	33
Total,		<hr/> <hr/> 128
White Males,	112	
“ Females,	1	
Colored Males,	15	
	<hr/>	
Total,		<hr/> <hr/> 128

[D.]

Statement of the number of Convicts received into prison, the Crimes of which they were convicted, and the Counties in which they were sentenced, during the year ending November 30th, 1848.

CRIMES.	NO.	COUNTIES.	NO.
Larceny,	30	Jackson,	2
Having in possession and uttering counterfeit notes,	2	St. Joseph,	5
Larceny, aiding felony, and receiving stolen property,	1	Wayne,	28
Assault, with intent to commit rape,	2	Washtenaw,	3
Burglary and larceny,	2	Oakland,	2
Robbery,	1	Livingston,	1
Receiving stolen goods,	1	Hillsdale,	1
Murder, 1st degree,	4	Calhoun,	1
do 2d "	1	Berrien,	1
Perjury,	1	Cass,	1
Aiding prisoner to escape,	1	Lenawee,	3
Rape,	1	Van Buren,	1
Burning hay stacks,	1		
Assault and battery, with attempt to commit murder,	1		
Total,	49	Total,	49

SENTENCES OF THE ABOVE.

6 months,	2	6 years,	3
1 year,	6	7 "	1
2 "	3	10 "	2
2 1-2 "	1	14 "	1
3 "	9	Life,	5
3 1-2 "	1		
4 "	4	Total,	49
5 "	11		

Abstract of Salaries and compensation paid to the Officers, Keepers and Guards, of the State Prison, during the year ending November 30th, 1848.

J. H. Titus, Agent,	\$700 00
W. Budington, Clerk,	466 67
M. Dorrill, Deputy Keeper,	466 67
J. Billings, Chaplain, 6 months,	100 00
H. N. Strong, " 6 "	200 00

J. Tunnicliff, Jr., Physician, 5 months,	83 34
H. B. Safford, do 7 "	116 66
L. Bascom, Inspector, 19 days,	29 69
M. Shoemaker, " 5 "	9 06
J. B. Pierce, " 22 "	34 38
G. Bloomfield, " 17 "	34 00
P. B. Ring, Assistant Keeper,	400 00
D. Titus, " "	400 00
W. H. Palmer, " "	400 00
N. J. Pease, " "	400 00
A. Sprague, " "	400 00
J. H. Taylor, " "	400 00
C. D. Henderson, " " 9 months,	300 00
A. M. Barber, " " 6 " and 11 days,	213 72
B. F. Gleason, " " 1 " and 14 1-2 days,	48 33

Total am't paid Officers and Keepers, \$5,302 52

Clark Cole, Guard, 7 months,	\$233 33
J. L. Fisher, " 12 "	400 00
William Acres, " 7 " and 21 days,	256 11
H. H. Cronkhite, " 1 " and 6 "	40 00
C. V. Tyler, Guard, 7 months & 12 days,	244 21
S. Cogswell, " 8 " 2 "	268 85
J. Van Wie, " 12 "	400 00
A. M. Barber, " 5 " & 6 days,	172 65
W. Montgomery, " 12 "	400 00
O. C. Freeman, " 12 "	400 00
C. D. Henderson, " 3 "	100 00
J. H. Titus, Jr., " 7 1-2 days,	8 25

Total am't paid Guards,

\$2,926 40

\$8,228 92

Inventory of property remaining in the State Prison, and belonging to the State, November 30, 1848.

WITHOUT THE YARD.

Threedwelling houses, one barn and shed, one single wagon and harness, two carts and three cart harness, one horse, 25 hogs.

WITHIN THE YARD.

Office.—One iron safe and books, one clock, two book cases, one desk, one table, one settee, one library case, 4 chairs, one set of legislative documents and journals from 1838 to 1848, one copy Revised Statutes, 1838 & 1846. One copy each session laws from 1837 to 1848. Convict library, 400 volumes.

Prison—Four large stoves & pipe, medicine case and contents, one cook stove and furniture, bedsteads and bedding, for 130 convicts.

Shops.—One lathe, one stocking loom, four stoves and pipe, two tailor's tables and tools, barber's tools, five keeper's desks, carpenter's tools.

Yard.—1,515 feet cut stone for centre building, 324 do for cells, 4,033 feet do for caping wall, 1,000 feet cutting stone in the rough, 200 loads sand, 33,000 feet clear pine lumber, 200,000 brick, lot window sash and frames, 330 perch rough stone, 150 cords wood, 12 shovels, 10 wheelbarrows, 9 crow bars, 6 picks, 12 hammers, 6 trowels, 150 yards stripe, 140 yards sacking, 10 lbs. thread, 100 gross buttons, 100 gallons lamp oil, 64 pieces stone tools, 1,300 feet hewn timber, running measure.

Miscellaneous.—One clock in kitchen, 10 muskets and accoutrements, 5 pistols, one six shooter, kitchen furniture, and clothing for 130 convicts.

State of Michigan, }
County of Jackson. }

J. H. Titus, Agent, and W. Budington, Clerk of the State Prison, at Jackson, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement and inventory is correct and true, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn before me, }
Dec. 26, 1848. }

J. H. TITUS,
W. BUDINGTON.

LEWIS BASCOM,
President of the Board of Inspectors.

Physician's Report.

To the Board of Inspectors of the Michigan State Prison :

GENTLEMEN—Agreeable to established precedent, I present you the following report, relative to the medical department of said prison, for the past year :

The charge of this department was assumed by me on the first day of May last, at which time little or no sickness existed, of a dangerous character, but numerous complaints were preferred daily by a large number of convicts, who seemed much alarmed at the slightest pain or unnatural feeling, and of course came to the hospital for relief. As a practice of medicating for every trivial complaint, always appeared utterly absurd to my views of the principles and practice of medicine, I commenced disabusing the minds of all such convicts, who applied for a course of medicine as an immediate restoration for their slightly unpleasant complaints, by informing them that in a majority of all diseases, *nature* was the great physician, and as a general thing, eradicated all ordinary difficulties, without the least artificial aid.

In the second place, to be always saturating the system with medical agents for every pain experienced, was a precarious and pernicious practice, and endangered, not only health, but even life. I stated frankly, that I was not in the habit of medicating every one, unless I saw disease ravaging and destroying at a much more rapid rate, than medical agents were wont to do. All such convicts were put on a simple diet, and a few days, and sometimes hours, healed their maladies, and they returned to their daily employment.

In strictly adhering to this practice, the hospital has been kept nearly vacant, during the whole of my supervision thus far, with the exception of the month of September, when our autumnal fevers prevail almost like epidemics. During this month, there were many severe cases of remittent and intermittent fevers, attended with a congestive state of the whole circulatory system, which rendered them quite obstinate to subdue, but prompt and rigid treatment soon overcame the most complicated cases.

There have been but few accidents, and no deaths during the eight months that I have had charge of this department, and there is, at the present time, a general state of health among the convicts.

There is another salutary practice established by the Agent, which no doubt has contributed much to the health of the prisoners—I refer to bathing. The Agent has caused a shower bath to be constructed near the reservoir, where all the convicts have been required, from time to time, to bathe; and certainly, it is one of the most beneficial practices for health, that can be adopted. The bath has also been employed in many chronic diseases, with happy effects.

This, gentlemen, is a brief statement of the management of the hospital since I have had charge of the same, and, although it does not present you an extended catalogue of prescriptions when medicine has actually been administered, it exhibits, I trust, much more happy results; as in not pursuing the course which has been practised, a large sum has been saved, which otherwise might have been expended for the purchase of medicines; and certainly none will deny, but that every convict who recovered his health, through the practice of dieting and bathing, is in a much better condition, than if his system had been drenched with medical combinations.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. B. SAFFORD,

Physician of the Michigan State Prison.

STATE PRISON OFFICE, }
Jackson, Dec. 21, 1848. }

To the Board of Inspectors of the State Prison:

GENTLEMEN:—In anticipation of the duties of my appointment, I visited the prison for the first time, and delivered my introductory address to the assembled convicts, on the 23d of April. From that time, I devoted as much time and attention for the good of the prisoners, as was practicable.

Entering more fully into the performance of the duties of Chaplain and Librarian on the first of June, I have devoted my

time to these duties, with an ardent desire to be useful to the unfortunate criminals for whom I labor.

From the want of a suitable office, and convenience of meeting the convicts in private, I have not been able to have such communications with them as is desirable. I have, however, attempted to remedy this disadvantage, as far as practicable. I have frequently spent much time with them at the doors of their cells, after they were locked in at night. For some time, I daily took this manner to converse with them and exchange their books; taking a certain portion of the cells for each evening's visit. After some time of trial in this way, I adopted a less laborious plan, of having each convict leave his book near the door of his cell, when he wished to exchange. I charge the books to the readers, and give them credit on their return.

I found the library to contain many useful books, that had been selected by former chaplains, and several that had been donated to the library. It contains also many juvenile books, that are almost useless to the prisoners. I should not say *almost*, but *quite* useless, if it were not that there are children among the convicts. *If this prison is to be a refuge for children, as seems now to be the case*, these juvenile books may, many of them be useful.

Addition has been made to the library, according to the liberal provision of the statute.

Books are liable to be soon injured, under such circumstances as are often unavoidable here. Formerly, leaves were torn out, pages defaced, leaves written on, &c. But it is otherwise where there is a librarian to take care of the books. There has been very little, if any thing, of this nature done, since I have had the charge of the library. I have admonished them with respect to the proper care of the books, and it has been gratifying, to observe the carefulness of some readers.

In order to converse with the convicts when not at labor, I frequently remain some time in the prison with them, during the long evenings. I have cultivated an acquaintance with every convict;—have endeavored to learn their characters, that I may adapt private instruction to each one, and that my public discourses may also have an acknowledged application: I have

reason to hope, that my labors in this way, have not been in vain. I have in no instance pursued a proselyting course, but have endeavored to show the deformity of vice, and the beauty of virtue; to induce an abhorrence of the once-loved sins, and a love for the opposite graces;—to lead the hearer to commune with himself, to retrospect the past, to explore his own heart, to shun vice and tread the path of virtue, and in penitence and prayer call upon his Heavenly Father.

In private conversation on repentance and a new life, on a faithful obedience to the laws of order, there is a difficulty in the way. For though we may be charitable in our thoughts and feelings, and unsuspecting of hypocrisy, we cannot but discover, that some men have an inclination to conceal their real character; and they may think they have motives for hypocrisy and deceit. On the other hand, it is certainly well to give encouragement to the true penitent. It is well to sympathize with all who yield to the heavenly influences of goodness and truth, and to encourage them in the ways of virtue and religion.

Undoubtedly erroneous views and feelings exist, with respect to convicts in a prison. Some seem to think that they can see in every one who wears a prisoner's garb, the countenance of a reprobate;—a hardened villain—an artful hypocrite—or at the best, one who should not be acknowledged as a "*man and a brother*." But, in the language of my predecessor, I can say, "*I extend to them a brother's hand*." Those officers of the prison who are best acquainted with the convicts, witness to the correctness of the statement, that there is a variety of characters here. And among the convicts it is gratifying to observe some, whose conduct is irreproachable.

It is true there are men here, who have violated the order of the prison, and deserve punishment:—such proficients in vice, that were it not for the untiring vigilance of the superior officers of the prison, much mischief would probably have been effected. In this connection it may be a *duty*, and it is at least a pleasure, for me to add, that, as I have been for several months, every day at the prison, (with a very few unavoidable exceptions,) I have noticed the order and discipline that has been maintained by the

Agent. And though a constant vigilance, and a strict discipline is necessary and has been kept, yet "*the law of kindness*" seems never to have been forgotten. Several of the unfortunate men have expressed to me their grateful feelings for the kindness shown them, by the Agent and Deputy. From the nature of my duties, I have often been witness to the vigilance of the deputy, —his kindness to the suffering,—his energy and decision, united with mildness and humanity in the exercise of his disciplinary duties. Those convicts who conform to the regulations of the prison, with a manifest desire to do their duty, will agree to these statements.

From the evidently disorderly and apparently hardened, we turn with much pleasure to a different class of criminals. I believe there are men here, who have been arrested in a mad career of wickedness, and by the salutary influence of human law, have been benefited, so that we have good reason to hope they will be orderly citizens in future. There are men here who have been guilty, but are now penitent; men whose hearts appear to be fixed that they will do their duty. Repentance seems to be written there. In the solitude of the cell, in painful regrets for the past, and sometimes bitter sorrows too, there is a joy, that is to say the least, one of the greatest the sinner can experience springing up in the midst of all his regrets and sorrows: that is, the joy of Repentance.

Allow me to give the language of one who had rushed into many vices and follies, but who gives strong evidence of true penitence. He says, "it was the best thing that ever happened for me, that I was arrested and brought to this prison. I never before even *promised* to reform. But now I am fully determined not to live in sin. I have lifted up my hand to God, in this cell, never to drink intoxicating liquor at all, unless a physician insist upon it as a medicine."

I might give the language of others, for whom I have strong hopes, but it is unnecessary.

To labor to ameliorate the sufferings of the unfortunate, is happyfying. But the satisfaction depends, in part, on the success of our labors. Our hearts bleed at the sufferings of humanity, even

where the criminal, by his own vice and folly, has brought those sufferings upon himself. And it is painful, where those for whom we labor appear hardened against our kindest offices. We have seen few such cases. When even the evidently vicious receive our efforts for their moral and spiritual good, in a kind spirit, it is encouraging. When we see an external reformation, we are encouraged. But when a fellow sinner, whatever his past vices and follies may have been, gives evidence that the gracious influences of heavenly truth and love are operative in him, and that he yields to those influences,—then we rejoice.

Of the crimes of which the convicts have been guilty in former life, two deserve particular attention: that is, *intemperance* and *gambling*. More than half the men have been intemperate. Several were under the influence of intoxicating liquor, when guilty of the crimes that brought them to prison. Some who were guilty of crime when intoxicated, profess not to have been accustomed to intoxication. And not a few, that we have good reason to believe would have escaped the prison, had they been temperate. Some who might not be called intemperate, appear to have been hardened in vice by gambling. But often the two vices are found together, in shocking, and soul-revolting enormity.

I have the names of 146 prisoners, who are, or have been, here since the first of June last. Of these, 24 have left, and 24 have been received, since that time; remaining, 122, which was the number on the first of June. There is only one female, a girl not yet fifteen years old, who, though a criminal, is certainly deserving of pity. Humanity and benevolence dictate some situation better than the prison seems to afford. She has, as might be supposed, scarcely any thing like education. Humanity asks if she may not be saved from future crime and infamy.

There are some boys so young that the query arises, if there should not be a house of refuge for such, that would be better for them and the community, than the State Prison. In connection with this remark I ought to add, that I am confident it is well for these boys, that they are not left at their liberty, to grow up in habits of idleness and insubordination. Here they are

taught to read, to work, and to obey. They are used kindly, and are brought to see that *the way of the transgressor is hard*, and that it is well with them who do well.

Of the 145 males, nearly all can read; some are well educated; but generally, their education is very limited. Twenty are learning, or have been taught here. Seven can not read English, and have not submitted to be taught. Of these seven, one is a Hollander, and reads his native language; one, a German, and has a German education; two, are French; one, an Irishman; and two, negroes.

Respectfully submitted.

H. N. STRONG,

December 16, 1848.

Chaplain.



STATE OF MICHIGAN.

No. 11.

LEGISLATURE, 1849.

Annual Report of the Board of State Auditors on Land Claims.

To the Legislature of the State of Michigan:

There has been but one meeting of the Board during the last fiscal year; which was held at the State Land Office, on the 20th day of April, pursuant to the provisions of Joint Resolution No. 42, approved April 3, 1848. Present, Geo. V. N. Lothrop, Attorney General, George B. Cooper, State Treasurer and Abiel Silver, Commissioner of the State Land Office.

The matter of the claim of Job Brookfield, Cyrus Dana and Rodney C. Payne, for relief, in relation to the sale of the north-west fractional quarter of section thirty-five, in township seven south of range seventeen west, was called up.

Mr. Brookfield appeared, by his counsel, H. H. Emmons, Esq. Mr. Payne appeared, by his counsel, H. N. Walker, Esq. And the interests or claim of the late Cyrus Dana, was represented by Samuel Barstow, Esq., as of counsel.

Mr. Barstow suggested the death of Cyrus Dana, since the last previous action in the matter of said claim, and gave the Board to understand that Rodney C. Payne, Hiram F. Matther, and George H. Jerome, had been appointed administrators of the said Dana, deceased, and had lawfully taken on themselves that trust, and therefore prayed that leave be granted for said administrators to appear, and continue proceedings under the petition of said Dana and Payne, heretofore filed.

Thereupon it was ordered by the Board that said administrators be allowed to appear, and continue proceedings as above prayed, in their behalf.

Mr. Emmons then made and filed with the Board certain objections to the jurisdiction of the Board. The said objections were overruled by the Board, a copy of which are appended to this report, marked, "Schedule A."

Mr. Barstow then produced and offered to give, in evidence, the original contract of the State with Job Brookfield, for the sale of the land in question, and the assignment of the same by said Brookfield, to Cephas Mills; the latter dated January 15th, 1839.

Mr. Emmons objected to the introduction of any evidence by the counsel of said Payne, or of said administrators; and, by consent of all parties, all the evidence was to be submitted, subject to all legal exceptions.

Mr. Barstow, then proved said contract of sale, and said assignment. He then put in evidence the receipts endorsed on said contract. He next produced, proved and put in evidence the following papers or instruments, to wit: An assignment of J. D. Beers to Cephas Mills, of an undivided half of the property named in the above-mentioned contract of sale; also a bond of Brookfield to Mills, dated February 14th, 1839; also two powers of attorney executed by Brookfield, one to Henry Chipman, dated August 29th, 1838; and the other to said Mills, dated January 27th, 1838; also, a certified copy of a deed of said Mills to J. D. Beers, dated January 23, 1839; also, a certified copy of a power of attorney executed by said Beers to Mahlan D. Ogden, dated September 22, 1842; also, a deed of said Beers, by said Ogden, his attorney, to Messrs. Green & Dana, dated February 7th, 1843; also, an assignment of C. K. Green to Rodney C. Payne, dated March 8th, 1844, executed by said Green & Dana; also, a bond executed by said Mills to said Brookfield, dated August 1st, 1838, with the receipts thereon endorsed, and the deposition thereunto annexed, all of which were proven; also, a deed of said Mills *et ux* to said Brookfield, dated September 4, 1838; also, a judgment record, certified, from the circuit court, of St. Joseph county, in the State of Indiana, in favor of Brookfield against Mills, with satisfaction entered by Brookfield's attorney, Mr. Jernigan; also, attached thereto, a certificate, by Jer-

nigan, said attorney for Brookfield, of the full payment of judgment—the execution admitted.

Here the evidence closed. The counsel for Brookfield declined to present any evidence in his behalf.

And thereupon, after careful consideration of the said proofs and evidence, the said Board adjudged and determined, that the said Job Brookfield is not justly and equitably entitled to the north-west fractional quarter of section thirty-five, in township seven south of range seventeen west, being the land described in the patent heretofore issued to the said Job Brookfield.

And the said Board then passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the present matter, and all further action and proceedings therein by this Board, be adjourned to the regular meeting of said Board, on the first Monday of February, A. D. 1848.

There being no further business before the Board at this time, the Board adjourned.

No business having been filed with any members of the Board, requiring their action at the regular period of its session, in July, the board did not meet.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ABIEL SILVER,

Chairman of the Board.

December 1, 1848.

SCHEDULE A.

OBJECTIONS MADE AND FILED BY MR. EMMONS,

*In the matter of Job Brookfield, before the Board of State Auditors,
for the land at Niles.*

MARSHALL, April 20, 1848.

Mr. Barstow enters on a reggestion, the death of the claimant Dana; and one of the administrators—R. C. Payne—being present, and no objection being made, (we not consenting,) the appearance of the administrators is entered—Hiram F. Mather, George H. Jerome.

1. We then object, for Mr. Brookfield and his grantees, under the resolution to investigate or adjudicate upon the matters therein referred to.

2. That it has no power to investigate or adjudicate, upon the title or right of Job Brookfield, under the patent issued by the State.

3. The same, as to the question of Brookfield since the date of the patent.

4. No right to determine the equities between Brookfield and Dana, and Payne, or their representatives.

5. That it cannot make any award determining the rights of Dana and Payne to the lands in question, if such award involves an adjudication or determination of the rights of said Brookfield or his grantees.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

No. 13.

LEGISLATURE, 1849.

Annual Report of the Secretary of State on the Condition of the State Library.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, }
Lansing, December 1, 1848. }

To the Legislature of the State of Michigan:

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 51 of chapter 12 of the Revised Statutes, I have the honor to submit the following

[REPORT:

Upon an examination of the State Library, made shortly after the adjournment of the last session of the Legislature, it was found that the Library, originally limited in extent, had been greatly diminished by the loss or destruction of many of the most valuable works named in the Catalogues; and that no additions having been made since the year 1839 excepting of works relating to the Laws and jurisprudence of the United States and of the several States, it had become so deficient in all the departments of Literature, Science and the Arts, as to be of little value for the purposes for which it was intended.

Under these circumstances I felt it my duty to make application to the Executive, the Lieut. Governor, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, for an order for the purchase of Books, under the provisions of the "Act to provide for the enlargement of the State Library" approved March 21st, 1837, and was thereupon duly authorized to expend the sum of seven hundred dollars, part of the unexpended balance of the appropriation made by that act in the purchase of books, to supply the deficiency occasioned by losses, with discretion to make such other additions as might be considered requisite and proper.

I have accordingly expended the sum of six hundred and twenty-four dollars and fifty cents in the purchase of books and in payment of the charges and expenses attending their purchase and transportation; the accounts and vouchers whereof, have been audited and allowed by the Auditor General and filed in his office.

A list of the works purchased and deposited in the State Library, 395 in number, is herewith annexed, marked A.

In addition to the above, one hundred and eight volumes have been added to the Library during the past year, by donation from the Congress of the United States, the different States of the Union, and from individuals, a list of which is annexed, marked B.

I have also the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of a valuable collection, consisting of twenty volumes of miscellaneous pamphlets, reports, historical, geographical and statistical treatises in French, transmitted by Mons. Alexandre Vattemare, of Paris—together with copies of the French financial budget for the years 1836; 1837, 1838, 1839, 1844 and 1845 in ten volumes, and also "Compte General des Finances" for the years 1837, 1839 and 1844 in five volumes, presented to the State by the Minister of Finance of France. Mons. Vattemare has likewise transmitted the following rare and valuable works which have been received and deposited in the Library, viz:

Musee de Antiques [with plates,] three volumes folio.

Biblia Sacra Vulg. Paris, 1565, one vol. quarto.

Excerpta ex Tragediis et Comediis Græcis, Hugone Grotie, Paris 1513 one vol.

Senecæ—Opera, Paris, 1513 one vol.

Hieroglyphica Ægyptom et al, 1575, one vol.

Dictionarium Sev Latinæ Linguae Thesaurus,, Paris, 1536, one volume.

Commentaria D. Francisci Toleti in Universam Aristotelis Logiciam, Paris 1577, one vol.

Liv Pativin, Dec. Paris 1513 one vol.

Les Etats Empires et Principant des Monde, Paris 1630 one folio.

Amounting in all to forty-six volumes.

In this connection as relating particularly to this department, I trust it will not be deemed improper to call the attention of the legislature to the system of international exchanges, through which the

present and previous donations have been transmitted. This system originated in the enlightened benevolence of Mons. Vattemare and perfected by his energy and perseverance, has received the favorable attention of Congress and the Legislatures of many of the states, and is now established on a permanent basis. Its object, the reciprocal exchange of literary and scientific productions and works of art, between nations and public institutions, is so well understood and its merits so generally appreciated as to need no explanation or recommendation.

The legislature of this state has on previous occasions, expressed its high sense of the value of the institution and of the services of Mons. Vattemare, but its action having been confined to occasional and specific exchanges in return for previous donations, no present or continued participation in the system, on the part of the state, is provided by law. Having accepted of the varied and valuable donations transmitted by Mons. Vattemare, it would seem inconsistent with the dignity of the state, to withhold its acknowledgment of his courtesy with suitable returns in exchange. During the past year I have been called upon to reciprocate the favors of the French government and others, heretofore transmitted by Mons. Vattemare, but for the want of the requisite authority have been unable to do so; I trust therefore that the legislature will by its action on this subject, enable me in all such cases that may hereafter occur, to make such acknowledgment and return on the part of the state as courtesy and propriety may require. This can be effected at a trifling cost, by participating in the system of international exchange on the plans submitted by Mons. Vattemare.

The Library at present consists of the works enumerated in the catalogue of 1846, (with the exception of those named in the list hereto annexed marked C, which were missing at the close of the last session of the legislature) with the additions above referred to, made during the past year.

No books have been lost or mislaid since the appointment of an assistant Librarian, authorized by the joint resolution of 1846, nor is it likely that any serious loss will occur under that regulation which gives to the Secretary of State, with the nominal direction, the authority necessary to meet the responsibility.

The contingent expenses of the Library incurred by me for cases

and stationery amount to \$44 13—the accounts for which have been audited and paid according to the provisions of existing laws.

RECAPITULATION.

Number of volumes purchased during the year,	395
“ “ Received by donations,	180
“ “ A. Vattermare, Lit. Ex.	46

Whole number added during the year 1848,	621
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All of which is respectfully submitted,

GEO. W. PECK,

Secretary of State.

(A.)

<i>Titles.</i>	<i>No. of Vols.</i>
Greenhow's Oregon	1
Fremont's Expedition	1
De Tocqueville's Democracy in America (complete)	1
Marshall on Federal Constitution	1
Mill's Chivalry and Crusades	1
Sprague's History of the Florida War	1
Ure's Dictionary and Supplement	1
Wraxhall's Memoirs	1
Cooper's Naval History of U. S.	1
Grimke on Free Institutions	1
Small Books on Great subjects	3
Webster's Diplomatic Correspondence	1
McCulloch's Political Economy	1
Boccacio's Decameron	1
Memoirs of Lord Liverpool	1
Napoleon's Speeches in Council	1
Montaigne's Works	1
De Quincey's Political Economy	1
Campbell's Lives of the Chancellors	7
Brougham's Political Economy	3
Gordon's His. of the Greek Revolution	2
Schoolcraft's Notes on the Iroquois	1
Sheridan's Speeches	3
Bryant' California	1
Twist's Oregon	2
History of the Argentine Republic	1
Wheaton's Law of Nations	1
Napoleon and his Marshals by Headley	2
Washington and his Generals do do	2
Commerce of the Prairies do Gregg	2
Proverbial Philosophy do Tupper	1
Macauley's Essays	1
Wilson's do	1

Carlyle's	do	1
Allison's	do	1
Sidney Smith's	do	1
Talfourd and Stephen's	do	1
Allison's History of Europe		4
Statesman's Manual		2
History of the Mexican War (Mansfield)		1
Wraxhall's Posthumous Memoirs		1
America and the Americans (Van Raumer)		1
Life of Lord Eldon		2
Walpole's Memoirs of George 3d		3
Rush's Court of London		1
Good's Book of Nature		1
Burnet's Notes on the West		1
Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy		1
Thierry's Merovingian Times		1
Young's Chronicles of Massachusetts		1
Montholon's History of Napoleon		1
Ranke's History of the Popes		2
Hammond's Pol. His. of New York		2
Thier's Hist. of the French Revolution		4
Carlyle's life of Cromwell		2
do French Revolution		2
Headley's Cromwell		1
Maxwell's Czar, Court and People		1
Webster's Speeches		3
Catlin's N. Am. Indians		2
Louis Blanc's France X years		2
Tucker's Progress of the United States		1
Martin's China		2
do Eastern India		2
Bancroft's History of U. S.		3
Newton's Principia		1
Prescott's Conquest of Mexico		3
Maunder's Treasury of History		2
Gibbon's Rome		8
Arnold's do		3
Life of Gen. Hull		1

Kolrausch's History of Germany	1
Mitchell's Hist. of France	2
O'Callaghan's New Netherlands	2
Guizot's History of the English Revolution	1
do do of Civilization	4
Arnold's Lectures on Modern History	1
Life of Schiller	1
Rationale of Crime (Farnham)	1
Lamartine's Girondists	3
Holcomb's Digest of Sup. C. of U. S.	1
" Law of Debtor and Creditor	1
Spark's American Biography	25
More's Utopia	1
Poems of Dante (Trans.)	1
" " Tasso	1
Butler's Hudibras	1
Cowper and Thompson Poems	1
Scott's	1
Rogers, Campbell and Montgomery	1
Crabbe, Heber and Pollock	1
Colridge, Shelly and Keats	1
Milton and Young	1
Moore's Poetical Works	1
Byron's " "	1
Pope's " "	1
Chaucer's " "	1
Spenser's " "	2
Dryden's " "	2
Southey's Hist. of Brazil	3
Anthon's Classical Dictionary	1
Smith's Dict'y of Greek and Roman Antiquities	1
Dean Swift's Miscellaneous Works	2
Howison's History of Virginia	2
Dictionary of Americanisms	1
Sullavin's Public Men	1
Southey's Chronicles of the Cid	1
Works of Charles Lamb	2
Percy's Reliques of Old English Poetry	1

Prose Writers of Germany	1
History of American Loyalists	1
Brougham's Eminent Statesmen	1
Cottage Architecture	1
Downing's Cottage Residences	1
American Architect	1
Heeren's Historical Researches	5
Bryant's Poems	1
Willis' "	1
Halleck's	1
Martin's British Colonies	1
Sterne's Works	1
History of Switzerland	1
Brougham on British Constitution	1
Mill's Political Economy	2
Rabelais Works	4
Letters of Junius	2
Beekman's Hist. of Inventions	2
Sheridan's Dramatic Works	1
Machiavelli's Florence	1
Schlegel's Phil. of Life	1
" Dramatic Literature	1
" Phil. of History	1
Geoth's Authobiography	1
Theirry's Norman Conquest	4
Bede's Ecclesiastical History	1
Malmsbury's English Chronicles	1
6 Old English Chronicles	1
Mallett's Northern Antiquities	1
Memoirs of Count Grammaont	1
Miscellaneous Works of Schiller	3
Graham's Colonial History	2
Walpole's Letters	2
Young's History of Mexico	1
Chalmer's American Colonies	1
Sharp's History of Egypt	2
Colton on Public Economy	1
Barnard's School Architect	1

Goethe's Faust	1
Martineau's Eastern Life	6
Schlosser's History of the 18th Century	6
Napier's Peninsular War	1
Encyclopedia Americana Vol. 1 and 14	2
Little's Living Age	13
Jefferson's Life and Writings	4
Hamilton Papers	1
Sismondi's Hist. of Italian Republics	1
Stephen's Central America	2
" Greece, Turkey &c.	2
" Egypt, Arabia &c.	2
Lafontaine's Fables (Trans)	2
Works of Jean Paul Richter	4
Bradford's Notes on the West	1
Waddy Thomson's Mexico	1
Works of Sir James Mackintosh	8
Hazlett's Political Essays	1
Collection of N. Y. Hist. Society	2
Geiger's History of the Sweedes	1
Crabbe's English Synonyms	1
M'Culloch's Dictionary	1
History of Congress	1
Prescott's Miscellanies,	1
Robertson's Works	3
Brande's Encyclopedia	1
Magendie's Physiology	1
History of the Mier Expedition	1
Burr's Private Journal	2
Reynold's S. Sea Expedition	1
Wyatt's Conchology	1
Neal's History of the Puritans	2
Life and Speeches of John C. Calhoun	1
Monett's Valley of Mississippi	2
Fisk's Travels	1
Complete Works of Fred'a Bremer	1
Pastoral Life &c. of the Ancients	1
Hallam's Historical Works	4

Foster's Statesmen	1
James's Henry 4th	2
McKenzie's Miscellaneous Works	1
Sante Fe Expedition	2
Rise and Fall of Athens (Bulwer)	2
Spain and Portugal	5
Crowe's France	3
Historical and Scientific Sketches of Michigan	5
Orators of France	1
Constitutional Jurisprudence of the United States	1
History of Louisiana	1
Lanman's History of Michigan	5
Democracy by G. S. Camp	1
The Moors of Spain	1
Brewster's Martyrs of Science	1
Dwight's History of Connecticut	1
Natural History by Shelburne	1
Frazer's Mesopotamia and Assyria	1
Life of De Witt Clinton	1
Lee's Geology and Mineralogy	1
Lives of Jay and Hamilton	1
Liber's Labor and Property	1
Voyages in the Artic Regions	2
Darwin's Voyage of the Naturalist	2
Remarkable Criminal Trials	1
Parrot's Journey to Ararat	1
Philosophy of Magic	2
The Practical Astronomer	1
Holme's Life of Mozart	1
Whewell's Elements of Morality	2
Man and his Motives	1
The Soul and the Body	1
Orators of the Age	1
The Body and the Mind	1
Biblical Legends	1
Schiller's Revolts of the Netherlands	1
" Thirty years War	1
Philosophy of Mystery	1

Expedition to Borneo	1
Modern British Plutarch	1
Bell's Life of Canning	1
Connection of the Physical Sciences	1
Prairie Land	1
Life of Paul Jones	2
Froissart's Chronicles	1
Total	395

(B.)

DONATIONS FROM INDIVIDUALS.

From Henry Gassett Esq., of Boston.

<i>Titles.</i>	<i>No. of Vol's.</i>
John Q. Adams' Letters on Free Masonry,	2
Odiorne's Selectio of opinions on do	1
1 Vol. of Pamphlets,	1

From Hon. John J. Adam, of Lansing.

Chronology and Universal History,	1
Mitchell's World,	1
Welling's Directory	1

From Congress.

Vol's. 6 and 7 Wilke's Exploring Expedition,	2
Laws of the U. S. 1st Session, 30th Congress,	104

From Georgia.

Kelly's Sup. Court Reports,	1
Stephen's History of Georgia, 1st Vol.	1
Acts of Georgia, 1847.	1

From Vermont.

Vol. 18 of Washburn's Reports,	1
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From South Carolina.

Strobhart's S. C. Reports Vol. 1	2
Richardson's "Equity do	1
Acts of Assembly 1847,	1
Strobhart's Equity Reports Vol. 1	2

From Arkansas.

English's Arkansas Reports Vol. 2 1

From Mississippi.

Smeade's and Marshall's Miss. Reports Vol. 8, 9 and 10 3

Laws of Mississippi 1845. 1

Hutchinson's Mississippi Code from 1798 to 1848 1

From New York.

Denio's Reports, 1

Barbour's Chancery Reports Vol. 1 1

Report of Regents of N. Y. University, 1

Laws of New York 1848. 3

From Missouri.

Missouri Reports Vol. 10 1

From Wisconsin.

Laws of Wisconsin 1848. 2

Journal of Wisconsin Convention 1847-8 1

From Massachusetts.

Laws of 1848. 3

From Texas.

Laws of Coahuila and Texas, 2

From Rhode Island.

Public Laws of R. I. 1848 2

From New Hampshire.

Laws of 1848 3

Report of Com. of Common Schools, 1

From Pennsylvania.

Laws of 1848 1

School Law do 1

Journal of Prison Discipline, 1

From Florida.

Thomson's Digest of Laws of Florida, 1

Acts &c. of 1847-8 1

From Tennessee.

Humphrey's Reports Vol's. 6 and 7 2

Acts of Tennessee 1848 2

From Ohio.

Laws of Ohio 1847-8 1

Ohio Reports Vol. 16 1

JOINT Doc. No. 13*	13
<i>From Iowa.</i>	
Journal of House of Representatives 1848	1
“ “ Senate “	2
Laws of Iowa “	1
<i>From New Jersey.</i>	
Laws of New Jersey 1848	3
<i>From Indiana.</i>	
Laws of Indiana 1848	2
<i>From Connecticut.</i>	
Public Acts 1848	2
Resolutions and Private Acts 1848	3
<i>From Louisiana.</i>	
Session Laws of 1845-6-7-8	4
<i>From Virginia.</i>	
Acts of Assembly 1848.	1

(C.)

List of Books Missing or Lost.

<i>Titles.</i>	<i>No. of Vol's.</i>
Harrington's Chancery Reports, (Michigan,)	3
Walker's do do do	3
Johnson's Reports, Vol's 15 and 19,	2
Freeman's Chancery Reports, Vol. 1,	1
Gill and Johnson's Reports, Vol's 1, 6, 7, 9, 12,	5
Chitty's Criminal Law,	1
Sanders on Uses and Trusts,	1
Beck's Medical Jurisprudence,	1
Chitty's do	1
Bench and Bar, Vol. 2,	1
Mohicans, do 2,	1
Pilot, do 1,	1
Knickerbocker's New York, do 1,	1
Blackford's Reports, Vol's 5 and 6,	2
Gilchrist's Digest,	1
American State Papers on Public Lands,	3
New Hampshire Reports, 1st volume,	1

Revised Statutes of Indiana,	1
Arkansas Reports, Vol's 3 and 4,	2
Scenes in our Parish,	1
Revised Statutes of Massachusetts,	1
Revised Statutes of New York,	1
	<hr/>
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